REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1894-95.

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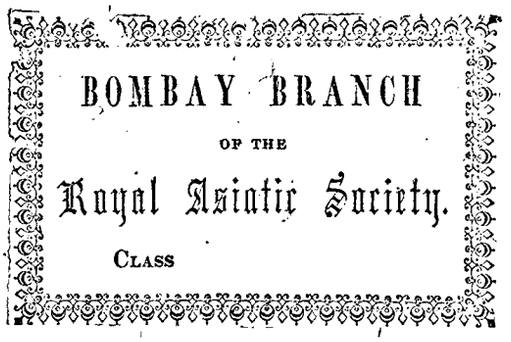
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CONTENTS.

PAGE

PART I.

SUMMARY ... ... i—xlii

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

North Gujarát—
Cutch 1
Pálanpur 3
Mahi Kántha 5
Káthiáwár 9
Cambay 11
Rewa Kántha and Nárukot 13
South Gujarát—
Dharampor 14
Bánsda 15
Sachin ... ... *ib.*
North Konkan—
Khándesh Political Agency 16
Surgána 17
Jawhár ... ... *ib.*
South Konkan—
Janjira 18
Sávantvádi 19
Dakkhan—
Sátára Jághirs—
Bhor 21
Phaltan 22
Aundh 23
Akalkot 24
Kolhápur 25
Southern Marátha States 29
Sángli ... ... *ib.*
Miraj (Senior) 30
Miraj (Junior) 31
Kurundvád (Senior) 32
Kurundvád (Junior) 33
Jamkhandi ... ... *ib.*
Mudhol 34
Rámdurg 35
Jath 36
Daphlápur 37
Savanúr ... ... *ib.*
Sind—
Khairpur 38
Aden 39
The Somáli Coast 40

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys—
Great Trigonometrical Survey of India ... 42
Indus Riverain Detachment ... ... *ib.*
Tidal and Levelling Operations ... ... *ib.*
Revenue Survey ... ... *ib.*
Settlements—
Presidency Proper 44
Sind 49
Alienation Settlements ... ... *ib.*
Collection of Land Revenue ... ... *ib.*
Waste Lands 50
Government Estates 51
Wards' and other Estates under management of Government ... ... *ib.*
Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer ... ... *ib.*
Encumbered Estates, Sind 55

B 989—*a*

PAGE

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation 57
Police—
Mofussil 58
Sind 60
Bombay City 62
Railway 63
Aden 64
Vagrants 65
Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes ... ... *ib.*
Chemical Analysis 66
Criminal Justice ... ... *ib.*
Prisons 71
Reformatory Schools 74
Civil Justice ... ... *ib.*
Execution of decrees by the Revenue Department 78
Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 79
Registration—
Under Act III of 1877 81
Under Act XVII of 1879 82
Summary of results under both systems of Registration during the year 83
Joint Stock Companies ... ... *ib.*
Local Boards' Administration 84
Municipal Administration—
Bombay Municipality 85
District Municipalities 95
Military 98
Marine—
Bombay Shipping Office 100
Aden 101
Bombay Port Trust ... ... *ib.*
Karáchi Port Trust 103
Aden Port Trust 104
Indus Conservancy and Sea Pilot Department ... 105

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture— 106
Experiments on various indigenous and exotic products 109
Advances to cultivators 113
Agricultural Stock 114
Horse and Mule-breeding 115
Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows ... *ib.*
Weather and Crops—
Meteorological Department of Western India . 116
Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency ... ... *ib.*
Colába Observatory 121
Weather at Bombay 122
Season, Crops and Prices 123
Wages 125
Horticulture—
Public Gardens, Bombay ... ... *ib.*
The Empress Gardens, Poona 126
Forests ... ... *ib.*
Mines and Quarries 132
Manufactures and Industries ... ... *ib.*
The Factories Act 133
Steam Boiler Inspection Act ... ... *ib.*
Bombay Mill-owners' Association ... *ib.*
Trade 134
(1) Presidency Proper—
Port of Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper 158
Land Trade of the Presidency Proper. 161
(2) Sind—
Chief Port, Karáchi 165
Subordinate Ports of Sind ... 171
Sind External Land Trade ... 172
(3) Aden 174

PAGE

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

Public Works—
Civil Works 179
Civil Buildings 181
Communications 187
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... 189
Military Works 190
Railways 191
Works completed and in progress ... 192
Lines under Survey or Projected 194
Accidents and Flood Damages 196
Capital ... ... *ib.*
Revenue transactions—Traffic and Working... 200
Telegraphs 203
Post Office—
Imperial Post, Bombay Circle 205
District Post 209
Irrigation 210
Gujarát Works 213
Dakkhan Works ... ... *ib.*
Sind Works 214

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance 216
Mint 224
Currency—
Bombay Circle ... ... *ib.*
Karáchi Circle 227
Land Revenue... 228
Canal Revenue 229
Public Works Revenue 230
Sea Customs—
Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Karáchi 236
Land Customs... 237
Opium 238
Salt—
Presidency Proper 240
Sind 246
Aden 247
Excise—
Presidency Proper ... ... *ib.*
Sind 250
Aden 252
Stamps 253
Income Tax ... ... *ib.*
Local Funds 254
Municipal Revenues 257

PAGE

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and Deaths 258
Emigration 264
Medical Relief—
Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Mofussil 266
Contagious Diseases Act, Bombay ... 268
Lunatic Asylums ... ... *ib.*
Sanitation 270
Vaccination 272
Veterinary 274
Veterinary Dispensaries ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education—
General Summary 276
University Education... 278
Secondary Schools 280
Primary Education 283
Education of Special Classes 285
Special Instruction 286
Miscellaneous 288
Literature and the Press—
Literature ... ... *ib.*
The Native Press 289
Literary Societies—
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society... 293
The Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárak Mandli ... 294
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute ... ... *ib.*
Arts and Sciences—
The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay ... *ib.*
Karáchi Municipal Library and Museum ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India ... 295

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction—
Established Church of England 296
Established Church of Scotland ... ... *ib.*
Roman Catholic Church ... ... *ib.*
Other Churches 297
Stationery ... ... *ib.*
General Miscellaneous—
Government Central Press, Bombay ... *ib.*
Government Printing Press, Karáchi ... 298
Government Photozincographic Office, Poona. *ib.*

Statistical Returns.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Geographical Area 3
B.—(1.) Political Relations with Native States ... 4
(2.) Ruling Chiefs 10
C.—(1.) Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 16
(2.) Civil Divisions of Territory under Political control 17
D.—(1.) Population of British Territory 18
(2.) Population of Native States 19

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(1.) Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires... 20
(2.) Cost of Re-settlement Operations ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—
(1.) Acts passed in the year 1894-95 21
(2.) Bills proposed and pending during the same period... ... ... *ib.*

B.—POLICE—
(1.) General statement of Cognizable Crime showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations 22
(2.) General statement of Non-Cognizable Crime showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations 23
(3.) Thuggee, Dacoity and other professional crimes 24
(4.) Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property at fairs... *ib.*
(5.) Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police 26
(6.) Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force 30
(7.) Race, Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police 32

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL AND CIVIL)—
(1.) Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction, with the Cost of Tribunals... 34
(2.) Criminal Offences reported and Persons tried 35
(2A.) General result of the trial of European British subjects 38
(3.) Miscellaneous Criminal proceedings ... 40
(4.) Result of Criminal trials 41
(5.) Punishments inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals 42
(6.) Result of Appeals and Revisions 43
(7.) Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts 44

D.—PRISONS—
(1.) Number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails 45
(2.) Religion, age and previous Occupation of the Convicts ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Convicts classed according to the nature and length of sentences 46
(4.) Convicts who had been previously convicted ... ... *ib.*

PAGE

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION—*continued.*

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*
(5.) Expenditure in guarding and maintaining Prisoners 46
(6.) Employment of Convicts 47
(7.) Net cash earnings of Convicts ... ... *ib.*
(8.) Net Cost of Prisoners ... ... *ib.*
(9.) Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners... 48
(10.) Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners ... *ib.*

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—
(1.) Number and description of Civil Suits ... 49
(2.) Number and value of Suits instituted ... 50
(3.) Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, Part I, Civil Suits 51
(4.) Ditto ditto, Part II, Miscellaneous Cases. 52
(5.) Appeals from decrees 53
(6.) Miscellaneous Appeals 54
(7.) Execution of Decrees 55
(8.) Insolvency proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code... 56

F.—REGISTRATION—
Deeds registered and Departmental Receipts... 57

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—
(1.) Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind... 59
(2.) Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind 60

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—
Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind 62

I.—MILITARY 63
J.—MARINE ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE—
(1.) Total Area of Government and Alienated villages and the area for which agricultural statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area ... 64
(2.) Area under different Crops 66
(3.) Irrigated area and crops growing under Irrigation 68
(4.) Agricultural Stock 69
(5.) Average incidence of Land Revenue per acre and per head of population for the Presidency Proper 70
(5A.) Do. for the Province of Sind 76
(6.) Number and extent of holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages, with details for each District 78
(7.) Varieties of tenure other than Rayatwári with the number of estates under each variety of tenure and the area and revenue paid to Government under each such variety 80
(8.) Sources of Water-supply, 1894-95 ... 82

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—
(1.) Climate 83
(2.) Prices of Products 84
(3.) Do. Labour 85

C.—MANUFACTURES—
Particulars regarding the number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency ... 85

PAGE

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION —*continued.*

D.—TRADE—

(1.) Merchandise and Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Bombay Presidency, including Sind 86
Merchandise and Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the Port of Aden ... 98
(2.) Exports from Bombay and Sind to Foreign Countries 110
Exports to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India from the Port of Aden ... 122
(3.) Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind 134
Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at the Port of Aden 135
(4.) Coasting Trade of the Presidency Proper and Sind 136
(5.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind 138
(6.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared in ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind 146
Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden 154
(7.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Interportal Trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind 158
Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden 160
(8.) Quantity of Cotton exported from India during 1894-95 161
(9.) Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from the Bombay Presidency during 1894-95 162

E.—POSTAL—

Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Village Postmen 163

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

(1.) Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1894-95 164
(2.) Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the working expenses in respect of those works for and to end of the year 1894-95 166
(3.) Statement showing the Mileage of roads constructed and in progress, maintained from Imperial and Provincial Funds in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95 168
(4.) Statement showing the Mileage of Local Fund Roads constructed and in progress maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95 187
(5.) Statement showing the progress made in the demarcation of roads under the Public Works Agency during the year 1894-95 206

PAGE

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—

(1.) General Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1893-94 and 1894-95 237
(2.) Revenue of the Bombay Presidency ... *ib.*
(3.) Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency ... 238
(4.) Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1893-94 and 1894-95 ... ... *ib.*
(5.) Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1893-94 and 1894-95 239
(6.) Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1894-95 ... ... *ib.*

B.—LAND REVENUE—

(1.) Land Revenue to be realized and realizations, &c., in 1893-94 and 1894-95 for the Presidency Proper 240
(2.) Do. for the Province of Sind ... 243

C.—EXCISE—

(1.) Excise Revenue and net Revenue of 1894-95 246
(2.) Excise charges 248
(3.) Manufactories, licenses and shops ... 249
(4.) Duty and Consumption 250
(5.) Incidence of consumption 254

D.—STAMPS—

(1.) Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps ... 255
(2.) Net receipts from Stamp revenue from 1884-85 to 1894-95 256
(3.) Sales of Court-fee stamps 258

E.—INCOME TAX—

(1.) Statement showing the collections of the tax from Salaries, Pensions and Gratuities paid by Government 261
(2.) Statement showing collections from interest on Securities ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Statement showing collections under Act II of 1886 262
(4.) Statement showing the original and final demands, &c., under the Act 263
(5.) Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the tax for 1894-95 264

F.—LOCAL FUNDS—

(1.) Receipts and expenditure of Incorporated Local Funds 265
(2.) Receipts and charges of Local Fund and Village Officers' Cess Fund ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Income and expenditure of Excluded Local Funds ... ... *ib.*
(4.) Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind 266
(5.) Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind 274

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—

(1.) Income of District Municipalities ... 286
(2.) Expenditure of ditto 294
(3.) Details of Octroi Taxation 302

PAGE

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—
(1.) Births registered during 1894 310
(2.) Deaths registered during 1894 ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Deaths registered from different causes ... 311

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—
(1.) Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 313
(2.) Number of In-door and Out-door patients treated ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Diseases of In-door and Out-door patients treated ... ... *ib.*
(3a.) Results of Major Surgical Operations performed 314
(4.) Classes and Sexes of In-door and Out-door patients ... ... *ib.*
(5.) Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries ... 315

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS—
(1.) Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Lunatics in Lunatic Asylums 316
(2.) Criminal Lunatics in the Asylums ... ... *ib.*

D.—VACCINATION—
(1.) Particulars of Vaccination 318
(1a.) do. do. in the Native States. 326

PAGE

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDUCATION—
(1.) Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars 327
(2.) Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction 328
(3.) Return of Colleges, Schools & Scholars ... 330
(4.) Detailed return of expenditure 332
(5.) Return of the stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for general education 336
(6.) Results of examinations in the Bombay Presidency 337
(7.) Return showing the distribution of Local and Municipal Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction... 338
(8.) Distribution of Schools under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to administrative supervision 339

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—
(1.) Total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency 340
(2.) Analysis of Publications registered ... *ib.*
(3.) Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published ... 341

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology 353

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations 356

PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introduction.

FROM an agricultural point of view the year 1894-95 in the Bombay Presidency cannot be said to have been a good one: the Konkan was the only division in which the crops were generally good, though three districts above the Ghâts also enjoyed harvests above the average, but in the rest of the Presidency the season was a poor one, Gujarát and Sind suffering from extensive floods. A wave of cholera passed over the Presidency proper and cattle-disease appears to have ravaged the flocks and herds of several districts. But in spite of these physical disadvantages the moral and material progress of the Western Presidency was unchecked. Local money was more freely spent upon public works and upon public instruction. The spread of education and of the recognition of its utility marked the year: the numbers of pupils undergoing every class of instruction increased, from the number of children attending primary schools to that of men reading for the M.A. degree. Moral progress is also evinced by the decrease of serious crime, although increased efficiency on the part of the police caused an increase in the number of petty offences brought to trial. The material advance of the people is no less clearly demonstrated by the extension of cultivation, the general increase of wealth indicated by the income-tax assessments, the readiness with which agriculturists borrow from Government for the permanent improvement of their lands, the decrease in the number of distraints necessary for the realisation of the land revenue, the increase of registrations and also of the volume of work before the Civil Courts, the latter in the present day a certain, though unpleasant, index of the activity of the movements of local money and commerce. The conclusions to which these facts point are corroborated, according to economic laws, by the steady increase which, so far as can be ascertained, is maintained in the number of births. The figures show that the volume of private sea-borne trade has decreased and that the decline is considerable; but notice should be taken of the fact that in 1893-94 the returns were swollen to the highest figure on record by speculative transactions in anticipation of the imposition of the import duties, and that if now the decrease in the imports of treasure—in which the speculation alluded to was in that year especially rife—be deducted from the apparent contraction of trade the result indicates a restriction in its other branches of less than two per cent., which, considering the overstocking of the market in the previous year by the aforesaid speculations, cannot be regarded as other than a normal fluctuation. Turning now to the financial side of the year, the most striking feature is that while the gross receipts of the Presidency exceeded those of the preceding year by no less than one and a quarter crores of rupees, the Provincial revenues showed a very marked decrease and the Provincial balance fell from forty to thirty lákhs. The explanation of the decrease is that postponements of land revenue were rendered necessary by failures of crops and at the same time the financial exigencies of the Empire demanded a special contribution from Provincial funds. However,

all the necessary grants were kept up at their former level during the year, and it was found possible to avoid any retrenchment of the pecuniary aid given by Government towards popular advancement. The increase in the amount of Imperial revenue collected in the Presidency was mainly due to improvements in the receipts from Customs, Salt, Opium and Excise: the first named yielded a return of more than a crore of rupees in excess of the collections during 1893-94, due to the Tariff Act having been in force for the whole year and to the imposition in December of the cotton duties. The consumption of salt rose and with it the revenue therefrom and higher rates raised the receipts from Opium, whilst better management accounts for the improvement under Excise. Increased collections naturally entailed increased expenditure, but in all cases the return justified the outlay. Of the two great objects of Provincial expenditure education has already been touched upon. From an engineering point of view the year was marked by the commencement of the work on the Jámrao Canal which will irrigate some two hundred and sixty thousand acres of the Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar districts, and on the Kotri-Rohri Railway, whilst sanction was also given to the construction by a company in India of a feeder line from Parántij to Ahmedábád which should open up that part of Gujarát. Medical relief to man and beast was this year provided on a larger scale than before, and the growing popularity of the dispensaries testifies to their efficiency. Sanitation made a slight advance; it naturally is a work of time for Western ideas on subjects of that nature to permeate the populace, and no rapid development can be looked for, but every little step in the right direction needs appreciation. These were the features of the year in British districts, and the administration of Native States under the superintendency of the Bombay Government showed perceptible though in some cases not rapid progress.

Personnel of the Administration.

The Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., held the posts of Governor and President in Council until 16th February 1895, when he sailed for Europe on the expiry of his five years' term of office. The Right Honourable William, Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., arrived at Bombay on the 18th February 1895, and took over the office of Governor and President in Council on the same day, the post of President in Council being held during the interim by the Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., the then third Member of Council, the Honourable Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., and the Honourable John Nugent acting as third and fourth Members of Council respectively.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., R. A., held the posts of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and Second Member of Council until April 1st, 1895, when the former office was abolished upon the cessation of the Bombay Army to have a separate existence, and its mersion in the Indian Army: he then became the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay, and continued to hold that office until the close of the year. On April 1st, 1895, in consequence of the latter post not carrying with it a seat at the Council Board, the Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., and the Honourable A. C. Trevor, C.S.I., the third and fourth Members of Council, became the second and third Members of Council respectively. On April 11th, 1895, in consequence of the appointment of the Honourable A. C. Trevor, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, the Honourable J. Nugent was appointed temporary third Member of the Provincial Council.

The Governor's Tours.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Harris, accompanied by his personal staff, left Bombay on the 31st March 1894 and arrived at Chinchli Station on the Southern Marátha Railway at 9·45 A.M. on 1st April, where he was received by the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, the Southern Marátha Chiefs, and the guests who had assembled for the installation of His Highness the Rájá of Kolhápur. The ceremony was performed with the customary formalities by His Excellency Lord Harris, in the Darbár Hall of the palace at Kolhápur on the afternoon of the 2nd April. His Highness about an hour afterwards paid a State visit to His Excellency, which was returned on the morning of the 3rd; His Excellency left for Mahábaleshvar on the 4th, arriving there on the 5th April.

On the 7th October 1894, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his personal staff, left Poona and arrived at Ahmednagar on the 8th and was there received by the Collector, the Judge and the other civil and military officers of the station: he proceeded first to the Municipal Hall, where he was presented with an address to which he replied: he afterwards drove to the Mission School and inspected the workshop, and then paid a visit to the Remount Depôt, and left that night for Sholápur. On his arrival there on the 9th His Excellency drove to the Municipal buildings and received an address, to which he replied, and subsequently opened a new gymnasium, leaving the same day for Karabgaon *en route* to Akalkot, where he arrived on the 10th, and was received by the Rájá and the Political Agent: in the evening His Excellency paid a visit to the Rájá at the palace and then drove to a site upon which it was proposed to erect a public drinking fountain, of which he laid the foundation stone. On the morning of the 11th October His Excellency rode out to see the proposed site of the dam from whence the contemplated new supply of water for the town of Akalkot was to be drawn and then attended the sports and distributed the prizes in the evening. Leaving Akalkot on the 13th His Excellency proceeded to Bijápur where he was received by the Collector and other local officers and gentlemen: an address was presented to him at the Collector's residence by the District Local Board; he replied to it, and then drove to the city to see the places of interest and left Bijápur on the 14th. On his arrival at Nukal on the morning of the 15th His Excellency was received by the Agent of the Southern Marátha Railway Company, and from thence he proceeded to inspect the reservoir built for the water-supply of Hubli and of the Railway establishments. After visiting the pumping station the party proceeded to the new Municipal Hall at Hubli, where an address was presented to which His Excellency replied, and then left for Dhárwár. On his arrival there His Excellency drove to the Collector's residence, and subsequently attended at the Municipal Hall where he was presented with an address to which he replied. On the 16th, he drove to inspect the site of a proposed new reservoir, and left for Belgaum in the afternoon. On his arrival there His Excellency was received by the Commissioner, Southern Division, the Officer Commanding the Station and other officers and gentlemen, and then drove to the Commissioner's residence. On the 17th October, His Excellency inspected the Civil Hospital and then adjourned to the High School where he received and replied to an address from the Municipality and the District Local Board: His Excellency then formally opened a gymnasium attached to the High School, and left Belgaum on the 18th. On his arrival at Sátára on the 19th His Excellency drove to the Collector's residence, where in the course of the morning he received visits from the Chiefs of Aundh and Phaltan and from Sardár Rájárám Bhonsle, which he returned in the afternoon: afterwards His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal Hall where

an address was read to him to which he replied. His Excellency left Sátára for Mahábaleshvar on the 20th October.

On the 3rd November 1894 His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his personal staff, left Mahábaleshvar for Poona and proceeded to Thána, where he arrived on the 4th and was received by the Collector, the Judge and the other local officials. His Excellency then inspected the site of the Lunatic Asylum at Návpada and afterwards proceeded to the Collector's bungalow. In the evening His Excellency distributed prizes awarded in the Shooting Competition of the Thána District Police and left for Surat where he arrived on the 5th. While proceeding to the Collector's residence at Surat from the station His Excellency visited the Winchester Industrial Museum and subsequently received the formal visits of the Rájá of Dharampur, of the two sons of the late Naváb of Surat, and of the two younger sons of the ex-Naváb of Sachin. He also afterwards received an address from the Municipality to which he replied and then drove through the city and then laid the foundation stone of the Morárbhai Vrijbukhandás Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children. On the 6th November His Excellency inspected the Veterinary Hospital and examined the arrangements made for the education of the children of the ex-Naváb of Sachin and the children of the late Naváb of Surat and returned the visit of the Rájá of Dharampur. In the afternoon His Excellency performed the ceremony of laying the first pipe of the Surat Water Works and left for Broach. His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal Hall at Broach where he was presented with two addresses, one from the Municipality and the other from the District Local Board, to which he replied, and after witnessing some athletic sports on the morning of 7th November left for Godhra where he was received by the Collector and by the following Chiefs:—The Rájá of Lunavádá, K.C.I.E., the Rájá of Sunth, the Bábi of Bálásinor and the Rájá of Chhota Udepur. He then received an address from the Godhra Municipality to which he replied and proceeded to the Collector's residence. On the 8th His Excellency drove round the encampments of the principal Chiefs and returned their visits, and afterwards laid the foundation stone of the Telang High School, leaving on that day for Ahmedábád. *En route* His Excellency made a short halt at Dákor Station, and received the President and Members of the Local Municipality. At A'nand another halt was made for the same purpose, and at Nadiád His Excellency held a reception of the local notabilities and received an address from the Municipality of A'nand to which he replied. On the 9th November His Excellency drove to the shamiána erected by the Ahmedábád Municipality and received an address to which he replied, and then inspected the Gujarát College and performed the ceremony of opening a public fountain erected by the Honourable Mr. Ranchodlal. This ceremony being concluded His Excellency visited the Civil Hospital and Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Female Dispensary, and laid the foundation stone of the new Obstetric Ward and left Ahmedábád on the 10th for Dhrangádra, where he received His Highness the Ráj Sáheb's visit on 11th which he returned, and afterwards visited the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, the Mansagar Tank and the Ranmalsar Tank and the New Police Lines. After seeing the athletic sports and distributing the prizes, His Excellency left for Bhávnagar on the 12th, where he was received by His Highness the Mahárája, His Highness' sons and the State officials. On the 13th His Excellency drove through the town and arriving near the Darbár Palace declared the Harris Road open: His Highness then read an address to which His Excellency replied. At 4 P.M. His Highness paid a formal visit to His Excellency, which was returned at 5 P.M., His Excellency afterwards visited the Lines of the Bháv-

nagar Imperial Lancers and saw the Regiment at drill. On the 14th His Excellency visited the Bhávnagar Paddock and the Victoria Park and left for Junágadh. On the 15th His Excellency arrived at Junágadh at 6·30 A.M. and proceeded to Dhátar and declared the road and the steps for pilgrims open. His Excellency received an official visit from His Highness the Navab of Junágadh which he returned, and afterwards proceeded to see the Imperial Lancers at a parade, and left for Gondal on the 16th where he was received by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb and other State officials. In the evening His Excellency received an informal visit of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal which he returned, and afterwards drove to the town and saw the Botanical Gardens, the Palace and public buildings, leaving on the 17th for Rájkot where he arrived at 3 P.M. and was received by the Political Agent and the other officials. In the evening His Excellency distributed prizes to the students of the Rájkumar College in presence of the Chiefs and the residents of the station and afterwards held an evening reception. On the 19th November His Excellency unveiled the Memorial of the late Lieutenant H. L. Gordon and the Native officers killed in the fight with dacoits and left for Morvi in the afternoon where he was received by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb. On the 20th His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor and took him for a drive to see places of interest in the town. His Excellency left on the 21st for Ahmedábád. On the 22nd November His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Personal Staff left Ahmedábád for Lahore to attend at the Darbár held by His Excellency the Viceroy there. His Excellency arrived at Lahore on the 24th and remained there until the 2nd December and left on the 3rd for Sukkur where he arrived on the 4th. His Excellency received an address from the Sukkur Municipality and the Shikárpur District Local Board to which he replied, and then drove to the Victoria Technical Institute and inspected the Water Works and the Regulator and Nára Supply Channel. Subsequently His Excellency received a visit from His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khán of Khairpur, which His Excellency returned and then left for Hyderábád arriving on the 5th December; he inspected the Jail, the New Civil Hospital, the Medical School, the Mehtarám Hall, the New Training School for Women and the New High School premises. His Excellency received the visits of Their Highnesses the Mirs and was presented with an address by the Municipality to which he replied. He then drove round the entrenched Camp Road and saw the protective bund and returned the visits of Their Highnesses the Mirs and left for Karáchi where he arrived on the 6th. In the afternoon His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the new Port Trust Wharves, and held a Levée in the evening. On the 7th His Excellency opened the New Drainage Works and received an address from the Chambers of Commerce to which he replied. In the afternoon His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the New Students' quarters at the Dayarám Jethmal Sind Arts College and held a Reception at the Residency. On the 8th His Excellency distributed prizes to the students of the Grammar School and embarked for Bombay on the 9th, arriving there on the 11th December 1894.

Important events. *Hindu-Muhammadan riots.*

During the year under report the dissensions between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities which in 1893-94 prevailed in many parts of the Presidency showed general signs of subsidence. Still in three places, two in British territory and one in a Native State within the political superintendence of the Bombay Government, creed riots broke out. These three places were Gondal in Káthiáwár, Poona, and Chiplún in the Ratnágiri district. The origin of the riot that occurred at Gondal on the 12th July

1894 was that while a Muhammadan procession was marching through the bazár with torches and drums on the occasion of the Muharram, a Musalmán, while opposite a Bania's shop, called out that one of its inmates had a knife in his hand. Thereupon a few Muhammadan roughs in the procession attacked the Banias and stones were freely used by both parties. The Police, however, interfered and the disturbance was put down within half an hour. About 33 persons were injured, but none seriously. The disturbance at Poona was comparatively insignificant, and was suppressed without difficulty. It was caused by one of the many "Melas," which were got up for the first time during the year under report to celebrate the Ganpati festival on a large scale, passing a small mosque near the Dáruválá bridge at night with music. The Musalmáns in the mosque were incensed at the music not ceasing by the mosque, and an affray took place, resulting in the desecration of the mosque and the death of a Muhammadan. Some other persons were more or less injured, but the several prosecutions which were instituted all resulted in acquittals in the Sessions Court. A slight fracas between Hindus and Muhammadans also took place at Chiplún on the 24th August 1894, on the occasion of the Gopál Kála procession. It appears that the day happened to be a Friday, on which the Musalmáns go to their mosques, and it was arranged between the leaders that the Hindus should pass the mosque in procession at one o'clock when prayers would be over. Owing however to some misunderstanding the Hindus passed the mosque before the appointed time while prayers were still going on. Stones were then thrown at the procession by some persons in the mosque, and some people in the procession were hurt. The Muhammadans tried to get at the Hindus but were prevented by the Police, and eventually, on the arrival of a Magistrate, the procession re-formed and passed on.

Other Events.

On the 27th December 1894 the Tariff Act VIII of 1894 was amended by the inclusion of cotton in the list of taxable articles, and on that date an excise duty was imposed upon country manufactured yarns of counts above 20, so as to countervail the protective nature of the customs duty. In consequence of this change during the year in the tariff the full financial effect of the new duty cannot be estimated, but customs receipts rose by nearly a crore and 16 lákhs: this result was secured at the price of an increased expenditure of about a lákh and a half.

A special contribution of Rs. 5,60,000 was made during the year from the provincial share of the land revenue to the Government of India in aid of the finances of the Empire.

Other events will be found described under their appropriate headings: none were of sufficient importance to be singled out for special notice here.

Native States.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilisation. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown in greater detail in the body of the report. In April 1894 H. H. the Mir of Khairpur died and was succeeded by his son, who has taken some steps towards exchanging the oriental patriarchal form of government, under which his father ruled his territory, for the more enlightened régime generally obtaining in the other States under the supervision of the Bombay Government. In the same month His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárāj was installed upon the gádi of Kolhápur and entrusted with the rule of his State, and so far

there seems no reason to be dissatisfied with the results of the step. His Highness the Rájá was granted the title of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Most Exalted Star of India during the year. The only disturbance in the Native States that took place during the year under report was that between Hindus and Muhammadans at Gondal, already alluded to.

North Gujarát States: Cutch.

In the Cutch State, the season was favourable and the crops of cotton and grain good: the value of the export trade in consequence rose from twenty-four and two-thirds lákhs of rupees to thirty-five lákhs. Imports slightly declined but, as usual in that State, still largely exceeded the exports. The revenue of the State rose under all the principal heads except land revenue, which showed a decrease owing to the fall in the value of agricultural produce, the State taking its land-revenue in kind. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 1,47,249 to Rs. 1,61,389. Education showed a slight advance and the ten State hospitals and dispensaries showed an average daily attendance of 107 each. Crime showed a slight increase, but dacoities only numbered 2 against 10 last year, while the number of robberies rose from 12 to 25. The police however managed to recover 84 per cent of the property reported as stolen against 43·5 per cent last year. The volume of original litigation for disposal by the Civil Courts showed a perceptible increase, but the arrears only rose from 270 to 275; the arrears of appeals however increased from 253 to 383.

Pálanpur Superintendency.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other less important tálukas. The rainfall though less than that of 1893-94 was heavy, and did some damage to the kharif crops. In Pálanpur the revenue fell by Rs. 72,000 and the expenditure, while last year exceeding the income, was not proportionally reduced, and the State now has a debt of Rs. 60,000. In Rádhanpur, on the other hand, the revenue increased from Rs. 6,91,000 to Rs. 8,26,000, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 7,58,000 to Rs. 7,13,000. There was a slight increase in crime. The state of Education in the States under the Agency showed some improvement, and the increased attendance at the Hospitals and Dispensaries testified to their growing popularity. Over Rs. 63,000 were spent on public works in the Pálanpur State and nearly Rs. 55,000 in Rádhanpur.

Máhi Kántha Agency.

The Máhi Kántha Agency comprises 59 States of which Idar alone belongs to the first class. The Thákor of Mohanpur was entrusted with the charge of his Táluka in May 1894 on attaining his majority. A Border Court was held on Dongarpur frontier to adjust disputes between Máhi Kántha, Meywár and Dongarpur, and the awards in favour of Máhi Kántha exceeded those against it by Rs. 3,749, which may be regarded as evidence of the more orderly behaviour of the dwellers in the territory under the Agency. In the States under the Agency there was, however, this year an increase in crime, which is attributable to the bad harvest: dacoities and robberies increased from 47 to 71, but the value of the property stolen in them diminished: the percentage of it recovered by the Police rose from 35·5 to 37·3. The amount of tribute due from the States outstanding at the end of the year was reduced from Rs. 56,393 to Rs. 23,550. Education made some advance during the year, the total number of schools rising from 104 to 111. The number of patients treated at the Hospitals showed a large falling off, but the year was a more healthy one than 1893-94.

Káthiáwár.

The Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States, divided into seven classes, the Chiefs of the first two of which alone exercise full jurisdictional powers over

their subjects. A farewell visit was paid to Káthiáwár in November 1894 by His Excellency Lord Harris. Halts were made at Dhrángadra, Bhávnagar, Gondal, Rájkot, Morvi and Wadhwán, and several useful public works were opened. Some important changes in the personnel of the chief officers of the Junágadh State were made during the year, and it is hoped that the measures taken will result in a general improvement of the administration and facilitate a satisfactory settlement of the various land disputes between the Darbár and its Inámdárs. By the death of His Highness Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., an event which took place just after the close of the year, the Navánagar State lost a generous ruler and the Province of Káthiáwár one of its most prominent Chiefs. The construction of the Railway from Rájkot to Jámnagar, 50 miles in length, now about to be commenced, should be an important factor in the future material prosperity of both States. The administration of the Bhávnagar State during the year continued to be satisfactory in every way and considerable interest was taken by His Highness the Maharája in promoting the efficiency of the Imperial Service troops. In Dhrángadra the chief event of the year was the encounter between the State Police and the notorious band of dacoits led by Juma Gand ending in the destruction of the gang. The Morvi State was energetically administered by His Highness the Thákor Saheb, while His Highness the Thákor of Gondal gave proof of his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects by undertaking to provide a school at a cost of 1½ lákh for the education of the boys of Girássias who are too poor to send their sons to the Tálukdári Girássias' school at Wadhwán. The State of Porbandar which was under direct management throughout the year exhibited steady progress. The season was favourable on the whole and there was a satisfactory increase in cultivation. The export trade showed a considerable decrease owing to a smaller yield of cotton and to an increased tendency to export this commodity by rail to Bombay. On the other hand imports remained stationary, and with the increased facilities afforded by improvements to the port, the volume of trade is likely to expand in future years. The most noteworthy incident in the administration of the Rájkot State during the past year was the commencement of the Lálpuri Water Works. This project is estimated to cost three and a quarter lákhs and besides giving a supply of pure water to the town of Rájkot will enable a considerable area of land to be irrigated. The amount of crime in the Province shows a slight decrease; the total number of dacoities and robberies fell from 8 and 46 respectively to 7 and 41. Litigation increased during the year, and arrears in the jurisdictional States rose from 5,307 to 5,644 cases. Education as usual made steady progress, the number of schools rising from 1,259 to 1,296 and the number of pupils from 74,577 to 77,079. The season was an average one, but trade showed a considerable decline for which no adequate explanation can be given.

Cambay.

The receipts of the Cambay State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,80,278 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,34,970. The season was a poor one, the rainfall being abnormally heavy and both crops consequently injured. The number of offences increased, but serious crime was rare. Increased litigation caused the establishment of a new Court, but arrears rose from 58 to 174. The number of schools and the attendance thereat both showed an increase.

Rewa Kántha Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the one first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States and fifty-five petty States or estates. The Rájpipla State continued to be administered by a British officer, and of the remaining States and estates nineteen were under British management during the year. The

chief event of the year was the death of Mahárával Shri Motisinghji, the Rájá of Chhota-Udepur, and the undertaking by Government of the management of the State, owing to the minority of his successor, Fatesingji. Though the rainfall was heavier than the average, the crops were good, except in a few places where the kharif suffered through the late rains. The number of offences reported fell in the jurisdictional States, but rose in the rest of the Agency, but the amount of serious crime was not large : the percentage of convictions to arrests rose in both divisions. The work of the Civil Courts continued to increase, but they managed o reduce their arrears. Four new Dispensaries were started in the Agency ; and the number of schools in Rájpipla was increased by twelve.

South Konkan States: Janjira.

The Janjira State continued to be efficiently administered by the Navab. The Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894 was introduced during the year. The import trade shewed a slight decrease, chiefly due to a smaller importation of salt (which is supplied duty free to the State at the rate of ·12 lbs. per head of the population at the last census), as half the year's allowance had not been imported at the end of the year. The export of rice and myrobalans fell, the former owing to the low prices obtainable elsewhere, and the latter to the smallness of the crop. The revenue of the State exceeded the expenditure by more than half a lákh. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 62,937. Considerable attention was paid to Education, the number of pupils attending the schools in the State rising by over five hundred. The Navab was granted the title of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire during the year.

Sávantvádi.

The Sávantvádi State continued under the direct administration of the British Government throughout the year. The rainfall, though not abundant, was timely, and the season consequently good. The survey and settlement were completed during the year. The amount of crime decreased during the year, and the percentage of stolen property recovered rose from 56·5 to 81·8. The work of the Civil Courts increased by nearly 10 per cent., and though the number of cases disposed of was larger, the arrears at the end of the year rose also. The expenditure of the State was well within the revenue, and there is a funded balance of nearly two and three-quarter lákhs of rupees. The number of schools and that of the pupils attending them both increased.

Dakkhan States: Kolhápur and the Sátára Jághirs.

As already noticed, His Highness Sir Sháhu Chhatrapati Maháráj, G.C.S.I., was installed on the *gádi* of Kolhápur on April 2nd, 1894 ; no other event of any importance occurred in the Dakkhan States during the year. The season was not a favourable one, the crops suffering from the general insufficiency of rain in those parts. Crime increased in Akalkot but decreased elsewhere. There was a general increase in litigation except in Kolhápur proper, but arrears were reduced in nearly every other State ; still Ichalkaranji, a feudatory of Kolhápur, shows large arrears in comparison with the total of number of cases for decision. The only State of any importance in which the receipts did not cover the expenditure was Aundh, but this was partly due to the payment of Rs. 27,600 from the balance towards the liquidation of the State debt. Education shows general progress except in Akalkot and Kolhápur.

Southern Marátha States.

Jath is the only one of the Southern Marátha States in which the season is reported to have been favourable, the kharif crops elsewhere suffering from insufficiency of rain. In Mudhol, Rámdurg, and Jath the number of offences reported to the police showed an increase; elsewhere crime showed a general decrease. In the Jath State alone the revenue did not exceed the expenditure. The little State of Sávanur is administered directly by the British Government owing to

the minority of the Navâb, and has now a balance of Rs. 2,28,445, of which Rs. 1,49,600 is invested in Government paper. The revision survey of this State was completed during the year.

Sind: Khairpur.

Under the new régime of His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan, who succeeded His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khan, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death on April 2nd, 1894, the condition of Khairpur shows signs of improvement. The number of Civil Courts in the State was increased from one to nine, and the old rule by virtue of which the plaintiff had to deposit a quarter of the amount of his claim as costs and expenses was modified by reducing the fraction to one-eighth. It is too early as yet to notice the effect of the change. Owing to the re-organization of the police there was a decrease of crime under all heads. The number of schools was raised from 7 to 43, the attendance also rising. A hospital and two dispensaries were also opened during the year. The Kotri-Rohri Railway is now under construction through the State. The expenditure exceeded the revenue for the year, but there is still a balance of over Rs. 80,000 in the State treasury.

Aden.

In consequence of the Haushabi Chief Mohsin bin Ali levying unauthorised taxes on caravans, the Abdali, finding remonstrance of no avail, proceeded against him with an armed force: he fled, and the Haushabi chieftains elected the Abdali in his place. Mohsin then submitted, and was granted an asylum at Ar Raha. The Markashis broke out again during the year, and relapsed more or less into their old state of lawlessness. It was found necessary to take steps against Balahaf, the elected Wahidi being powerless to restrain the behaviour of his brother. The results were satisfactory, and a protectorate treaty was drawn up and signed and the neighbourhood subsided into its former comparative peace. The general character of the season in Aden was not unfavourable: there were no epidemics. Locusts appeared twice, and damaged the jovári crop on the first occasion. Crime in the cantonment showed an increase, but there was a general decrease in the rest of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident. A new hospital was founded during the year in Tawahi by Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E.

Somáli Coast.

The drought on the Somáli Coast continued during the early part of the year, causing an influx of destitute people into Berbera, and the congestion was increased by refugees from the Ogaden country, which was ravaged by the Abyssinians. Crime naturally increased in Berbera, but there were no serious offences, and there was a considerable decrease of crime in Zaila. The drought rather told upon Berbera-Bulhar, but the falling off in the revenue there was more than counterbalanced by the rise in the receipts at Zaila. The trade at Zaila showed a marvellous expansion, the value of imports increasing by nearly fifteen and that of exports by nearly thirteen lákhs, due principally to the failure of the Abyssinian cotton-crop and to the demand for Abyssinian coffee owing to the decline in the supply of Arabian. The value of the trade at Berbera-Bulhar showed a falling off of more than a lakh and a half in imports and of three lákhs and a half in exports, the latter chiefly due to the abnormal export last year of the hides of cattle killed during the drought owing to the want of grazing for them.

Surveys.

The party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India employed in this Presidency continued the survey of the Bijápur district on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, completing the maps of over 2,600 square miles, and also executing a large scale survey of the city and environs of Dhárwár. The Indus Riverain Detachment completed its work down to the mouth of the river, sur-

veying the whole of the land between the Uchito and Haidári mouths. A comparison made between the results now obtained and those recorded twenty-five years ago shows that in one place by the Haidári mouth the land has in that period encroached upon the sea to the extent of four miles. The forest survey party carried on its operations in the Thána, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Kánara and Kolába districts, surveying nearly 485 square miles in detail, triangulating 465 and traversing 250, at a total cost of Rs. 71,800. The twenty-two parties of the Bombay Revenue Survey measured 671 square miles and classed 649, working in the Panch Maháls and Surat districts of Gujarát, in Khándesh and Násik in the Dakkhan, and in Thána and Kolába in the Konkan. A portion of the Konkan survey party was employed for a time in the Bhor and Janjira States. The Survey Department in the province of Sind has been abolished, as noticed in last year's report, but three schools were opened for the training of tapadárs during the year.

Settlements.

Between April 1st and July 31st, 1,895 revision settlements were introduced into 1,060 Government and 9 alienated villages. Of the Government villages affected 394 are in the Kaira district, 393 in Thána, 189 in Sátára, 83 in Násik, and 1 in Belgaum. The full assessment of these villages according to the revised rates exceeds the previous revenue by Rs. 2,93,563 : the average enhancements amounted to 19·7 per cent. and took place chiefly in the Thána district, which had been under-assessed at the original survey. The settlements in Kaira, extending to five tálukás, yielded increases varying from 5·03 per cent. in Kapadvánj to 20·0 per cent. in Nadiád, a wealthy and advanced tract of country. In the Pátan and Karád Tálukás of the Sátára district the average assessments under the revision settlement were respectively 26·0 and 22·3 per cent. higher than the previous figures. The former táluka enjoys a copious and unfailing rainfall and the area of garden land irrigated by "páts" or diminutive channels from natural water-courses shows an increase of 82 per cent. during the last settlement. Communications in that part of the country have been greatly improved since the former survey, and the condition of the people has ameliorated. Of the total enhancement the greater portion falls upon the richer lands of the eastern part of the táluka, which after their long lease at low rates they can easily bear. The circumstances of the neighbouring táluka of Karád are even better, but the original rates were somewhat higher. It lies in the fertile Krishna valley, and its whole length is now traversed by the Southern Marátha Railway. Ground-nuts are exported in considerable quantities, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers have established an agency at the táluka head-quarters. The total approximate cost of the revision settlement operations up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 59,63,166, and has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 36,19,501, or 32·8 per cent. on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 60·7 per cent. on the total expenditure. In Sind proposals for the irrigational settlements of two tálukás in Shikárpur, one in Karáchí, and one in the Upper Sind Frontier district were prepared but were not submitted to Government. It was deemed advisable to postpone for a year the introduction of the sanctioned rates in six other sub-divisions. Alienation settlement made some progress during the year, but some work still remains to be done in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Cultivated lands.

The area of cultivable land in the Presidency proper was rather over 26·7 million acres, of which 25·8 million are under cultivation. There was a slight contraction of cultivation in the Northern Division, but it was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Central and Southern Divisions ; the district which showed the greatest advance was Khándesh, where some 22,452 acres

were brought under the plough. The figures for Sind are not available, but a large increase in the area under cultivation is reported, as the extensive floods, while in many places destroying the kharif crop, induced an increase in the land put under rabi when they subsided. The number of occupancies increased in every Division except the Northern, in which the sequence of two bad seasons, the destructive floods in Ahmedábád and Kaira, and the failure of the cotton crop in Broach caused a diminution in the number of holdings as well as in the cultivated area. For the same reason the number of distraints in the Northern Division, though not as high as last year, is greater than in any other. The number of distraints in the Central Division shows an increase of from 45 to 134, for which Khándesh, where the crops were poor and backward, was chiefly responsible. Nearly all the distraints in the Southern Division were made in Ratnágiri, but proposals for the re-settlement of the two tálukas in which the greatest amount of pressure was necessary to realise the revenue are now under consideration. The number of distraints in Sind amounted only to 39, but it should be borne in mind that the introduction of several revision settlements into that Province has been postponed.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

Excluding estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the encumbered estates in Sind, there were altogether 83 estates belonging to minors and others, with an approximate area of 157,711 acres, under the management of Collectors of districts. They were none of them, however, of any great importance, and their administration calls for no remark. The estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer belonged to Tálukdárs, Thákors and others in Gujarát, and were mostly situated in the Ahmedábád district, though there are some in Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls. The number under management showed a slight diminution. The percentage reductions of the debt on the estates of the Ahmedábád Tálukdárs, the Kaira Thákors and the Broach Thákors were respectively 10·9, 7·5 and 19, the figures showing that the estates were making fair progress towards the discharge of their liabilities. In the case of minors' estates the balance was judiciously invested in Government securities, and care was taken that the owners of these estates should be educated in a manner befitting their position. The field-work of the revision survey of all the land under administration has now been done, and proposals for settlement have been drawn up for all estates except those in the Parántij Táluka of Ahmedábád and in the Panch Maháls. The Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act continued to work smoothly throughout the year, the provision most utilised being, as usual, that relating to the borrowing of money, and during the year over Rs. 3,80,000 were borrowed at a low rate of interest under the sanction of Government by various chieftains, generally to pay off old debts carrying higher rates of interest. In Sind there were 14 encumbered estates under the management of district officers at the beginning of the year, of which 6 were released, their debts having been discharged. The sums due from the remaining estates, whether to Government or to private persons, were comparatively small.

Legislation.

During the year under report only one Act was passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General. This was Act II of 1894 to assimilate the law in force in Peint territory to that in the district of Násik which adjoins it on the east. At the close of the year there were two bills pending,—one to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888, in certain minor particulars, the most important being that it authorises Government to require a contribution from the Trustees of the Port towards the cost of the police employed in guarding their property and towards the cost of medical services in the port;

and the other to amend the Bombay Tramways Act I. of 1874 and to authorise the conversion of certain single-track tramway lines into double tracks.

Police. The total strength of the Police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was 23,629 officers and men, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 45,37,518. The figures show increases of 774 men and 3·5 lákhs of rupees respectively, due to the reorganization of the police in the Presidency and in Sind and to the strengthening of the Bombay City Police after the riots of August 1893. The standard of education of the force showed a general advance, but in the Sind Police the percentage of officers and men able to read and to write an intelligible report was as low as 20·5.

The number of cognizable cases reported in the whole Presidency, excluding Aden, rose from 51,956 in 1893 to 58,759 in the year under report. The increase is caused by a rise of 12,191 in "miscellaneous" cases in Bombay City, owing to the greater activity of the police and of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There was also a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases in Sind. The number of more serious offences in Bombay City declined, the returns last year having been swollen by the riots in August 1893. The decrease of crime in the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City, has been continuous for the last three years, cognizable cases in 1892 numbering 15,566, while in 1893 they amounted to 14,656, and during the year under report they were only 13,495. The number of robberies and thefts decreased, while murders and dacoities were slightly more numerous than in 1893. Cases of theft showed a satisfactory decrease on all railways except on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on which, however, the number of cases of opium smuggling declined. On the Rájputána-Málwa Railway the number of reported thefts from passengers amounted to more than three times the number of thefts on the other lines. The total number of persons arrested by the police, including those pending from the previous year in the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City) and in Sind, was 24,326, of whom 14,754 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to arrests of 60·65. In Bombay City the total number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates in connection with cognizable crime was 42,577 and in minor cases the percentage convicted of those brought to trial was 96, but in Penal Code cases of 3,097 persons arrested 2,609 were convicted—a percentage of 84·0. The total amount of stolen property to be accounted for by the police during the year was Rs. 13¼ lákhs and the amount recovered approximately Rs. 6½ lákhs; the average percentage of recoveries was 49·7. These figures show a marked improvement over those for last year, when of property valued at Rs. 14¼ lákhs, they only succeeded in recovering Rs. 5·9 lákhs worth, and the percentage was 41·95. The highest percentage of recovery was in the City, where it reached 67·52, while the Presidency mofussil and railway police both had percentages of 44: the improvement in the case of the police in the mofussil of the Presidency proper from 41 per cent. is satisfactory as they had to account for more than half the property stolen. At Aden the number of persons placed before Magistrates for cognizable offences was 460, of whom 71·7 per cent. were convicted. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 5,695 to Rs. 6,442, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 64·87 to 24·07.

There was a large decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases reported, the total being 142,864 against 147,839 in the previous year. This decrease is only a part of the decrease reported from the mofussil of the Presidency proper, where the number fell from 126,106 to 118,205, whereas in Sind and Bombay City noticeable increases were reported. The Poona district alone shows a

decrease of 15,749 cases, and in only five districts in the Presidency proper did this class of crime increase. These districts were Surat, Thána, Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

Vagrants.

The number of vagrants dealt with during the year was 106, as compared with 80 in 1893. Of the total number, 53 were discharged, and one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, while two were deported to England. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act (including the expenditure on the workhouse) was Rs. 7,390, an increase of Rs. 417 over the figures for 1893, which was due to the larger daily average population of the workhouse. There were no admissions into the female workhouse during the year under report.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

Forty persons were killed by wild animals during the year under report as compared with 38 in 1893-94, the greatest number of deaths occurring in Khándesh. The mortality from snakebite rose from 1,192 to 1,233, the increase occurring in the Southern Division and in Sind, the Central Division showing a decrease of 30. The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals and snakes increased from 1,994 to 2,307, the Kánara district accounting for 818 casualties. The number of wild animals for the destruction of which rewards were paid was 528. No rewards for the destruction of snakes are now paid by Government, but certain municipalities paid Rs. 135 as rewards for the destruction of 796 snakes. The number of licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild beasts and the protection of property in force during the year was 9,136.

Chemical Analysis.

There was a decrease of 213 in the number of articles examined during the year by the Chemical Analyser; it occurred chiefly in Government stores and in articles examined for the Customs. Cases in which the poisoning of human beings was suspected rose slightly, and poison was detected in 84 cases, in 50 of which arsenic was the poison employed: opium was found in 11 cases. Out of 117 cases of alleged animal poisoning, poison was only detected in 66, in 50 of which the animals died, the number of deaths being the smallest on record: arsenic and *cerbera thevetia* were the favourite agents employed as usual.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences reported during the year was 231,534, of which 189,803 were returned as true. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 206,681 and 171,878 respectively. The largest increase was of nearly twenty thousand in offences under Special and Local Laws, Bombay City being responsible for the greater portion of it. The number of offences against the public tranquillity and of those affecting the public health and safety fell. Cases affecting human life showed a slight rise, but the number of murders declined from 239 to 222, murders of children for the sake of their ornaments and other murders for the sake of pecuniary gain alone showing an increase. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 286,109, or 8,259 more than in 1893: the percentage of those acquitted or discharged fell from 53·50 to 50·59, while the proportion of convictions rose from 39·19 to 39·50: the number of persons whose cases were pending at the end of the year rose from 17,701 to 26,066. Four hundred and one cases involving 418 European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, chiefly for offences under Special and Local Laws: the number of persons convicted was 350. 2,037 persons were tried by the Courts of Session and 130 by the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind during the year: in the previous year the numbers were 2,031 and 225 respectively. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 30 cases for confirmation of sentences of death, involving 43 persons, besides 8 cases involving 13 persons referred under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal

Procedure. Of these 56 persons, 12 were acquitted and 41 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 21 persons, and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death passed on 12 persons, and the High Court on its Original Side passed 5 sentences of death. During the year 125 persons were sentenced to transportation against 180 in 1893. The number of sentences of imprisonment fell from 15,576 to 15,318, while the number of fines imposed rose from 85,364 to 90,640, though their amount fell off slightly. The percentage of fines realized fell from 84·4 to 82·2. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 654, the decrease being mostly in those passed on juveniles. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 277 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 8,776. In addition to these, applications involving 443 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, while the Courts of their own motion took steps to obtain revision in the interest of 220 persons. Of these, 5 died, the appeals or applications of 2,638 were rejected, the sentences passed on 3,734 were confirmed, those on 32 were enhanced, on 743 reduced or otherwise modified, and those passed on 1,453 reversed. The cases of 307 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

The most noticeable feature of the prison administration during 1894 was the introduction in July of the new Prisons Act. The total number of persons confined in the prisons, jails and lock-ups under the Prisons Department of the Bombay Government was 75,437, as compared with 79,393 in 1893, while the admissions during the year were 67,329 as against 71,364: the daily average prison population also fell from 8,251 to 8,139. The figures for the year under report for the first time include the statistics for Civil Jails. The main cause of the general decrease is that last year's figures were abnormally swelled by the admissions to the prisons of Thána and Bombay of the accused arrested on account of the Bombay riots of August 1893. The number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year fell from 15,221 to 15,011, and the proportion of convicts to total admissions from 22·3 to 22·1. The number of escapes was 24 against 21 last year, and ten escaped convicts were at large at the end of the year. Thirty-one capital sentences were carried into execution in the Presidency proper and in Sind as against thirty-four in 1893. There was a general increase in the number of prisoners re-convicted and those classed as habitual offenders, while the number of juvenile offenders admitted into the jails showed a slight decrease. The number of jail offences decreased, probably owing to the smaller number of prisoners confined. The gross cost of maintenance decreased by Rs. 6,000, but the cost per prisoner rose, while the earnings per head fell from Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 11-9, due to the failure to find suitable work for the Dakkhan and Sind gangs: work suitable for them has since been settled on. The mortality of the prisoners rose from 25·4 per mille to 32·2, the number of deaths rising from 207 to 258 in spite of the decrease in the daily average population. The daily average number of sick prisoners rose slightly, but on the 1st January 1895 the Kaira Jail, which has always been most unhealthy, was closed and the prisoners were transferred to the new Ahmedábád Central Prison. A New Central Prison was opened during 1894 at Hyderábád.

The number of admissions to the Yerávda Reformatory School during the year was 27, or 2 less than in 1893. The conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory, and while the average daily strength remained constant at 101, the percentage of punishments fell. The profits from the factory rose by Rs. 326,

but the total cost of maintenance also rose owing to the appointment of a Hospital Assistant to the school.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year amounted to 213,318 as against 205,944 in the preceding year. The increase is most marked in the suits instituted in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, the Khándesh district showing the largest rise. The increase in the number of suits there is ascribed to the action of the money-lenders who desired to recover some of their debts after a good harvest. The number of suits in the Small Causes Courts also rose by nearly 3,000. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 2·98 crores, or Rs. 5⅓ lákhs greater than in 1893, the High Court alone showing a decrease. The receipts of the Courts in the Presidency rose from Rs. 35·3 lákhs to nearly Rs. 35·8 lákhs and the expenditure from Rs. 45·9 lákhs to Rs. 47·5 lákhs. The total number of suits disposed of during the year by all the Courts rose from 208,266 to 212,604, but the arrears at the close of the year were 35,717 as against 33,711. The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 1,390 cases as against 1,480 in 1893. The average duration of suits increased, generally speaking. Of 24,173 miscellaneous suits which came before the Civil Courts, 20,333 were decided. The total number of appeals before all Appellate Courts was 11,439, of which 6,473 remained pending at the close of the year, 4,966 being disposed of, the arrears being largest in the Appellate Side of the High Court, and in the District Courts of Ahmedábád, Sholápur-Bijápur and Ratnágiri. The number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year amounted to 283,704 as compared with 278,204 in the previous year. Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,867 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,738 cases. The total amount recovered by the Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 49 lákhs against Rs. 103·7 lákhs in 1893. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code rose from 377 to 432, but in the Bombay Insolvency Court the applications numbered 624 as against 695.

Registration under the Indian Registration Act.

The increase which has been visible since 1882 in the number of registrations under Act III of 1877 was maintained during the year, the total number (198,437) showing an increase of 5,134 or 2·65 per cent. Both compulsory and optional registrations shared in the increase; the proportion of optional to compulsory registrations was 13·90 per cent. The aggregate stated value of the property affected rose from Rs. 891·3 lákhs to Rs. 1,028 lákhs. Exclusive of 1,536 wills and 867 instruments for which no value or consideration was shown, the average value of each document was Rs. 524-6-4, while the average registration fee in all cases was Rs. 1-12-4. The gross receipts of the department (Rs. 5,67,690) show an increase of Rs. 25,219, while the expenditure (Rs. 2,78,753) declined by Rs. 1,538.

Under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The number of registrations under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the four districts in which it is in force exceeded those in the previous year by 3,063 or 2·19 per cent. The increase occurred in transactions relating to immoveable property, and was contributed to by every district except Sátára, which showed a decrease. The aggregate value of the property affected was Rs. 75⅓ lákhs against Rs. 73 lákhs in 1893-94, the average value per transaction remaining very nearly the same. The amount of fee-collections rose from Rs. 52,185 to Rs. 53,732, while the expenditure under the several heads declined from Rs. 58,815 to Rs. 58,219, the deficit on the year (including the value of

books and forms from the Government Central Press) falling from Rs. 10,856 to Rs. 7,185.

And under the Joint Companies' Act.

Thirty new companies were started and seven increased their capital during the year; nine went into liquidation and eleven, which were in liquidation, were finally dissolved. The number of documents registered under the Joint Companies Act was 622. The receipts during the year were Rs. 10,781, and the expenditure Rs. 1,045, the surplus exceeding that of 1893-94 by Rs. 2,499. The total results of the operations of the Registration Department under all Acts therefore resulted in net financial gain of Rs. 2,91,487 against Rs. 2,58,561 in the preceding year.

Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) continued in operation in the collectorates of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. The number of suits instituted in the Courts under it showed a considerable increase, but there were more than counterbalancing decreases in the numbers of suits before Munsifs and of applications to Conciliators. The percentage of cases affecting agriculturists fell from 38·1 to 36·7. There were slight increases in the percentages of suits compromised, and of those in which the claim was admitted and decreases in those of suits contested and decided *ex-parte*. The number of suits disposed of showed a marked increase. There was a slight decrease in the number of suits for redemption, of which 42·1 per cent. were disposed of by rejection or dismissal, as against 50·8 per cent. in 1893. Mortgage claims aggregating Rs. 1,22,883 were settled for Rs. 94,421. The total mortgage debt thus settled by the Courts and the Conciliators while the Act has been in force exceeded Rs. 40 lákhs and a settlement was effected for Rs. 28½ lákhs. The number of applications to the Conciliators during the year was 23,967 involving claims of Rs. 30 lákhs, and they effected agreements in 18·1 per cent. of those they disposed of. These agreements affected claims valued at Rs. 5½ lákhs, and the settlement was effected at slightly over Rs. 4½ lákhs, the percentage of reduction being 19·3 per cent. against 22 per cent. in the preceding year. In five cases out of six in which conciliation failed, the reason was the failure of the parties to attend, while in two out of every three cases in which both parties appeared, agreements were effected. The village Munsifs decided 6,705 cases out of 6,980 before them.

Local Boards' administration.

Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency are of two classes, District and Táluka Local Boards, and both classes are composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by Government, except in a few localities where the backwardness of the people has hitherto prohibited the introduction of the elective system. There were altogether, as in the preceding year, 23 District and 201 Táluka Local Boards in the Presidency. At the commencement of the year they had an aggregate balance of Rs. 28,96,294; their income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,03,418 and Rs. 48,25,731 respectively, so that the closing balance stood at rather less than Rs. 26¾ lákhs. The incidence of taxation per head varied from two annas eleven pies in Sind to two annas one pie in the Central Division. As usual, the bulk of the expenditure was incurred on civil works, education, water-supply and dispensaries. The administration of the Boards during the year was uneventful and calls for no further notice.

Bombay Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality for the year under review was Rs. 65·4 lákhs, or Rs. 4·6 lákhs better than the estimate, but Rs. 2¼ lákhs less than last year, when credit was taken for Rs. 4·6 lákhs as the premia on various loans raised since 1888. The receipts from the water and halálkhor taxes each showed an increase of about a lákh of rupees over the actual collections for the preceding year. The total expenditure exclusive of loan works

amounted to Rs. 63¾ lákhs or Rs. 1¼ lákhs less than in 1893-94, and Rs. 6·4 lákhs less than the estimates. The actual expenditure was in all departments lower than the estimate, but of the total savings Rs. 4·8 lákhs were required to meet unpaid liabilities and charges for works still under construction. The expenditure on loan works during the year was Rs. 12·1 lákhs, of which more than half was spent on sewerage works. The assets of the Corporation in cash and investments and in property were Rs. 57·4 lákhs and Rs. 478·9 lákhs respectively, while its liabilities were Rs. 372·2 lákhs. The increase of the value of the assets over the liabilities during the year was Rs. 5·5 lákhs, principally due to the enhanced value of the municipal properties. The principal works in progress during the year were the sewerage of Colába on the Shone system, and that of Umbarkhádi, Connaught and Sussex Roads and Parel on the gravitation system, and grants of Rs. 8¼ lákhs were sanctioned for the cost of sewerage schemes in other parts of the city. The water-supply during the year was good, though the Tánsa supply had to be cut off for altogether twelve days in the year for inspection and repairs. Including the expenditure on loan accounts, Rs. 19 lákhs were spent on the up-keep of roads and buildings and similar public works. The discipline and efficiency of the fire-brigade continued to be satisfactory; the number of fires during the year was 97 against 120 last year, and of these only 10 were classed as serious. The value of the property destroyed by fire was estimated at Rs. 2¼ lákhs, whereas last year the estimate was Rs. 6¾ lákhs. The mortality returns for the city during the year show an increase in the death-rate, the number of deaths per mille rising from 28·16 to 33·25.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The administration of the Mofussil Municipalities, like that of the Local Boards, was very uneventful throughout the year, the only matters deserving mention being the completion of the water works at Sukkur, Hubli and Dhulia and the commencement of water works and of protective works against floods at Surat. The total number of municipalities in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year was 170 against 174 at its beginning. The decrease is the net result of the abolition of the municipalities established in four villages of the Northern and in two in the Central Division and the creation of two new ones in the latter division. The opening balance to the credit of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 17·9 lákhs, their income to Rs. 61 lákhs and their expenditure to Rs. 62·6 lákhs, their closing balance being Rs. 16·3 lákhs. The proportion of the municipal revenue raised by direct taxation to that raised by indirect showed a general improvement. The chief heads of expenditure were as usual water-supply, education, conservancy, medical relief and roads and buildings. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population within municipal limits showed a general rise, the rates varying from Rs. 2-5-3 in Sind to Re. 0-14-1 in the Southern Division: last year the maximum and the minimum were Rs. 1-14-8 in Sind and Re. 0-12-9 in the Southern Division respectively.

Military.

As already noticed the Bombay Army ceased to have a separate existence from April 1st, 1895, being then merged into the Indian Army. The coast defences at Bombay, Aden and Karáchi are practically complete: defence rehearsals were held at the latter two ports with satisfactory results. Three artillery practice camps were held during the year, and camps of exercise for the other arms of the Service were held at Poona, Dísa and Násirábád. The usual courses of musketry, garrison instruction and army signalling were held at Poona and Deolálí. Attention was as usual paid to the instruction of the men and the numbers of certificates gained both by the British and Native troops showed increases. The Aden Naval Volunteer Corps was disbanded during the year, it being found impossible to maintain one at that place which would be of any use in time of war.

Marine: Bombay Shipping Office.

Shipping business was comparatively dull and there was a decrease of 49 in the number of European sailors and of 816 in that of Native sailors shipped and discharged during the year at the Bombay Shipping Office. Thirty-eight distressed European seamen were relieved during the year, as compared with fifty-six in 1893-94. The total income and expenditure of the office during the year were Rs. 56,089 and Rs. 17,575 respectively, the net revenue showing an increase of Rs. 620 over that of last year.

Bombay Port Trust.

The income of the Bombay Port Trust amounted to Rs. 48·8 lákhs, and was the largest yet realised, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 1·8 lákhs, and that of 1891-92, the previous highest on record, by Rs. 69,000: the expenditure (including the interest on debt) did not rise in quite the same proportion, and the financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 7,933 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 12,866 last year. The receipts this year include some special items, and the revenue proper is half a lákh less than that of 1891-92, the year of maximum wheat export, when the earnings from grain exports alone at the docks were nearly Rs. 4 lákhs, whereas this year they did not total Rs. ¾ lákh, but the fallings off in this staple and in cotton were nearly counterbalanced by improvements under other heads. The expenditure charged to capital aggregated Rs. 7,35,900, about half of which was spent in nearly equal shares on the Prince's and the Victoria Docks, and the remainder chiefly on the New Ballard Pier, on a coal wharf, and on improvements to the northern landed properties of the Trust. The Trustees' capital debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,07,55,900, of which Rs. 3,01,31,224 are due to Government and the remainder to security and debenture-holders. Rs. 1·6 lákhs were invested on the depreciation and replacement accounts.

Karáchi Port Trust.

The income and expenditure of the Karáchi Port Trust during the year were Rs. 8·7 lákhs and Rs. 5·9 lákhs respectively, the net revenue rising from Rs. 1·7 lákhs to Rs. 2·8 lákhs. The rise in receipts was due to increased importation of cotton piece-goods, railway material, Government stores and timber, and exportation of grains, hides, wool, raw cotton and bones. The expenditure on "general charges" was reduced.

Aden Port Trust.

The receipts of the Aden Port Trust rose by Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 2·6 lákhs, while the expenditure fell by Rs. 15,000, the result being that for the first time since the formation of the Trust the revenue has exceeded the expenditure. The increase in the receipts was very general: the expenditure on light-houses and signal stations diminished, and no original public works were undertaken during the year.

Land Records.

The Circle Inspector staff was employed in the Dakkhan and Karnátak and in Ahmedábád and Kánara, and the system was introduced into two tálukas of Ratnágiri; the introduction of it into Kaira, where the revision survey records have been completed, is in contemplation. The survey records of the Poona and Sátára districts were transferred to the newly built offices at those places, and record-rooms are under construction in the Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar districts. The Circle Inspectors continued to do good work in the various districts in which they work, and their utility in exercising additional check upon the village-officers, especially in the matter of reporting encroachments, was apparent during the year: they disposed of a fairly large amount of measuring and classing work in all Divisions, and the tests taken show the quality of the results to be on the whole good.

Agricultural experiments.

The Poona Farm was kept up during the year: it is primarily a dairy farm with an adjunct stock farm 8 miles off at Mánjri; experiments on "breeding for

milk" are the prime concern of the establishment, and in consequence the improvement of fodder occupies an important place in the scheme. Four species of the genus Sorghum were experimented on, viz. *Sundhia* (S. cernuus from Gujarát), *Nilva* (S. vulgare, a local variety), *Imphi* and American sugar Sorghum (varieties of S. saccharatum). The main results were that *Sundhia* gave better fodder results than any other, but did not withstand drought in the Dakkhan as it does in Gujarát, and so in an unfavourable season on a light soil *Nilva* is more to be relied upon as a fodder crop. *Imphi* and American Sorghum both yielded well, withstood drought better than *Sundhia* and ripened sooner than *Nilva*, but there is some wastage in feeding: American Sorghum ranks well as a grain crop. An experiment on Gujarát bájro as compared with Dakkhan bájri confirmed the previous results that the latter is better suited to the local conditions. Some experiments were also made on sugarcane, showing that while the American Sorghum failed, comparatively speaking, as a sugar-crop, the Mauritius canes did well though not so well as the local variety known as *Pundia*. The working of the dairy was not as profitable as in the previous year owing to an outbreak of rinderpest, which resulted in the death of 34 cattle. The other farms call for no comment, and various experiments on wheat, rape-seed, cotton, indigo and potatoes conducted outside the Government farms yielded no results worthy of mention.

Cultivation.

In those portions of the Presidency proper for which statistics are available the area under food-crops shows an increase of 2·2 per cent., whereas that under other crops has declined by 8·5 per cent.; the area under rabi food crops decreasing under the head 'cereals' but increasing under the head of 'pulse,' while that under kharif shows considerable increases under both heads. From Sind increases in the area under both food and other crops are reported, the area under the latter rising by 40·8 per cent.

Advances to cultivators.

The total amount advanced during the year by Government to cultivators was Rs. 8·8 lákhs as compared with Rs. 5·8 lákhs last year. Of this sum Rs. 1·3 lákhs were for the purchase of seed and cattle and Rs. 7·5 lákhs for permanent improvements. A general extension took place in the demand for these loans in the Northern and Central Divisions, due in the former to the unfavourable nature of the season and in the latter to an increased knowledge on the part of the cultivators of the terms on which the loans can be obtained. The Southern Division is as usual far ahead of the others in respect of the amount taken up, the Dhárwár and Belgaum districts taking most, while in the Bijápur district there was an increase of Rs. ¾ lákh in the amount borrowed for works of permanent improvement. The variations in the amounts lent in Sind call for no comment; as usual the inhabitants of the Karáchi and Hyderábád districts together borrow for the purchase of cattle and seed more than a third of the total amount advanced for these objects in the whole Presidency. Cases of misappropriation of the grants made are still very few, and the growing popularity of these loans is certain indication of their general utility.

Agricultural Stock.

The number of cattle in the Presidency proper (Sind being excluded, as no trustworthy statistics are available) fell from 8,685,538 to 8,532,181, the Northern and Central Divisions being responsible for the decrease: in the former the character of the season has to answer for the decline, two successive bad seasons enfeebling the cattle and at the same time, by destroying the crops and causing repeated sowings, adding materially to the tale of work exacted from them. In the Central and Southern Divisions the districts of Sholápur and Kánara were ravaged by cattle-disease, which probably prevailed to a far greater extent than was reported to the district officers. It must be remembered also when

dealing with these and similar statistics that registration each year approaches more nearly to the actuals than in the year before, and this year doubtless in many cases enumeration by village officers has taken the place of the inaccurate information furnished by the cultivators themselves. While there are decreases under most of the heads of stock the number of carts, the possession of which being well known in every village is incapable of exaggeration, shows the considerable increase of 5,512.

Horse and Mule breeding operations.

The number of Government stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency fell from 73 to 67, of which 55 were actually at stud work. The number of mares covered by them showed a slight decline, but the average produce of each stallion rose. The number of branded mares in the Presidency fell from 12,119 to 11,626. Mule-breeding operations were hardly as extensive as last year. The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 66,857, of which Rs. 11,573 were contributed by various Local Funds.

Shows.

Five horse and cattle shows were held during the year, three in Sind, one in the Dakkhan and one in Cutch State, of which those at Jacobábád and Ahmednagar were the most successful. The class of remounts at the former show was worthy of notice, and so also were those of mules and of mares for mule-breeding there and at the Nausháhro-Moro show. The total expenditure on these shows was Rs. 18,143, towards which the Government grant was Rs. 5,600.

Meteorology.

The number of observatories under the control of the Meteorological Department of Western India was 23, the same as last year. The daily weather report and chart were prepared and issued to the press and the general public as usual. A new reporting station was established at Ahmednagar. The rainfall of the year was exceptionally copious, and was fairly seasonably distributed over the whole of the Presidency. The most remarkable features of the monsoon was the continuous succession of depressions and cyclonic storms from its commencement in June. Three severe cyclones occurred in July causing destructive floods in the North Konkan and Gujarát, and landships on the Thal and Bhor Ghats cutting off the railway communication of Bombay with first Calcutta and then Madras. The rainfall of the year exceeded the average in every meteorological division of the Presidency, except the Konkan, where it was 9·23 inches, or 7 per cent less. The greatest excesses were 61 per cent., or 20·12 inches, in Gujarát, and 46 per cent., or 3·83 inches, in Sind.

Season and Crops.

The season as a whole cannot be pronounced a good one. In Sind the inundation was very high and there were excellent prospects, but the embankments could not stand the abnormal strain and were breached right and left. The floods then washed the kharif or early crops away, and owing to their continued height prevented recourse to the ordinary palliative for such misfortunes, *viz.* re-sowing. When at last they did subside, the area under the rabi or late crops rose far above the average, and to some extent compensated for the loss of the early crops. In Hyderábád and Shikárpur the rabi crops suffered from the frosts, and their out-turn did not fulfil expectations. In the Upper Sind Frontier district and in Shikárpur the rainfall was very small, but in the other districts it was above the average, resulting in excellent kharif crops in those parts of Karáchi which lay outside the flooded areas. In the desert tracts of Thar and Párkar the season was favourable for pasturage, the herds of cattle, there the mainstay of the people, improving in condition besides increasing in numbers. In the Northern Division the season was one of unusually heavy rainfall, accompanied by destructive floods in July: a heavy fall in October damaged the kharif crops, except rice, everywhere and rice also in the Panch Mahals, Surat.

and Thána. Cotton, commercially the most important crop in Broach, suffered very severely, and the second picking was much below the average in quality. The season in the Central Division did not present any very noticeable features, beyond a lack of rain in October and November in all districts except Násik and Khándesh, where rain in the former month did some damage to the kharif crops at harvest time. In the Southern Division the season was rather below the average in the districts above the ghâts, while in the Konkan districts, where the rainfall was generally less than the average, the crops may be characterised as good, though the kharif crops in parts of Kolába were damaged by floods.

Prices. In Sind, except at Hyderábád, the price of wheat showed a general rise, in spite of the decreased demand for export, in consequence of the poorness of the crops. The fluctuations of the prices of other grains were not so marked as to call for any comment, except that owing to the opening of the railway, and consequent facility for export the prices of food-grains at Umarkot showed an upward tendency. In the Northern Division the prices of kharif grains, roughly speaking, showed a rise, except in the case of rice. In the Panch Maháls maize, the food of the poorest classes, was noticeably dearer owing to the poorness of the crop, but gram and wheat, which did well in the Eastern Maháls, were cheaper. In the Central Division prices as a whole fell, especially in Násik and Sátára. In the districts above the ghâts in the Southern Division a fall took place in the price of wheat, due to the falling off of the demand for export. In Kánara the good season forced down prices, and in the other Konkan districts of that Division prices of food-grains are mostly dependent on external circumstances, and showed no noteworthy variations.

Wages. The fluctuations in the rates of wages in the Presidency proper were few and unimportant: skilled labour commands a wage of about 12 annas a day and unskilled of 4 annas, though in places the price of the former rises to Re. 1, and in the Panch Maháls and Thána the latter can be obtained at the low rate of 2½ annas. Wages generally continue to be lower in the Northern than in other divisions. In the Southern and Central Divisions the price of skilled labour shows a slight tendency to decrease. In Sind the rates, especially for unskilled labour, are higher: there was a great demand for labourers to repair the breaches on the Indus embankments, and the commencement of the works on the Jámrao Canal and the Kotri-Rohri Railway forced up wages in the districts through which they pass.

Forests. The total area of the State forests in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) was 14,204 square miles or 105 square miles more than in the preceding year. Of this area, 11,304 square miles were reserved and 2,900 square miles protected forest. The settlement and demarcation of the forests in the Northern and Southern Circles made satisfactory progress during the year, while in the Central Circle the work is practically complete. The drawing up of working plans received considerable attention in the three Circles of the Presidency proper, especially in the Thána, Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Kánara districts. The total number of forest cases tried by Criminal Courts was 2,481, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction 79·2. The number of forest offences compounded during the year was 2,817 as compared with 1,547 in 1893-94, the increase in the Northern and Central Circles being especially marked. No new privileges were given the cultivators in any district, but the existing concessions were not withdrawn, and free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 24,297 were made to cultivators in the Presidency proper. The progress of reproduction, both natural and artificial, was on the whole satisfactory, and the area under plantations increased. In the Presidency proper fire protection was hardly as successful as

in previous years, the Northern Circle suffering most as usual, owing to the ravages of fire in the forests of the Dángs: the area burnt in Sind decreased by more than one-half. Several roads and tracks were completed or in progress during the year to facilitate the exploitation of timber, the most important being the Jakriabári road in Khándesh, which has been completed and will facilitate timber traffic from the Dángs. New buildings were also constructed at various places, including a forest depôt in the Thána district; and existing roads and buildings were kept in due repair. The receipts of the Forest Department during the year aggregated Rs. 37·3 lákhs, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20·5 lákhs, the net revenue being Rs. 16·8 lákhs, which is slightly below that for last year. Receipts in the Central and Southern Circles fell off owing to the poorness of the crop of myrobalans, but in the latter division and in Sind the expenditure on conservancy and works was so curtailed that in spite of a decrease in receipts, the net revenue was larger than last year.

Manufactures and Industries.

The total number of factories in the Presidency to which the amended Factories Act applies was 278, and the total number of hands employed in them 132,894, of whom 26,334 were women and 6,424 children. The number of accidents was 962, or 118 more than in the previous year: of these, 17 resulted in death and 66 in serious injury against 13 and 75 respectively in 1893. The Act was enforced with very little friction, only four prosecutions having been found necessary. New Inspection Rules under the Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891 and a new schedule of fees were published during the year: the total number of boilers on the register was 1,728 but the accuracy of the returns is doubted: of these, 1,244 were examined. No casualties occurred, and no prosecutions had to be instituted. The net revenue of the Boiler Inspection Department was Rs. 21,148, or Rs. 8,290 more than that of the previous year.

From a report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association accompanied by a statistical table of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India on the 30th June 1895 it appears that there were on the latter date in the town and island of Bombay 68 mills at work, and their total estimated consumption of cotton during the year was 2·8 million cwt. In the rest of the Presidency there were 28 mills working, which consumed over half-a-million cwt. of cotton. The effect on trade of the cotton duties is reported not to have been as serious as that of the closing of the Mints in 1893; and notwithstanding the war in the Far East there was a decided improvement in the trade, and it is believed that the majority of the mills worked at a fair profit.

Trade:

The only other industries of any importance in the Presidency, besides agriculture, are the manufacture of salt, and the distillation of liquor, and they are dealt with elsewhere.

There was a general decline in the Foreign trade of Bombay and Karáchi, and a great falling off in the imports of specie, but the trade of subordinate ports showed a fair expansion, and the trade of Aden increased by 6·66 per cent., the advance there being most marked in the trade with East Africa. In the following figures Government transactions are not taken into account except when touching upon the balance of trade, as they afford no indication of the variations of local commerce.

Bombay.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 99¾ crores, showing a reduction of more than Rs. 10¼ crores, or 9 per cent., as compared with that of the previous year, when it reached the highest amount on record. The principal falling off was in the trade with foreign external ports. Turning first to this, the *Foreign* Trade—imports of merchandise fell

off only by Rs. 47·6 lákhs or 1·65 per cent., being still 14 per cent. above the average of the past ten years. Although the rate of exchange fell by 11½ per cent. during the year and duty was imposed on most articles, the effect on the value of the trade was very small as the home prices of the principal articles imported, *viz.* cotton goods, iron, steel, silk and coal, were lower. Undoubtedly the delay in imposition of duty on cotton goods materially affected the total of the imports, as speculation in anticipation of the levy of duty caused a considerable expansion of that trade. The fall that occurred in the imports from the further East was probably due more to the abnormally large imports of the previous year than to the Chino-Japanese War. The markets generally were overstocked after last year's imports, and a diminution of transactions was only to be expected. Imports of treasure decreased by very nearly Rs. 7¾ crores, transactions in silver last year being swelled by enormous speculative purchases. Exports of merchandise are divided into two classes, exports of foreign merchandise, and those of Indian produce and manufacture: the exports under the former head were the highest on record, while those of the latter denomination were the smallest since 1886-87, and compared with those of last year show a diminution of over Rs. 5 crores in value. The chief cause was the short crops of cotton, wheat and rapeseed, the decreased value of the export of which aggregated over Rs. 7¼ crores: but the export trade in cotton twist and yarn and grey piece-goods, opium, husked rice, ground-nuts and raw wool showed some improvement. The value of the treasure exported rose by over Rs. 3½ crores, the percentage of gold in the exports rising from 68·28 to 78·53. During the year the balance of trade changed, an excess of imports over exports amounting to Rs. 3⅓ crores in 1893-94 being followed in 1894-95 by an excess of exports of Rs. 4 crores. *Coasting* trade fell off by nearly Rs. 1·8 crores; the principal diminution occurring in the trade with Foreign Indian ports. Imports of Indian produce decreased by Rs. 2·1 crores, chiefly in cotton and seeds. Exports of Indian produce and of foreign merchandise rose by Rs. 26·9 lákhs and Rs. 14·4 lákhs respectively. Regarding the fluctuations of the trade of the port of Bombay with various countries very little can be said; roughly speaking the decrease in the trade with Europe has more than counterbalanced an increase in the trade with countries in the other continents: the value of the trade with the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 57⅓ lákhs; the most noticeable increase was one of over Rs. 1 crore in the exports to China. No very striking development or shrinkage occurred in the trade with any other country. The total number of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign External ports showed a decrease of 2, but their total tonnage rose by nearly 50,000 tons.

Karáchi.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi amounted to Rs. 51·61 crores, exhibiting a decrease of 0·11 per cent. as compared with that of last year. This decrease is the result of a decrease of Rs. 66 lákhs in foreign and an increase of Rs. 64·3 lákhs in coasting trade, the corresponding percentages being 5·7 and 16·2 respectively. In the *Foreign* trade, though there was a decline of Rs. 27¼ lákhs in the amount of treasure imported, the total imports rose by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs or 0·41 per cent., the value of the imports from the United Kingdom improving by Rs. 50¼ lákhs especially in coal and cotton piece-goods. Exports declined by Rs. 63 lákhs, mainly owing to short crops and less external demand for wheat and rape-seed. There was also an increase of a lákh in the amount of treasure exported to foreign countries. The number of cargo steamers engaged in foreign trade which entered the port during the year was 117 of 160,540 tons burden, showing a decrease of 24 steamers and nearly 40,000 tons in burden. The number of sailing vessels also fell. The *Coasting* trade in merchandise shows an increase of Rs. 58 lákhs in value, or

14·74 per cent., the only decrease being in the exports of foreign merchandise and the chief increase being in those of country produce, chiefly of wheat and cotton. The total shipping of the harbour showed an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in the number of steamers and the total number of sailing ships clearing also rose slightly.

Aden.

The value of the total trade of Aden (excluding cargo manifested for direct shipment on importation) rose from Rs. 8·14 crores to Rs. 8·68 crores, Foreign trade increasing by 6·43 per cent., Indian trade by 4·96 and Inland trade by 14·22. Imports of treasure increased by Rs. 5¾ lákhs. The chief fluctuations in trade were in coffee, that from Harrar supplanting the trade from Yemen, in tobacco, the imports of which increased in value by Rs. 10 lákhs, and the exports by Rs. 5 lákhs, and in cotton piece-goods, which showed an improvement of 13 lákhs in the imports of American and Bombay shirtings and of Rs. 6·3 lákhs in the exports. The most noticeable increases in the trade of Aden with foreign countries were in that with the United Kingdom (Rs. 6·4 lákhs), the East Coast of Africa (Rs. 33·4 lákhs), and the United States of America (Rs. 7·5 lákhs), whilst the trade with Arabia declined by Rs. 21·4 lákhs. The striking development of trade of Zaila in the Somáli Coast Protectorate, due to the failure of the crops of the cotton in Abyssínia and of coffee in Arabia, has already been noticed.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department on Civil Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 52¼ lákhs as compared with Rs. 53·2 lákhs in the preceding year, Imperial funds contributing Rs. ·6 lákh as against Rs. 3·9 lákhs in 1893-94, Provincial funds Rs. 33¼ lákhs, and the balance being made up from miscellaneous contributions and Local Funds. Of this outlay Rs. 20·8 lákhs were spent on new works, Rs. 19⅓ lákhs on repairs, Rs. 11⅓ lákhs on establishment, and Rs. ·8 lákh on tools and plant. As in the previous year, practically the whole of the expenditure under Imperial Service was for works included under the head Civil Buildings, and the largest outlay was incurred on the additions and alterations to the Bombay Customs House, and on the construction of quarters for the Customs Preventive Officers at Karáchi. For the Forest Department a building was bought for use as an office at Mahábaleshvar, and an office and quarters were constructed at Mángaon in Kolába. For the Salt Department a road was completed in connection with the Mátunga salt pans, as also were quarters for Inspectors at Namdha and Bagváda on the Daman frontier, and Kunkumbi, Tálevádi and Diggi on that of Goa. An Assistant Collector's bungalow and a shed with a platform and sidings were completed at Castle Rock Station of the Southern Marátha Railway on the latter frontier. The chief Imperial works on the Somáli Coast were the construction of a customs pier at Berbera, and the boring for water in the vicinity of Dadab. The expenditure on Civil Buildings from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions (including that on Customs and Forest buildings), amounted to Rs. 22·1 lákhs, or Rs. 1 lákh more than in the previous year. The construction of seven new Mámlatdárs' kacheris and the improvement of three others were in progress during the year, and of four Mahálkaris' kacheris in hand, three were completed: in Sind one new Mukhtyárkar's office was completed, and additions effected to another. Accommodation for the survey records was under provision at Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, Dhulia and Sátára; and a district bungalow at Hirekerur in Dhárwár was completed. Record and opium rooms for the Agency were under construction at Pálanpur, and quarters for two Assistant Residents at Aden were completed. A new distillery at Godhra was in progress and additions and improvements were made to those at Surat and Dhulia, and an embankment to protect the Kotri distillery was under con-

struction. During the year Rs. 20,277 were spent on the restoration and repair of various buildings of archæological interest, the greater portion of the outlay being on special repairs to the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Roza at Bijápur, whilst over Rs. 3,000 were spent on the restoration of the remains at Ahmedábád. Of Educational buildings, additions and alterations were made to the Mahálakshmi College at Ahmedábád, and the College of Science at Poona, and at the latter place quarters for 32 students in the Deccan College were in progress; the Dhulia High School made satisfactory progress, and additions were made to the High Schools at Hyderábád and Karáchi. Of buildings assisted by grants-in-aid, the new Cathedral High School for boys at Bombay, and the Maháráshtra Female High School at Poona were commenced during the year, and the Gujarát College building at Ahmedábád, commenced in the past year, was in progress. Of buildings coming under the head Ecclesiastical, quarters for a Chaplain at Byculla were completed; at Poona a new building for a Scottish Presbyterian Church was commenced, and a new cemetery was completed at Sukkur. A new Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyán and the Subordinate Judge's and Small Cause Courts in Poona were completed, and two others begun. The Civil Jail and the Central Prison at Hyderábád, and the Central Prison at Ahmedábád were completed, and additions and alterations were made to the jails at Yerávda, Dhárwár and Bijápur. Several Police buildings were in progress or completed during the year, the most important being the new head-quarter Police offices and lines at Bombay, estimated to cost over Rs. 3 lákhs, and the lines for the City Police at Poona. The Morárbhái Vrijbhukandás Hospital at Surat was commenced, and the Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderábád practically completed. Of miscellaneous buildings a new wing was added to the Public Works building at Bombay. Numerous Local Fund and municipal buildings, chiefly school-houses and dispensaries, were under construction or completed during the year: the most important of them were a vernacular school-house at Dhulia for 600 boys and the Female Training College at Hyderábád.

The gross outlay under the head Communications, from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions, amounted to nearly Rs. 26 lákhs during the year as against Rs. 24·4 lákhs in the previous year. The original works mostly consisted of the completion, continuation or commencement of new communications, the improving and metalling of existing roads, and the construction of various bridges. The most important new roads in hand were the Petlád-Cambay road in Kaira, the Máhim-Váda road in Thána, the Bhusával-Jalgaon road in Khándesh, the Kágvad-Kempvad-Athni road, and that from the Dhupdal station to the Gokák mills in Belgaum, and the Gersáppa-Mysore frontier road in Kánara. The work on the bridge on the Bombay road over the Mula at Dápuri near Poona made considerable progress during the year: the estimate for the work is Rs. 1¾ lákhs, of which Rs. 1⅓ lákhs have already been spent. A bridge on the Agra road across the Godávari at Násik was begun from Municipal funds and contributions, and Rs. 19,000 spent against an estimate of Rs. 1·5 lákhs.

The outlay on Miscellaneous Public Improvements was a little over Rs. 4 lákhs, as against Rs. 3⅔ lákhs in the previous year. A large project, costing Rs. 8½ lákhs, was drawn up for the water-supply of the town of Surat, and sanctioned during the year. The head-works of the Dhulia water-works were practically completed at a total cost of nearly two lákhs, and the work of town distribution taken in hand: the whole scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 4⅙ lákhs when completed, is approaching completion. The Hubli water-works were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 4¾ lákhs and handed over to the Municipality. A water-supply scheme for Panvel, estimated to cost Rs. 1·1 lákhs,

was in progress during the year. Projects for the water-supply of Yeola, Násik, Dákor and Ahmednagar were under consideration, Several tanks in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country were repaired during the year, and several wells sunk in various districts. The works for the protection of the City of Surat from the floods of the Tápti were completed, with the exception of the Ghástipura section, which is in progress, the total outlay upon the works up to the close of the year being Rs. 1,04,868.

The total expenditure at the twelve military stations under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2·06 lákhs, or slightly more than in 1893-94. A regimental gymnasium for British Infantry was completed at Ahmednagar, and additions and alterations were made to the remount stables there. An armoury, store-room and magazine for the Southern Marátha Railway Volunteers at Hubli were constructed during the year from contributions, at the request of the Government of Madras. The most important work of the year was the extension to the Cantonment of Ahmedábád of the municipal water-supply, which was taken in hand. The Sátára camp water-supply scheme was practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 69,441. The defence works for the Rájkot District Jail were completed for Rs. 4,700. Portions of the counterscarp wall of the old fort at Ahmednagar showed signs of falling, and three hundred feet were dismantled and rebuilt from the foundation.

Railways.

The extension of the lines of railway under the control of the Bombay Government continued to make good progress during the year, and the total length of line open for traffic rose from 5,954¾ to 6,022½ miles, the Godhra-Rutlám line being opened for through traffic. The other noteworthy events of the year were the sanction of, and the starting of the work on, the Rutlám-Ujjain State line and a line from Ankleshvar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Pardi in the Rájpipla State, the survey for an extension of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway from Rutlám northwards to Muttra, and the negotiations for the grant to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Company of Bombay of a concession to construct the Ahmedábád-Paránti j Railway with rupee capital raised in India. The total length of the lines under construction at the end of the year was 80½ miles, and the survey of 1,125½ miles was either in progress or completed. The chief Railway systems were all damaged by floods, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway suffering most severely: on the former landslips occurred on both the Thal and the Bhor Ghâts and a 90-foot bridge was washed away between Chándni and Mándva, and on the latter system the permanent-way was damaged or traffic stopped as a precautionary measure in no less than 32 places; at one place near Amalsád the line was washed away for 2,500 feet, but the repairs were quickly completed and the dislocation of traffic was not as great as might *primâ-facie* have been expected. The chief works in progress during the year consisted of the strengthening of some of the girder bridges on the above-mentioned railways.

The only two important variations in the capital accounts of the various railways under the control of the Bombay Government were the raising of a fresh debenture loan of £300,000 at 3 per cent. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the conversion by the Southern Marátha Railway of £255,000 of debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. into debentures at 3 per cent. On the G. I. P. Railway the receipts from passenger traffic increased by Rs. 1·4 lákhs while the goods traffic of the year was very unsatisfactory, resulting in a decreased revenue of nearly Rs. 26⅓ lákhs, the chief items which were responsible for the decline being grain, oil-seeds and manufactured cotton. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings rose from 53·57 to 55·18 in spite of a decrease of over Rs. 7¾ lákhs in the former: the net result was a gain to the State of less than Rs. ½ lákh

against Rs. 19·2 lákhs in 1893. The net earnings of the B. B. and C. I. Railway rose by nearly Rs. 5 lákhs, both passenger and goods traffic showing an improvement. The traffic of both kinds on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway caused an increased profit of Rs. 22 lákhs, due chiefly to the larger exports of cotton and oilseeds to Bombay, and to the scarcity of food-grains in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the last quarter of the year. The net earnings of the Southern Marátha Railway fell off by Rs. 4·1 lákhs, owing to an increase in working expenses as the gross receipts rose by Rs. 1⅔ lákhs. The Káthiáwár Railways though working profitably did not yield quite as good a return as in the previous year.

Telegraphs.

The mileage of telegraph wires in the Presidency increased from 23,890 to 24,762 miles and that of telegraph lines from 6,129 to 6,451 miles. The Indian share of collections at Government offices rose from Rs. 17,54,996 to Rs. 18,75,285, the improvement being due to increased traffic. On the Persian Gulf section the average length of the messages decreased, but while their number increased from 118,940 to 126,411, the net receipts when converted into rupees rose from Rs. 14 lákhs to Rs. 16¼ lákhs, owing to the fall in exchange. The average speed of transmission of messages between Karáchi and the United Kingdom *vid* Teheran remained good, but in the speed by the Turkish route there was a considerable falling off, the mean time of transmission being no less than 46¾ hours.

Post Office.

The administration of the Post Office was chiefly marked by the extension of the money-order system and foreign parcels-post to several foreign countries and the introduction of a scheme of selling Government quinine through the Post Office. To protect the Customs revenue steps were taken to examine registered letter packets received from foreign countries which are suspected to contain dutiable articles, and the transmission of such articles by registered post has been considerably checked. The operations of the Postal Department continued to show a steady expansion, 18 new offices being opened during the year, and the length of the Imperial postal lines of communication rising from 13,099 to 13,191. The estimated number of articles delivered during the year rose from 69¼ millions to 73¼ millions, postcards especially showing a steady increase and this year exceeding the number of paid letters. The values of inland money-orders issued and paid were Rs. 198¼ lákhs and Rs. 237 lákhs respectively, the former showing an increase of 5·5 per cent., and the latter of 2·14. The number and value of the foreign money-orders issued show considerable decreases, the arrangements for fixing the rate of exchange having proved successful in preventing the abuse of the system by speculators. The balance of the Savings Bank rose from 251·6 lákhs to Rs. 252·9 lákhs in spite of the reduction of the rate of interest, which caused the withdrawals to exceed last year's by about Rs. 4 lákhs, but as the average balance to the credit of an account has fallen from Rs. 203 to Rs. 193, the step has only affected the richer classes.

Irrigation.

The entire outlay on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted during the year under report to upwards of Rs. 35¾ lákhs as compared with Rs. 32¼ lákhs in 1893-94. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency Proper in the proportion of 7 to 2. The principal works in hand in the Dakkhan were the Nira Canal, and the improvement to the Poona water-supply: the latter were completed during the year, and the progress made with the former was satisfactory. In the Southern Division the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr dam was in hand, and the works on the Gokak Canal made fair progress. The repair and improvement of 163 tanks in the Karnátak and of 38 in Gujarát were unerrtaken during the year and nearly Rs. 1 lákh spent on them. The total area irrigated during the year from all

works in the Presidency proper increased to 84,237 acres, and the gross revenue assessed from all sources to Rs. 5,93,737.

In Sind the most important event of the year was the sanctioning and commencement of the Jámrao Canal. It will take off from the Eastern Nára at Jámrao and will be 117½ miles in length, with one main branch of 65¾ miles and 374½ miles of minor branches classed as distributaries; it is designed to carry 3,200 cubic feet of water per second in the kharíf season and to irrigate 260,000 acres situated partly in the Hyderábád and partly in the Thar and Párkar districts. Its estimated cost is Rs. 72 lákhs, of which Rs. 2·3 lákhs were expended during the year. The works on the new Dhamrao Canal made considerable progress during the year and the main canal and the branch were completed. The new head to the Mulchand was under construction during the year, and the head regulator finished. The work of deepening the Nára Supply Channel was completed during the year at a cost of nearly Rs. 3 lákhs and the improvements to the Sind Main Canal and the Mirzáwáh finished, while those to the Ráiswáh were taken in hand; the Gidu Bandar embankment was taken over by Government during the year, and nearly Rs. 9,000 spent on improving it. The features of the season in Sind were the height of the Indus inundation, and the length of time which elapsed before its subsidence: the latter is ascribed, as mentioned once before, to the contraction of the usual outlet owing to the silting up of the land between the Haidari and Uchito mouths of the river. The embankments, especially those in the Indus Right Bank division, were unable to sustain the pressure, and were breached for miles, the natural consequence of which being very considerable increase in the expenditure on special repairs both made during the year and necessitated. The head regulator on the Unharwáh collapsed, and that at Náreja on the Fuleli Canals was seriously damaged, and the new Pábnai sluice was carried away in a night; another loop (estimated to cost Rs. 21,035) was necessitated in the Sukkur Begári embankment owing to a leak showing itself during the inundation. Before the inundation special repairs to the Desert Canal were carried out at a cost of Rs. 73,000, and owing to the silt deposited by the floods further special repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 22,000, became necessary, and Rs. 12,000 were spent on them before the close of the year. The total outlay on repairs, including special repairs, in the two divisions of Sind was Rs. 13,26,157.

Finance General.

The total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, amounted to Rs. 14,77,16,482 as compared with Rs. 13,50,72,344 in 1893-94, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,40,68,062 as compared with Rs. 9,24,36,469. The net surplus was thus Rs. 536·5 lákhs or Rs. 110·1 lákhs more than in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 126·4 lákhs in the receipts is almost wholly under Imperial Civil Departments, though there are improvements under the heads Military (Rs. 1·3 lákhs), Telegraphs (Rs. 57,000), Civil Works (Rs. 44,000) and Post Office (Rs. 41,000), but Civil Departments, Provincial and Local, show decreases of approximately Rs. 6 lákhs and Rs. 1½ lákhs respectively. The most noticeable increases in the expenditure are under Civil Departments (Rs. 14 lákhs), Imperial Irrigation (Rs. 4·6 lákhs), Provincial Civil Works (Rs. 2¼ lákhs) and Military (Rs. 1¼ lákhs), and the chief decreases under Imperial Civil Works (Rs. 3¼ lákhs) and Provincial Irrigation (Rs. 1·3 lákhs).

Imperial.

Imperial Civil receipts amounted to Rs. 948·2 lákhs as against Rs. 816·7 lákhs in 1893-94, the net increase being the outcome of a considerable improvement in Customs, Opium, Salt and Excise, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the receipts from Mint, Land Revenue and Interest. The rise in the Customs collections, amounting to Rs. 115·9 lákhs, is the result of the working of the Tariff Act VIII of 1894 for the whole year, while it was in operation

only for three weeks in 1893-94, and of the inclusion in December of cotton goods among dutiable articles by the amending Act XIV of 1894. The improvement in the Opium Revenue was due to the enhancement of the pass fees, and that under Excise to the increase of the duty in Sind and to generally increased consumption of intoxicants. The Salt income rose owing to an unprecedented demand for Konkan salt, for which no very satisfactory explanation can be offered. There were also slight increases in the receipts from Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Registration and Stationery and Printing, which call for no comment. The largest falling off was in the receipts from the Mint, as it was closed throughout the year, and last year the figures were swollen by the gain on the silver bullion taken over from the Exchange Banks. The most noticeable decrease of the year was of Rs. 6·8 lákhs in the Imperial share of the Land Revenue. The total Land Revenue was Rs. 16·9 lákhs less than in the preceding year, and of this decrease three-quarters falls on Imperial funds before minor adjustments are made: these adjustments during 1894-95 were more in favour of Imperial funds by Rs. 5·9 lákhs than in 1893-94, mainly owing to a special contribution of Rs. 5·6 lákhs from the Provincial share of the land revenue in aid of the financial expenses of the Empire. The decrease in the actual collections occurred chiefly in the Northern Division, where postponements were granted in Surat and Broach, and in Sind on account of the late opening of the Nára Canals. The diminution of Rs. 3¾ lákhs in the amount of Interest received was due to the Prince's Dock Loan of the Bombay Port Trust and the new Consolidated Loan of the Bombay Municipality having been fully paid up in 1893-94. Decreases also occurred in the amount of Tribute received during the year, in the Forest revenue, and in Receipts in aid of Superannuation and other allowances, but they were comparatively unimportant. The Imperial Civil expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 83·9 as compared with Rs. 80·6 lákhs in 1893-94; the increase was most marked under the heads Refunds and Drawbacks and Customs, both naturally due to the increase of the list of dutiable articles by the Tariff Acts, and also under the head Stationery and Printing owing to larger purchases of paper from Indian mills; the chief decrease was of Rs. 2·2 lákhs in the cost of the Mint, owing to the reduction of the establishment there. The other fluctuations do not call for notice.

The total Provincial revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 404¼ lákhs and Rs. 414½ lákhs respectively, while the closing balance was Rs. 30 lákhs. Last year receipts amounted to Rs. 409·9 lákhs and expenditure to Rs. 408 lákhs. In receipts the chief increase was in the stamp revenue, and was due to the receipt of special items of probate-duty on the estates of three wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, and to a general rise in the sale of court-fee stamps throughout the Presidency. Other increases took place in the receipts from Customs and Excise, the causes of which have already been dealt with under Imperial finance. An increase occurred in the amount of Assessed Taxes collected, due to greater care in assessment; larger collections were also made on securities owing to the anticipation interest paid on the conversion of the 4 per cent. loans into 3½ per cents. The main decrease in Provincial receipts occurred in Land Revenue and its causes have already been mentioned. The receipts from Jails also fell off by Rs. 39,000. The head Political was the only item, excepting the departmental heads of Railways, Irrigation and Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers, under which the Provincial expenditure decreased appreciably. The largest increase is of Rs. 4·3 lákhs in the cost of the Police owing to the strengthening of the Bombay City Police, and the reorganization of the mofussil force. In the explanation of the other increases the higher rate of exchange compensation during the year is an important

factor. There was a slight falling off in the amount, Rs. 8¼ lákhs, contributed from Provincial to Local Funds, chiefly due to smaller grants for village sanition and for Local Public Works: the grants to Village Sanitation Committees are brought under the head "Medical," and contribute to the increase in that item.

Mint.

There was no coinage of gold or silver during the year, and the total Mint revenue from all sources amounted to only Rs. 15,408. In spite of considerable reductions in establishment the year closed with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 2,09,207 exclusive of *pro forma* charges, and of Rs. 4,25,986 inclusive of them. During the suspension of operations the machinery was overhauled and considerable additions and alterations were undertaken with a view to the coinage of the British dollar.

Paper Currency.

The gross circulation of notes of all denominations on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 930 lákhs, a decrease of Rs. 115¾ lákhs as compared with that on the same date in 1894. A large increase occurred in the circulation of all notes of Rs. 100 and less, the decrease being almost entirely in notes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 500; but omitting the Reserve Treasury balance, the circulation of notes of the higher denominations was only about Rs. 16 lákhs lower than at the end of the previous year. The period of the maximum gross circulation of the notes of lower values was about December, while that of the higher was in November, the high figure at which the circulation of these notes then stood (Rs. 703 lákhs) being due to the abnormal cheapness of money which prevailed up to the beginning of the cold weather. The number of notes cancelled showed a noticeable diminution and so also did the value of the notes of foreign circles cashed during the year. The receipts and issues of small silver showed an advance. There was one case of fraud during the year, but the perpetrator was not detected. The circulation of notes of the Karáchi circle contracted by Rs. 1·6 lákhs, practically only in notes of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000, the number of notes of the lower values showing a marked increase as in Bombay. There was an increase of Rs. 3·1 lákhs in the amount of notes of foreign circles cashed at Karáchi.

Land Revenue.

The net amount of land revenue for collection during 1894-95 was Rs. 382·2 lákhs as compared with Rs. 371·6 lákhs in the preceding year, the increase occurring in all Divisions and being especially marked in Sind; the actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 378·8 lákhs as against Rs. 368·5 lákhs in 1893-94. The decrease in the number of distraints has been noticed in a preceding paragraph.

Sea Customs.

The principal feature of the year was the inclusion by Act XVI of 1894 of cotton goods in the schedule of taxable articles in December. No comparison can be instituted between the import duty results for the year under report and those for the preceding year, as the Tariff Act came into force only on the 10th March 1894.

Bombay.

The total net customs receipts of the year under review at the Port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 136½ lákhs, of which Rs. 132·4 were on account of imports. The only head under which a decrease was returned was "potable spirits," which were taxable last year also, the falling off being about Rs. 88,000, due to smaller importations. The duty on metals yielded Rs. 35·6 lákhs, while that on cotton piece-goods after December yielded nearly Rs. 11 lákhs. The tax on petroleum last year was six pies per gallon, and has now been doubled, but owing to decreased imports the receipts only rose from Rs. 7⅓ lákhs to Rs. 11·1 lákhs. Refunds of import duty fell from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 50,000, but draw-

backs aggregated Rs. 3·6 lákhs, and were chiefly granted on tea (Rs. 1·1 lákhs), sugar (Rs. ·8 lákh), coffee, petroleum, ivory and silver coins (foreign dollars). The export duty brought in Rs. 3¾ lákhs against Rs. 1·9 lákhs in 1893-94, owing to increased exports of rice, the only commodity on which export duty is paid to Europe, Australia, Ceylon and East Africa. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 3⅔ lákhs to Rs. 5 lákhs, mainly owing to the augmentation of the strength of the establishment necessitated by the increased work. The net value of the goods bonded during the year was Rs. 14½ lákhs, an increase of Rs. 9⅔ lákhs due to the bonding before clearance of dutiable goods. The total number of customs offences during the year was 1,316 or 236 more than in the previous year: fourteen appeals were made and in only one case was the penalty inflicted modified.

Karáchi. The net customs revenue at the Port of Karáchi was very nearly doubled on almost all articles during the year, rising from Rs. 8,15,378 to Rs. 16,26,869. The revenue from import duty rose, but as in Bombay the receipts from the duty on potable spirits and other liquors fell off considerably. There was here also a rise of Rs. ¼ lákh in the export duty, due to increased exports of rice to Zanzibár, Aden, Arabia, Cutch, and Kathiáwár. The cost of collection of the duties rose from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 83,000, the percentage of it on the total net receipts falling from 7·44 to 5·09.

Land Customs. The duty-collecting stations on both the Goa and Damán frontiers were the same in the year under report as in the previous one, but proposals for diminishing the hindrance to traffic on the Goa frontier have been sanctioned and the present arrangements will shortly be modified. The collections of land customs amounted during the year under report to Rs. 70,655 or Rs. 37,342 more than in 1893-94. This total includes Rs. 9,154, the fixed Government share of the land customs and transit duties in the Dharampor and Bánsda States. There was an increase of Rs. 51,802 in the collections of import duty, due to the Tariff Act, while the amount of the export duty declined by Rs. 14,902, mainly due to the concession made in February 1893 in the interest of the cultivators of the adjoining British districts, under which rice may be exported to Goa free of duty by unauthorised routes. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act rose from 18 to 250, being for the most part cases of carrying goods by unauthorised routes.

Opium. The duty on opium intended for export by sea was raised by Rs. 50 per chest to Rs. 650, while the tax on opium imported for consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 700, the rates for opium passed at the Ajmere scales being Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case. There was a decrease of 1,483½ chests in the amount of opium imported into Bombay, and of 1,945 chests in the amount exported to China. The price of opium in the Bombay market rose considerably during the year, even when allowance is made for the increased duty. The rate for opium issued from the Government depôts was raised on the 1st August 1894 to Rs. 11 per lb. in Sind, Aden and Gujarát and to Rs. 10-8-0 per lb. in other districts. The quantity of opium that actually passed into consumption in British districts was 129,819 lbs. or 224 lbs. less than in 1893-94. The most noticeable decreases in the amount consumed occurred in Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls, the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway having afforded facilities for smuggling. Khándesh and Poona show marked increases in the licit sales. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium in the Presidency rose from 1,140 to 1,161. The net Imperial and Provincial receipts from opium were respectively Rs. 178¼ lákhs and Rs. 10 lákhs, the former showing a decrease of Rs. 19 lákhs owing to diminished exports to China. The expenditure debited to the Imperial head Opium amounted

to Rs. 26,212, while the Provincial expenditure being included in that of the Abkári Department cannot be accurately distinguished, but is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Salt: *Presidency proper.*

The salt with which the Bombay Salt Department has to deal may be classified under three heads (*a*), Barágra salt manufactured at the two Government works on the Runn, (*b*) sea-salt produced at works, mostly private, on the coast, and (*c*) imported salt, chiefly from Portuguese India. The most noticeable feature in the working of the Department in the year under review is the great increase in the receipts of the department on account of larger issues of sea-salt, which more than compensated for the decline in the issues of Barágra salt owing to the cessation of the abnormal demand caused by the failure of the Sámbhar lake in the previous year. The quantity of salt paying full duty removed during the year was the highest on record, amounting to more than 87·7 million maunds, against approximately 82¼ million maunds in the preceding year. The quantity issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 32⅔ million maunds or 11·25 lbs. per head, calculating on the population at the census of 1891; last year the average consumption was 10·63 lbs. per head; the average for Gujarát was lowest in each year, and has fallen from 8·02 lbs. to 7·89 lbs. The Imperial revenue from salt amounted to Rs. 232⅔ lákhs, as against Rs. 214·8 lákhs in the preceding year, while the Provincial revenue rose from Rs. 75,025 to Rs. 82,268. The increase in Imperial receipts is mostly due to increased removals from the works, but there is an increase of Rs. 1⅓ lákhs in the duty on imports of salt from Goa. The portion of the expenditure of the Salt and Continental Customs Department debited to salt amounted to Rs. 16·1 lákhs. It shows a general increase, especially in the items Establishment and Refunds: there was no extraordinary expenditure during the year. The number of fish-curing yards open during the year was the same as before, *viz.* eight: the quantity of fish cured at them rose from 41,587 maunds in 1893-94 to 66,739 maunds in 1894-95. The total number of salt offences detected was 627 involving 772 persons, against 688 involving 941 in the previous year; the percentage of convictions on the number of persons sent up for trial before a Magistrate rose from 94·4 to 95·6.

Sind.

There were no changes in the three sources of the salt-supply in Sind. The total sales during the year amounted to over a quarter of a million maunds and were practically the same as last year, but the average wholesale price rose from Rs. 3-6-2 to Rs. 3-6-6, and the gross receipts to Rs. 6·8 lákhs; the expenditure also rose slightly, being rather over Rs. 1¼ lákhs, the percentage of charges to gross receipts falling from 13·54 to 12·82. The imports of salt by private agency showed a slight decrease. The number of offences against the Salt Act detected during the year was 105, twenty of which were of illicit manufacture and twenty-four of smuggling from foreign territory.

Excise: *Presidency proper.*

The systems under which the country-spirit farms were managed remained unchanged during the year, except in the case of the small farms of the several tálukas of the Ratnágiri district, in the licenses for which some slight modifications were found necessary. The rates of still-head duty were slightly raised in that district and also in parts of the Surat and Násik districts. No alteration was made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquors or intoxicating drugs. The total realizations of the year rose from Rs. 85·4 lákhs to 88·2 lákhs, or by Rs. 2·8 lákhs. The receipts from intoxicating drugs (other than opium) rose slightly owing to keener competition for retail sale licenses in Násik, Dhárwár, and Kolába: the total number of shops licensed for the retail sale of these drugs in the Presidency proper was 643 as in the preceding year, but the quantity sold

at them fell from 189,546 seers to 148,894. The realisations on account of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor and of Indian liquor excised at tariff rates also rose, but only by about Rs. 2,000. The chief fluctuation of the year occurred in the revenue from country liquor and practically accounts for the whole increase under the head Excise. The receipts from the still-head duty on country spirit rose considerably above the figures for 1893-94 in Bombay, Násik and Kolába; the increase in Bombay was due to the closing of several shops during the riots of August 1893, and that in Násik to the increase in the rates of still-head duty mentioned above: in Kolába last year there was a species of temperance movement on foot, which caused a decrease in the consumption of country spirit, but on its collapse this year the sales have risen above the previous average. The total licit sales of country spirits exceeded those of the preceding year by 111,199 gallons, every district returning an increase with the exception of Broach and Surat, the decreases in which are ascribed to the unfavourable character of the season, but in the other three Gujarát districts in which the season was also bad there are marked increases due to the partial failure of the local mhowra crop and consequent diminution of the facilities for illicit distillation and to the improvement of the preventive arrangements of the country spirit farmers. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit fell from 2,565 to 2,546. There was a slight decrease in the number of date and wild palm trees tapped for toddy, mainly in the Surat district, in certain tálukas of which the tree-tax was raised during the year, but the number of cocoanut and brab trees tapped showed a more than counterbalancing increase. The average incidence of ábkári taxation per head of the population in the Presidency proper rose from 8 annas 4 pies to 8 annas 7 pies. The total expenditure of the Excise Department is given as Rs. 3,26,279 as compared with Rs. 3,19,028 in 1893-94. But owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Abkári and Opium Departments is debited to one head of account, the actual expenditure of each cannot be accurately determined. The aggregate sum paid as compensation to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Máhi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies, and to the Navab of Cambay amounted to Rs. 4,07,896.

Sind. The general arrangements for the sale of liquor in Sind underwent no change, but the rates of still-head duty and the retail selling prices of country spirits were raised and the scale of saleable strengths modified; the concession of a lower rate of duty formerly enjoyed by the licensees of the Thar and Párkar district was withdrawn owing to the removal with the opening of the railway of the difficulty and expense of the transport of liquor from the distillery to the tálukas of that district. The gross ábkári revenue of the Province rose from less than Rs. 8¾ lákhs to Rs. 10 lákhs, the increase being chiefly in the realisations under still-head duty and intoxicating drugs, the former of which rose by more than Rs. 1 lákh, and the latter by Rs. ¼ lákh due, as in the Presidency proper, to keener competition for retail licenses. The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of the population rose from Re. 0-4-10 to Re. 0-5-7. The expenditure of the Abkári Department in Sind amounted to Rs. 15,322.

Stamps. The total revenue from stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 58·2 lákhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2·2 lákhs over that of 1893-94. The receipts from Court-fee stamps rose by Rs. 1·7 lákhs owing to the general increase of litigation; the districts in which the rise in sales was most marked were Khándesh and Bombay, in which similarly there were the most noticeable increases in the numbers of suits filed. The sale of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act

shows an increase under every head except under that of stamps on bills of exchange, under which a decrease of Rs. 30,000 occurred. The greatest increase (Rs. 16,328) in the issues of stamps under this Act took place in Karáchi, and is attributed to the establishment of several new firms; an increase of Rs. 12,426 also occurred in Bombay. The total charges amounted to Rs. 2·9 lákhs, or Rs. ⅓ lákh more than in the previous year: the increase is mainly due to a rise in the amount of refunds granted.

Income Tax.

The final demand on account of Income tax during the year rose from Rs. 38¼ lákhs to Rs. 39·6 lakhs, whilst the actual collections rose from Rs. 37·1 lákhs to 38·4 lákhs. The rise was general, except in the Northern Division, where the depressed state of the mill industry in Broach caused a fall in the demand, and the bad season and floods in Gujarát told financially upon the assessees. Expansion of trade caused the increased demand and collections in the Central Division, while in Southern Division the slight improvement occurred in the Dhárwár district, and came from the Southern Marátha Railway. The chief reason was the increased rate of exchange compensation, which also affected the amount collected in Bombay. In Sind the increase was shared in by all districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, which showed an unimportant decrease.

Local Funds.

The aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds fell from Rs. 58·3 lákhs to Rs. 51·7 lákhs, while their expenditure rose from Rs. 55 lákhs to Rs. 59⅔ lákhs. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs in the revenue of the Local Fund (under Act I of 1894) and was caused by the postponement of the realisation of the land revenue and one-anna cess in Broach and Surat; there was also a decrease in the Provincial grant in aid of village-sanitation. The receipts from the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund also fell off noticeably owing to the damage done by the floods, especially in the Shikárpur district. An increase occurred in the amount of the Local Assigned Revenues, and owing respectively to larger sales of books and an enhanced rate of fees, the Government Book Depôt Fund and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund showed better results. Most of the increase in the expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds was due to a larger outlay on public works by the Boards, while Education and Medical Relief were also nearly everywhere responsible for increases. The expenditure on the Hyderábád Agricultural School, which was converted into a school for Tapádárs, was charged to the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund and with the general increase in the establishment accounts for the rise under that head. Owing to purchases and publications on a larger scale the cost of the Government Book Depôt also rose. The only fund showing a decreased expenditure was the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, the establishment under which was reduced.

The Excluded Local Funds show an income of Rs. 21·9 lákhs and an expenditure of Rs. 22·9 lákhs for the year, the falling off in the former being Rs. 6·9 lákhs and in the latter Rs. 9·2 lákhs. Of these decreases Medical Funds are responsible for Rs. 2·4 lakhs in income and Rs. 2¾ lákhs in expenditure owing to the transfer of the management of 127 dispensaries to the local bodies. Under the head "Other Funds" the receipts declined by Rs. 4·8 lakhs and the expenditure by Rs. 6·4 lákhs. The main funds of this class are the Káthiáwár, Máhi Kántha and Rewa Kántha funds, which are not subject to audit by the Accountant General, and no certain explanation of these fluctuations can be given; the most probable conjecture is that the assets and expenditure of attached estates are no longer included in them. Of the remaining classes of Excluded funds, Cantonment Funds show slight decreases both in their income and expenditure. Police Funds show an increase of Rs. 24,000 in their income owing chiefly to advances taken by the Northern Salt Frontier Fund to meet

the cost of purchasing horses, in which the mortality during the year was heavy, and to recoveries by the Bombay City Fund from newly enlisted savárs on account of the cost of their remounts. The expenditure of the funds of this class also showed an increase of nearly Rs. 85,000, mostly in the Sind Funds owing to the reorganization of the police there, in the Bombay City Fund owing to the additions to the City Mounted Police, and in the Northern Salt Frontier Fund owing to heavy casualties among horses, as mentioned above. Port and Marine Funds show an increase of Rs. 25,627 in revenue, whilst their expenditure declined by Rs. 87,237; part of this decrease was nominal and due in the case of the Northern and Southern Ports Funds to the purchase in the year 1893-94 of Government securities to the value of Rs. 28,100 and Rs. 37,500 respectively.

Vital Statistics.

During the year 660,268 births and 607,179 deaths were reported, the ratios per thousand being 35·08 and 32·26 respectively. The registered birth-rate was highest (40·7 per mille) in the Dakkhan and Karnátak, declining to 34·24 per mille in Gujarát and to 31·18 in the Konkan, while in Sind it was as low as 26·86 per mille: the registered death-rate exhibited somewhat similar variations, although it was highest in Gujarát (42·35 per mille) and second in the Dakkhan (34·7 per mille). Without doubt the true death rate in the Presidency was highest in Gujarát owing to the prevalence of malarial fever induced by the heavy rains, but the results in the Dakkhan, where the village organisation is the most complete, are the nearest approach to the actuals: speaking generally the registration of deaths is more accurate than that of births, and the more settled and civilised the tract the greater the probability of the returns approximating to the true figures. In considering the figures for Sind (where the recorded death-rate is only 17·93 per mille) it should be borne in mind that in Karáchi City the birth and death rates are returned at 47·15 and 35·01 per mille and in the town of Hyderábád 45·97 and 32·05 per mille respectively. A wave of cholera passed over the Presidency proper this year, the registered deaths from that cause rising from 18,853 to 33,588. The percentage of villages affected was over 31 in Poona and Sholápur, and though the deaths in Broach and Kolába were numerous, the epidemic, as usual, was most prevalent in the Dakkhan. Sind was practically free from it, only one person (who recovered) being attacked by it in Karáchi. To fever are ascribed no less than 429,094 deaths: as already remarked, Gujarát was the greatest sufferer, though the six districts of the Central Division also all returned death-rates above the mean for the Presidency.

Medical Relief.

There were, as in 1893, eleven Civil Medical institutions open in the City of Bombay during the year under report. The total number of in-patients treated in them showed a slight decrease, the numbers at the Gokaldás Tejpál and Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospitals falling—owing, in the latter case, to a panic caused by an outbreak of cholera at the hospital. The number of out-patients attending the institutions showed a substantial rise. The number of major operations increased, but the death-rate of those operated on rose from 3·8 per cent. to 4·1, although more than half the operations performed were on the eye and its appendages, and resulted in no death. The expenditure of the year rose from Rs. 3,86,142 to Rs. 4,06,192 (excluding the salaries of such officers of the hospital who are instructors at the Grant Medical College), of which the net cost to Government was Rs. 2,65,312. The cost of diet per diem incurred for each in-patient ranged from Rs. ·6 at the European General Hospital (St. George's) to Rs. ·18 at the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital.

In the mofussil the number of Civil Medical institutions open was 296, of which five were newly opened during the year under report. The total number of patients treated rose from 2,160,898 to 2,327,598, the ailments to which the greatest number of admissions were due being malarial fevers, skin diseases, eye

affections and worms: there was an appreciable increase in the number of major surgical operations performed: and the total expenditure is returned at Rs. 6,59,695, including investments amounting to Rs. 20,000. In the above figures the statistics for 9 hospitals and 53 dispensaries situated in the Native States, Aden, and the Somáli Coast and on the Persian Gulf are included. Excluding these, the average daily attendance at a hospital was 29 in-patients and 101 out-patients and at a dispensary 1·6 in-patients and 66 out-patients, and the average cost *per annum* of the diet of each in-patient was Rs. 46·2 at a hospital and Rs. 16·2 at a dispensary. Towards the total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency proper and in Sind, Local Boards contributed Rs. 97,091, and Municipalities Rs. 1,44,604.

Lunatic Asylums.

The total population of the six lunatic asylums in the Presidency rose from 988 to 1,000, of whom 129 were criminal lunatics. In the course of the year there were 244 admissions and 23 re-admissions, whilst 81 patients were discharged cured, 111 were discharged otherwise and 101 died: the daily average strength was 727·5. The cause of insanity was ascertained in the cases of nearly half the inmates, physical causes accounting for 84 and moral causes for 16 per cent. Amongst the latter grief was the most frequent, and next to it religion is reported to rank, while of the former abuse of intoxicants was most common. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,37,478, of which the net cost to Government was Rs. 1,04,114, the net cost per head of the average daily strength being Rs. 143-1-9 as against Rs. 137-15-2 last year.

Sanitation.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 13·7 lákhs: the principal sanitary works undertaken by it have been noticed in a previous paragraph. Mofussil Municipalities expended in all Rs. 8¾ lákhs on conservancy, while the improvement of their water-supply was one of the most important objects of outlay as a general rule. The most important events of the year were the practical completion of the water-works at Dhulia, Sukkur and Hubli and the commencement of those at Surat. The District and Táluka Local Boards of the Presidency expended Rs. 4·5 lákhs on the improvement of local water-supply. During the year the Bombay Village Sanitation Act I of 1889 was introduced into 100 villages of the Presidency proper, in nearly every case the villagers voluntarily contributing one-half of the proposed expenditure, the Local Board of the district one-third and Provincial Revenues the remainder.

Vaccination.

In British districts and in the Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department there were during the year 712,356 persons primarily vaccinated and 61,170 re-vaccinated: the total being as nearly as possible the same as last year. In the case of primary vaccinations the percentage of success was 93·48, whilst of re-vaccinations only 58·24 per cent. were successful. The births registered in the Presidency during the year were 660,266 and the percentage of infants protected rose to 81·79. The expenditure of the year on vaccination in British districts amounted to Rs. 2,47,618, or slightly less than in the preceding year; of this sum the Local Boards contributed over Rs. 1 lákh and Municipalities over Rs. 35,000, and the cost to Government was Rs. 1,08,895. In British districts there were 31 Inspectors travelling on duty during the year: they travelled 54,868 miles and inspected 10,258 villages. The vaccinators of the department visited 34,176 villages in British territory and 6,765 in Native States: in the Central Registration District and in Gujarát only 98 and 95 villages were omitted by them. No inoculation is reported to have been practised in the Presidency.

Veterinary.

The number of veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency was fifteen, of which ten were stationary and five itinerating. The number of animals treated

rose from 9,843 to 13,936, of which 76·3 per cent. were cured and 8·3 per cent. relieved, the efficiency of the medical relief increasing as well as its popularity. The Veterinary Assistants were active in dealing with outbreaks of contagious diseases and in advocating precautionary measures, though their success in inducing the owners of infected cattle to segregate them was not as complete as could be desired. The total cost of the dispensaries was Rs. 31,475, and the income of the year Rs. 42,422, of which Rs. 9,325 were contributed by Government: the year ended with a balance of nearly a quarter of a lákh of rupees to the credit of their funds. The most prevalent types of cattle disease during the year were rinderpest and anthrax, which are reported to have caused the deaths of 7,983 and 1,050 animals respectively: the former ravaged Kánara, but was generally prevalent throughout the Presidency, except Gujarát, while the latter, though not so destructive, was even more general, the tracts which suffered most from it being the Konkan and Gujarát.

Education: General.

During the year under report there were in the Presidency 12,765 public and private institutions with 681,941 pupils as compared with 12,752 institutions with 666,034 pupils in 1893-94. Omitting the private institutions, that is to say those which were not under Government inspection—the total number of which was 2,894 and the attendance at which was 74,135—there were 533,850 boys and 73,956 girls under instruction in public institutions as compared with 523,139 boys and 71,371 girls in the preceding year; while taking boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 572,892 to 585,539 and the average daily attendance from 431,015 to 438,046. The most noticeable feature in the history of education during the year was the net decrease by 68 in the total number of public institutions, which hitherto has increased steadily for many years: this decrease is mainly attributable to the closure of inefficient Local Board Primary Schools in British districts, chiefly in the Northern and Central Divisions, and has been more than counterbalanced by the rise in the number of unrecognized private institutions,—of which as many as 96 were classed as 'advanced,'—while at the same time the number of pupils attending them showed the marked advance already noticed. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction showed an increase of 1·5 per cent., but the disproportion of their numbers attending secondary schools and undergoing University education was as usual distinctly striking. The education of children belonging to aboriginal or hill tribes continued to receive considerable attention, and an increase of 18 per cent. occurred in their attendance at schools, chiefly in the Surat district.

Primary education.

Throughout the year the policy of improving the pay and qualifications of the teachers in primary schools was vigorously followed, especially in the Northern and Central Divisions, and considerable improvement was effected, rendered possible partly by an increase in the Government grant and partly by the closing, already alluded to, of certain Local Board schools which were deemed inefficient. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 30,69,647 to Rs. 31,55,329, and though of the increase more than half was provided from Provincial revenues, substantial increases were accorded by both Local and Municipal Boards. The receipts from fees increased during the year and amounted to over four lákhs of rupees. The grant from Provincial revenues in aid of primary education rose from Rs. 7⅔ lákhs to Rs. 8·1 lákhs, the allotments to Local Board and aided private schools rising, while smaller grants were made to those maintained by Municipalities. All the police schools maintained by Government have been closed as unnecessary, now that it is possible to enlist men who have already learnt to read and write in ordinary schools. The night-schools in the Presidency were hardly as well attended as in the preceding year, but continue to serve

their purpose by providing opportunities of education for adults. Excluding Káthiáwár, there are 62,121 girls attending primary schools.

Higher education.

As compared with the previous year there was a net increase in the number of secondary schools, which rose from 431 to 440, the advance being of 3 in the case of high and of 6 in the case of middle schools: of the high schools 83 were for boys and 18 for girls, while the corresponding figures for middle schools are 297 and 42. A very large proportion of the secondary schools for boys and nearly all those for girls are under private management, and are generally favourably reported upon. Of school candidates 804 out of 1,757 passed the Matriculation Examination and 172 out of 576 the University School Final Examination, the numbers of candidates who went up without school certificates and of successes being 1,452 and 130 respectively in the case of the former examination, and 1,079 and 95 in the case of the latter. The direct expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 16·9 lákhs in 1893-94 to nearly Rs. 17¾ lákhs in the year under report, the contribution from Provincial revenues rising from Rs. 3,53,867 to Rs. 3,58,439: the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 8·3 lákhs.

Of the institutions for University education, the number of Arts Colleges remained unchanged at 9, while there is an apparent decrease of one in the number of so-called Professional Colleges. The explanation is that the Law Class at the Dayárám Jethmal College in Sind was formerly reckoned as separate from the College as a whole though now it is regarded as contained in it. The number of students attending the Arts Colleges continued to increase, but the numbers who obtained the degree of B.A. rose in a greater proportion. The number of those reading for the M.A. degree was 62 as against 42 in the preceding year. An increase from 626 to 702 is reported in the attendance at the Professional Colleges, mainly due to a sudden rise in the number of junior students at the Bombay Law School, which was probably occasioned by a change in the University regulations. The total expenditure on the professional Colleges, including the Grant Medical College, was Rs. 2,15,479, of which Rs. 1,62,737 were contributed from the Provincial Revenues. The cost of the Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 3·4 lákhs to Rs. 3⅔ lákhs, the grant from Provincial Funds rising from Rs. 1·4 lákhs to Rs. 1·5 lákhs.

Including the cost of special schools, the total direct and indirect expenditure on education in the Presidency rose from Rs. 67·1 lákhs to nearly Rs. 69·8 lákhs, the Provincial share being nearly Rs. 20·9 lákhs. Of the total increase Provincial funds contributed 32 per cent., Local Funds 24 per cent., and Municipal revenues 4 per cent. Indirect expenditure increased by about Rs. 62,000, chiefly under the head Buildings and Apparatus. The total payments of building grants amounted to Rs. 1,16,558.

Literature.

The character of the literature published in the Presidency during the year under report presents no very salient features, though there are signs of a developement of the study of history on the part of the Maráthi-speaking population, while in Gujaráti ninety-three poetical works were published, mostly devotional, though 22 were erotic; the state of the drama shows little variation, and philosophical works, as usual, mainly consist of translations from the Sanskrit. The growth of the Gujaráti novel is noticeable, and it is satisfactory to observe that the general tendency of works of this class is towards the treatment of social questions according to Western lights. The total number of publications during the year declined from 2,130 to 1,821, of which 708 were periodicals as compared with 985. The number of books published in Gujaráti and Sindhi rose while those in the other vernaculars declined, the principal decrease occurring in

Maráthi books. Publications in Arabic and Persian were more numerous, but the number of those in Sanskrit fell from 56 to 50: the most important work in the latter was the edition of the *Hastyáyurveda*. Of the translations registered during the year the most noticeable were those of Marriott's Specifications, Herbert Spencer's Ethics and Cicero's *De Natura Deorum* into Maráthi.

The Native Press.

On the 31st December 1894 there were in all 173 newspapers and 27 periodicals treating of current matters published in the Bombay Presidency, as compared with 160 newspapers and 30 periodicals in the preceding year. Of the newspapers 2 have a circulation of more than 4,000 copies and 6 of between 2,000 and 4,000; and, speaking generally, their circulation shows a slightly perceptible increase. The leading features of the native press underwent no change during the year. As in previous years extreme radicalism in politics went hand in hand with the most rigid conservatism in social matters. A few papers, notably the *Sudhárak*, the *Indian Spectator* and the *Rást Goftár*, insist on social reform as the first step towards national regeneration, but the majority confine their attention exclusively to politics. As a general rule the majority of the papers filled their columns with denunciations of and complaints against the administration, whether that of British districts or of native states, but sound criticism of measures and appreciative references to the efforts of officers were not altogether wanting. The people of India were represented to be groaning under the burden of excessive taxation: the exemption of cotton goods from the import duties was condemned, and subsequently the imposition of a countervailing excise duty on the produce of Indian mills was protested against as impolitic, and as calculated to cripple a rising national industry. Lord Lansdowne's administration was regarded as injurious to the interests of the people, and that of Lord Harris also met with much adverse criticism. The proposals to erect memorials were in each case violently opposed, the editors of some papers losing all control over themselves when the idea was mooted in the case of Lord Harris. The policy of Lord Lansdowne towards the Native States was regarded as hostile and unsympathetic, but Lord Elgin's speech at the Lahore Darbár was generally well received. The papers did not approve of the rules of the Bombay Government in connection with the Provincial Service, the chief objections to them urged being the low standard of education prescribed for admission to the service, and the exclusion of Mámlatdárs from it. The amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code making it obligatory on village headmen, &c., to give information of threatened disturbances, and the proposal to extend the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other districts were unfavourably criticised. There were, as usual, complaints against the mofussil police for not detecting or preventing robberies, thefts and other crimes of a serious nature, and as a whole the police were represented by the Hindu organs as interested in creating racial feuds, harassing the Hindus and encouraging the Muhammadans. The increase in the strength of the Bombay City Police force after the riots was considered unnecessary and as needlessly adding to the burden of the ratepayers. Much space was devoted to the criticism of the working of the Legislative Councils, to Educational matters and to Local Self-Government, the unpopularity of the last-named, which was admitted, being alleged to be caused by the greater expenditure of Municipal revenues on dispensaries and education rather than on sanitation. Amongst Native States the administrations of Baroda and Cutch were the most severely criticised, but considerable praise was given to the British management of Kolhápur and Cambay, and Government were thanked for having handed them both over to their rulers in such a prosperous condition. The Hindu-Muhammadan riots which have already been mentioned attracted considerable

attention. Conflicting accounts, giving totally different versions of the disturbances, appeared in the Hindu and Muhammadan papers, and a spirit of mutual accusation and recrimination prevailed in the organs of the two communities. Towards the end of the year however a slightly better tone of feeling was apparent. The tree-smearing incident in Behár was noticed, but was never taken seriously by the Native Press in this Presidency.

Literary Societies.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received during the year many additions of books and coins to their library and museum, and maintained the soundness of their financial condition. The number of members of the Gujarát Dnyán Prasárak Mandali showed a slight increase. Seven lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society, and were well attended by the public. Three lectures were also delivered during the year under the auspices of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the income and expenditure of which body showed a marked improvement.

Museums.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, was open to the public for 313 days during the year, and the daily average number of visitors was 2,188, including many students from the Colleges and Schools of the City and the Mofussil. The popularity of the Museum seems steadily on the increase. The attendance of visitors at the Karáchi Municipal Library and Museum showed a marked decline, their number falling from 69,141 to 55,829.

Archæology.

The Archæological Survey Party of Western India was deputed to the Hyderábád State under the orders of the Government of India, and proceeded *viá* Aurangábád, and Jálna to Aunda, where there is a famous temple of Nágnáth, containing one of the twelve most sacred Śivalingas in India : the older portions of this shrine resemble those of the temple of Ambarnáth in the Thána District, which is considered to date from the ninth century A.D. The party thence proceeded to Nánded, a town traditionally asserted to be of extreme antiquity, and in that neighbourhood traces of the ancient Tagara were sought for, but without success. Nirmul, Indur, Hanamkonda and Varangal were next visited in order, and the last two places found to possess valuable remains which were carefully studied. After staying at Hyderábád the party visited Golkonda, the capital of the Kutb Sháhi dynasty, and thence moved by way of Nagai to Raichur, where they examined the old fort and found a Telugu inscription giving the date of its construction at A.D. 1294. The last halt of the party, prior to its return to head-quarters at Poona, was at Gulbarga, the capital of the ancient Bahmani kings of the Dakkhan before they moved to Bidar. Here the remains were all Musalmán and of some antiquarian value. During the year, as already noticed, Rs. 20,277 were spent on the preservation of buildings of historical and architectural interest.

Ecclesiastical.

The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was well maintained throughout the year, no important station having ever been vacant. A new church under the Established Church of Scotland was erected at Quetta by voluntary subscriptions and opened during the year, while the condition of St. Andrew's Church at Poona rendered it necessary to remove the building. A new Church is now being erected on the same site.

Stationery.

The value of stock received by the Stationery Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 4·7 lákhs while the issues aggregated nearly Rs. 4·4 lákhs. The value of stores of country manufacture purchased during the year was Rs. 3·4 lákhs as compared with Rs. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in the preceding year, and the saving thus effected is calculated to be over Rs. 70,000 as against Rs. 63,000

in 1893-94. There was an increase of nearly Rs. ·6 lákh in the value of the paper supplied to the various Government printing presses during the year.

Government Printing Presses.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1894-95 amounted to over Rs. 4 lákhs, while the total expenditure including wear and tear of plant and rent amounted to Rs. 2·9 lákhs, leaving Government a net profit of Rs. 1·1 lákhs, or practically the same as that of the preceding year. The value of the work done by the press at Karáchi showed a very noticeable decrease while the charges rose slightly, but the net profit of the year still amounted to Rs. 8,000. During the year ending 31st October 1894 the value of the work done by the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona and its receipts from miscellaneous sources exceeded Rs. 1 lákh. The expenditure rose to Rs. 78,000, and the surplus was very slightly below that of the preceding year. Considerable progress was made in reducing the arrears of the village maps to be issued.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the Political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States forming the most important group lie mostly to the north of the Narbada, and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups, The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Dakkhan and Southern Marátha States are situated to the southern and eastern portion of the Dakkhan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, the population according to the census of 1891, and the revenue of the States referred to:—

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—			
Cutch	6,500	558,415	19,97,897
Pálanpur-Rádhanpur Group	8,000	645,526	17,39,170
Mahi Kántha	3,528	581,568	12,19,068
Káthiáwár	20,496	2,752,404	1,84,14,000
Cambay	350	89,722	6,80,278
Rewa Kántha	4,837	726,056	26,60,471
Nárukot	143	7,450	
GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
Dharampor	794	120,498	4,60,486
Bánsda	215	41,373	3,64,408
Sachin	42	19,337	2,28,136
GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN AND KHA'NDESH—			
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623	59,055	1,41,914
Surgána	360	12,398	16,394
Jawhár	534	52,831	2,03,038
GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN—			
Janjira	324	81,780	5,07,438
Sávantvádi	926	192,948	4,29,214
GROUP 5: DAKKHAN—			
Akalkot	498	75,774	3,28,251
Bhor	1,491	155,669	3,73,061
Other Sátára Jághirs	844	131,529	3,96,872
Kolhápur	2,855	913,131	33,13,508
GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES—			
Sángli	1,083	238,915	11,42,781
Other Southern Maratha Jághirs	2,936	480,111	22,51,868
Savanûr	70	16,976	2,33,392
GROUP 7: SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	131,937	6,05,147
GROUP 8: ADEN	75	44,079	2,32,458
Somáli Coast	...	.....	2,80,095
Grand Total ...	64,683	8,129,512	3,82,19,345

NORTH GUJARA'T.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1891), 558,415; Gross Revenue, Rs. 19,97,897.

The relations of this State with the neighbouring officials of the Pálanpur Superintendency and the British districts of Thar and Párkar were cordial. The work of appraising the Cutch and Morvi interests in Káthiáwár and Cutch respectively on the principle of entire separation

General.

TRIBUTARY STATES, *Cutch.* recognised by the Secretary of State for India was commenced during the year. His Highness the Rao visited Mahábaleshvar in the hot season and also paid a visit to Bombay in February to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Harris and to meet His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the new Governor.

Season and Crops. The rainfall during the year was copious, being nearly 20 inches more than in the previous year. Both the early and late crops promised favourably, but subsequently suffered slightly from want of rain in the latter part of the monsoon. A few storms in June did damage to houses, shipping and goods.

Police. The police force consisted of 254 mounted and 572 foot. The cost was Rs. 1,39,343, being 3 annas and 10 pies per head of population against 4 annas 3 pies in the previous year. The offences reported numbered 805 against 800 in the year before. The proportion of crime to the general population was the same as last year, viz. 1·4 per 1,000. The police sent for trial 742 cases or 92·1 per cent., and in 641 cases or 86·3 per cent. of them the accused were committed for trial on charges preferred against them. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested and committed for trial was 75·3 against 79 last year. Dacoities decreased from 10 to 2, and robberies on the other hand increased from 12 to 25. The property reported to have been stolen was valued at Rs. 41,985, of which property of the value of Rs. 35,281 was recovered. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 84·03 against 43·6 in the previous year. Cases of suicide numbered 36 against 27 : 25 of these victims were females and 11 were males.

Criminal Justice. The Criminal Courts numbered 48 as last year (including Jághirdárs' estates). They disposed of 2,510 cases involving 3,818 persons, of whom 1,800 or 47·1 per cent. were convicted. The corresponding figures of the previous years were 2,331, 3,942 and 1,817 or 46·9 per cent. respectively. The number of persons who appealed was 164 against 165 last year. Sentences in the case of 12 appellants only were reversed. The Cutch State asked for and obtained the surrender of 14 persons from other States, while it surrendered 20 persons for trial by other States.

Prisons. There were 12 prisons in the Khálsa territory, besides 15 in the estates of the Jághirdárs. The persons confined numbered 1,857 against 1,725. The total cost amounted to Rs. 15,935 against Rs. 16,452 last year. The average cost per head of convicts in the Bhúj Central Jail was Rs. 57. There were also 12 lock-ups.

Civil Justice. The 54 ordinary original Civil Courts including those in the estates of Jághirdárs, &c., disposed of 6,054 cases out of 6,329 cases on their file against 5,924 out of 6,194 in the last year. The total number of arrears in all the Courts was 275 against 270 in the previous year. The number of appeals disposed of was 570 against 665 last year. The balance of appeals that remained undisposed of at the close of the year of report was 383 against 253 last year. The average value of each of the suits filed in the ordinary original Khálsa Courts was Rs. 200; that of each of the cases filed in the Varisht Jádeja Adalat and Courts subordinate to it was Rs. 103. The average value of each case filed in the Small Causes Courts and those filed in the Courts of the Jághirdárs holding jurisdiction under the settlement of 1875 and those holding honorary powers from the Darbár were respectively 18, 49 and 65 rupees. In 311 of the 570 appeals disposed of the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

Registration. 1,997 documents were registered against 1,944 last year, and the fees realized therefrom amounted to Rs. 8,781 against Rs. 7,854 last year. 59·9 per cent. of the documents registered were mortgage-deeds.

Municipalities. There were seven municipalities, the principal ones being at Bhuj, Mándvi and Anjár. The aggregate income of these municipalities amounted to Rs. 32,737 and expenditure to Rs. 29,715. All the municipalities with the exception of that at Nália were able to keep their expenditure below their income.

Trade and Customs. The value of imports into the State was Rs. 66,63,286 against Rs. 67,40,946 in the previous year, and exports Rs. 35,06,375 against Rs. 24,66,953. The decrease in imports is attributable to the fall in price of some of the imported articles. The increase in the exports is due to the favourable rainfall and consequent large exportation of cotton and grain. The result was the increase of the customs revenue from Rs. 7,56,599 to Rs. 8,76,862. One of the two ginning factories was closed during the year of report as it did not pay. These and other presses at Mundra and Tuna pressed 18,559 bales of cotton against 12,967 last year. The shipping arrivals and departures were 3,978 and 4,568 respectively against 3,693 and 4,133 in the preceding year. Alum, different kinds of clays and building stones were as usual exported during the year under report.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,389 against Rs. 1,47,249 last year. Of this Rs. 595 were expended on bandar improvement, Rs. 38,510 on construction of new roads, Rs. 16,244 on repairs to existing roads, Rs. 16,219 on construction of new buildings, Rs. 24,461 on repairs to existing buildings, Rs. 2,314 on tanks, wells and irrigation, Rs. 35,024 on miscellaneous works, including surveying and levelling, and Rs. 28,022 on establishment. The proportionate cost of establishment to public works was 21 per cent. during the year under notice.

Revenue and Finance. The opening balance of Samvat 1950 was Rs. 4,36,442 and the closing balance Rs. 3,84,920. The revenue for Samvat 1950 was Rs. 19,97,897 against Rs. 18,89,938 last year. The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 45,572. The increase is attributable to the year of Samvat 1950 being an intercalary year of 13 months.

The area of cultivable waste land brought under tillage was 128 acres and the income derived therefrom was Rs. 84½ against acres 828 and Rs. 219 respectively last year. Thirty-nine new wells were sunk and 102 old wells repaired during the year. Takávi advances made to the poor cultivators during the year amounted to Rs. 75. TRIBUTARY STATES, *Cutch and Pálanpur.* Agricultural improvements.

The State survey establishment surveyed 29,915 acres by cross staff and 117 miles by theodolite. The cost of survey operations amounted to Rs. 5,743 against Rs. 6,493 last year. Survey.

The record of births and deaths for the Khálsa territory was respectively 8,027 and 5,737 against 7,226 and 5,566 in the previous year. The decrease in mortality is due to absence of epidemic. Of the numerous jághirs in Cutch, Amardi, Wandhia and Palanswa only have furnished information of births and deaths in their jághirs, which amounted to 343 and 255 respectively. At the 10 hospitals and dispensaries there were treated 82,023 patients (out-door and in-door) at a total cost of Rs. 35,277. The lunatic asylum at Bhúj contained 9 inmates against 17 last year and the Foundling Hospital 17 orphans, the same number as in the preceding year. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year of report was 19,793 against 19,875 in the year before. English lymph was obtained direct from England and was used successfully. The cost of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 8,168 against Rs. 7,800 last year. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The number of boys in the 126 schools in Cutch was 7,407 against 7,338 in the preceding year. The indigenous private schools decreased from 119 to 114. The expenditure connected with the Educational Department amounted to Rs. 68,399 against Rs. 65,141 last year. The number of libraries was 7 with 7,156 books. The printing press belonging to the State was worked at a profit. The State gave Rs. 5,328 to different Gujaráti authors for the encouragement of literature. The result obtained by the Bhúj School of Art was as follows:—2 passed in the 1st grade examination out of 7 candidates and 3 passed in the second grade out of 6. One of the three unsuccessful candidates at the 2nd grade examination obtained a prize for perspective, obtaining 90 marks out of 100. Education.

Three stallions maintained in Cutch at the expense of Government covered 146 mares during the year of report against 151 last year. The Cutch branch telegraph line was extended to Mundra during the year, and a new office was opened at Bhachau. A horse and cattle show was held during the year at which there were 518 exhibits and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,115 given. Horse races were also held and the expenditure connected therewith amounted to Rs. 514. There were 159 Jádeja girls married during the year of report, and those that remained unmarried at the close of the year of report were 2,506 against 158 and 2,468 respectively last year. There were 89 breaches of infanticide rules inquired into and punished by the Darbár against 72 in the year before. The pecuniary assistance given by the Darbár during the year of report to the parents towards the marriage expenses of poor Jádeja girls amounted to Rs. 2,315 against Rs. 1,893 in the preceding year. The number of Jádeja boys and girls receiving instruction in Cutch was 72 and 16 respectively against 73 and 9 in the preceding year. There were 14 wards' estates under Darbár management against 13 in the last year, *i.e.* 3 dharmáda and 11 girásia holdings. Of the dharmáda, 2 were made over to their Jághirdárs. Thus there were in all 12 such estates under the control of the Darbár at the close of the year of report. The financial condition of these holdings is fair on the whole. Miscellaneous.

PÁLANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population (1891), 6,45,526; Gross Revenue (approximately), Rs. 17,39,170.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. The rest of the Superintendency is divided into 6 Thána Circles as noted in the margin. The Varáhi Malek being a minor, his estate is under attachment. Both Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda. The peace of the frontier remained undisturbed during the year. States in the Superintendency.

1. Tharád and Morvada.
2. Váv and Suigám.
3. Varáhi.
4. Sántalpur and Chádchat.
5. Diodar Bhábhar and Tarvada.
6. Kánkrej.

The total rainfall was less than in 1893-94 in all the tálukás except Rádhanpur and Varáhi, though excessive in the early part of the year, which did some damage to the kharif crops. The average outturn of the crops was 11 annas in the rupee. The public health was good, but cattle diseases caused considerable destruction of cattle, horses, camels and donkeys. Season and Crops.

Among the notable events of the year may be mentioned the short visits paid to Pálanpur by their Excellencies Lord Harris, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Nairne, in the months of November and March respectively. The dispute between the military authorities at Camp Dísa and the Pálanpur Darbár about the cultivation in the bed of the Banas river was amicably settled, as also were the long-standing disputes between Pálanpur and Dánta about some co-shared villages. The latter settlement was effected just after the close of the year, viz. in April 1895. The settlement of the Pálanpur claims in the Gádhia villages remains still on hand, the attempt at arbitration having failed. Important events.

His Highness the Diwán takes an active interest in the affairs of his State. He made some liberal contributions during the year, and received the thanks of Government for his offer to assist the Chitral expedition by the gift of transport animals if necessary. *Pálanpur State*: General.

The receipts of the State during the Samvat year 1950 fell from Rs. 6,93,396 to Rs. 6,21,890, and the expenditure from Rs. 7,16,928 to Rs. 6,82,576. The excess of the Revenue and expenditure.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Pálanpur.

expenditure over the receipts was Rs. 60,685, which, together with Rs. 18,285 due to the banker at the close of the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 78,970 of State debt.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

The number of villages surveyed during the year was 20 against 18 in the previous year, and the total number surveyed up to the end of the year 178. The bighoti system was introduced into 21 villages against 13 in the previous year, making a total of 101 villages in which the system has now been introduced. Two new villages were populated and 11 wells were sunk and built. The police improved in efficiency both as regards convictions obtained and stolen property recovered. The medical arrangements are now under the charge of an efficient State Medical Officer. Education made some little progress.

Rádhanpur:

His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur, as a mark of his respect for the late Governor, erected a Harris Clock Tower at Rádhanpur, and gave Rs. 8,000 towards the advancement of scientific education. This was given to a Mahomedan medical student in London, to enable him to study the higher branches of his profession: Owing to bad health His Highness is unable to take much part in the affairs of his State.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts of the State rose during the year from Rs. 6,90,755 to Rs. 8,26,318, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 7,58,467 to Rs. 7,13,420.

Revenue Survey.

Fifteen villages were surveyed during the year against 7 in the previous year. The total number of villages surveyed up to the close of the year was 79. The bighoti system was introduced in one village only, the total number of villages in which the system has been introduced being now 84.

General.

Five new villages were populated during the year. The revenue from customs increased considerably. The hospital is kept up in good style and appears popular. There is a very good vernacular school, but the English school is weak.

Tharád:

The Thákor of Tharád is an educated man but lacks energy for State business. His finances are in a bad condition, and for this reason improvements cannot be pushed on. Of the 158 villages which form this State, 48 belong to the Thákor, while 110 belong to kinsmen, and pay a jama or lump assessment only. The Thákor levies some customs in these latter villages. The receipts of the State were Rs. 46,848 against Rs. 41,603, an increase of Rs. 5,245. The expenditure was Rs. 47,126 against Rs. 46,022 in the previous year.

Revenue Survey.

There is no revenue survey and the bighoti system has not as yet been introduced at all. The estimation of the crop is made in the old native style. Cultivation is poor. The local bájri has a high reputation and would be largely exported, but trade is hampered by bad roads.

Váv:

The small Rajput State of Váv is in a depressed condition. Family quarrels occupy much of the attention of the Rána, and his Kárbhári has difficulty in carrying out suggested improvements.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts of the State during the year fell from Rs. 31,842 to Rs. 26,447 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 24,108 to Rs. 27,859.

General.

There is no money to spend on public works. There is no revenue survey. The school is doing well, and the state of the dispensary improved. In Tharád and Váv all depends on the monsoon crop. If that fails, the financial calculations are completely upset.

Attachments.

At the end of the year 1893-94 there were 14 attachments, of which one was removed during the year under report and at the same time arrangements were completed for removing 3 or 4 more. The revenue survey has been introduced in the only important estate under attachment, viz. that of Málek Jorávarkhánji of Varáhi. In four villages the survey has been completed and in one of them the bighoti system was introduced during the year.

Police.

The strength of the Pálanpur Imperial police remained unchanged during the year. In the Rádhanpur State there was a decrease of 9 in the irregular foot police and in the Váv State an increase of 8 in the foot police. With regard to the Superintendency jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the police was 654 against 634 last year, and the number of persons arrested 699 against 745; of these, 651 were sent for trial against 708 in the previous year, and 353 convicted against 386, the percentages of convictions to persons arrested and to those sent for trial being respectively 50 and 54 against 52 and 54 last year. The number of offences reported in the jurisdictional States during the year under report was 965 against 857 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,296 against 1,341. Of these, 1,028 were sent for trial against 1,054 last year, of whom 657 were convicted against 660, the percentage of convictions to accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 51 and 64 against 49 and 62 the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen fell from 46 to 41 in the Thánás and rose from 16 to 18 and from 11 to 19 in the Tharad and Váv States respectively; in the Pálanpur State it fell from 33 to 29 and in the Rádhanpur State from 56 to 47.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported to the Agency Courts was 742 against 721 the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 1,116 against 915. There was besides a balance of 72 remaining at the close of the previous year. Of these, 526 were convicted against 472 the previous year. The number of persons tried in the Courts of the States exercising jurisdiction was 2,732 against 2,532; this figure includes 93 remaining under trial at the

close of the previous year. Of these 1,192 were convicted against 1,068. The number of criminal appeals decided by the Political Superintendent was 30 against 24 last year. In 19 cases the sentence of the lower Courts was confirmed, in 7 reversed and in 4 altered against 14, 9 and 1 respectively in the previous year.

Prisons.

The number of jails remained unchanged during the year. The average daily cost of the diet charges per prisoner per diem was Re. 0-1-6, *i.e.* the same as last year.

Civil Justice.

In the Superintendency Courts 398 suits were in arrears at the close of the previous year and 955 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 1,353 suits for disposal. Of these, 1,042 were decided against 1,116 last year. In the Courts of the jurisdictional States, the total number of suits for disposal including the previous year's balance was 5,940, and of these 4,715 were decided against 5,290, leaving a balance of 1,225 at the close of the year against 1,617 the previous year. Out of 48 appeals on the file of the Political Superintendent, 7 were decided against 4 last year, leaving 41 appeals in arrears against 24 last year.

Public Works.

Rs. 1,558 were spent on public works in the Kánkrej Táluka and Rs. 3,930 in the Tharád Táluka. In the Varáhi Táluka Rs. 2,400 were collected by subscriptions and spent on a dharamsála, a chowra and a masjid. The amount spent on public works in the Pálanpur State was Rs. 63,331 and that in the Rádhanpur State Rs. 54,872. The Tharád State is reported to have expended Rs. 2,178 on public works during the year.

Medical Relief.

The medical arrangements of the Pálanpur State and of this Superintendency were formerly combined under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon of the Superintendency. The Pálanpur Darbár have lately appointed their own medical officer to the charge of their hospital, and during the year a complete separation was made, the patients of the Superintendency establishment being transferred to the old travellers' bungalow which was temporarily placed at its disposal by the Darbár for the purpose. A memorial to the late Colonel Scott having been subscribed for by the local Chiefs and Tálukdárs, the opportunity was taken to employ the funds thus raised in the erection of a hospital for the Superintendency to be called "The Scott Memorial Hospital." The Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States each subscribed Rs. 7,000 towards this memorial. The total number of patients treated at the different dispensaries during the year was 39,270 against 42,314 the previous year. The total number of patients treated during the year in the two travelling dispensaries started last year, one by the Pálanpur and the other by the Rádhanpur Darbár, was 2,299. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 16,302 to 19,919.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 58 to 60, two new schools being opened, one in the Pálanpur and one in the Rádhanpur State. The total number of pupils was 3,879 against 3,819 last year, the daily average attendance being 1,952·4 against 1,867. The Pálanpur High School sent up 7 candidates for the matriculation examination, of whom three passed.

Miscellaneous.

Thirty-four chests of opium were issued for retail sale. Importation by the larger States rose from 41 to 55 chests. The two Government stallions kept at Disa covered 76 mares against 45 in the previous year. The progress of horse-breeding was obstructed by the prevalence of disease during the year.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

* Area 3,523 square miles; Population (1891), 581,568; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,19,068.

General.

The only event of any political importance was the installation of the young Thákor of Mohanpur on the *gádi* on the 16th of May 1894 on the expiry of his minority.

Casualties.

Thákor Mánaji Punjaji of Mehemadpura under the Katosan Thána died on the 4th of July and was succeeded by an adult son. There were no other casualties among the tribute payers.

Relations with Tributary States: Idár.

There is little to record of this first class State. The gross revenue is returned at Rs. 6,32,625 and the expenditure at Rs. 5,80,460. The orders of Government on the appeals against the decision in the matter of the disputes between this State and the Gadhwada Tálukdárs were received during the year, but Idár intends preferring an appeal against them, and further progress towards a final settlement of this matter must await the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the appeal. The arrangement made last year to refer the disputes with the Válásna Táluka to arbitration fell through owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable person to fill the office of arbitrator for Válásna.

Pol.

There is nothing to record of the second class State of Pol. The administration seems to have been on the whole well conducted and there were no complaints to the Agency. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 20,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,000.

Danta.

This State properly belongs to the second class, but was last year reduced to the third. The Maharána is a personal ruler, who governs an exceedingly wild population with a firm hand, and the administration was on the whole satisfactory. The final orders of Government on the scheme for the separation of the interests of this State and the State of Pálanpur in four co-shared villages were received in June. It remained only for the two Political Agents sitting together to settle some boundary disputes, but since the close of the year the rival States came to a satisfactory amicable settlement of the whole matter. The revenue and expenditure for the year were approximately Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 47,000 respectively; of the latter Rs. 4,750 were spent on public works.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

Third Class Talukas: Mohanpur.

These are Málpur, Mohanpur, Katosan and Ilol, Mánsa, which is also third class, being included in the managed estates as the Chief is a minor. Of Málpur there is nothing to record. In Mohanpur the Government management was withdrawn and the Thákor was placed in charge and invested with his powers on the 16th of May. The estate was taken under management in October 1882 on the death of the late Thákor, the present Thákor being then a minor. It was then heavily in debt and the administration was in a state of disorganization. In the twelve years of management, Rs 45,000 were paid in liquidation of debt and Rs. 11,430 on works of public utility in addition to a very heavy annual ordinary expenditure, and at the close of the management the estate was handed back to its Chief free of debt and with a properly organized administration. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 28,346 and Rs. 23,105 respectively.

Katosan.

The administration of Katosan continues to be unsatisfactory. The Political Agent visited the táluka in November, and the result of his inspection of the judicial records and of affairs generally was not satisfactory. Nothing was spent on public works and the revenue and expenditure are both returned at Rs. 29,598.

Ilol.

In Ilol from the returns received the judicial work appears to have been promptly disposed of. The revenue was about Rs. 23,500 and the expenditure Rs. 23,000.

Fourth Class Talukás:

Of these there are seven, viz. Varsoda, Ranason, Ambliara, Ghodasar, Khadal, Punadra, and Pethápur. Of the first six there is nothing special to record. In Varsoda the relations of the Thákor with his Bhayat are strained and advice was given to both sides. The administration of Ambliára, Khadal and Punadra is well reported of, but Ambliára has again fallen into debt.

Pethápur.

The administration of Pethápur was not satisfactory. The Thákor's relations with his Bhayat are bad. Nothing was spent on public works. The debt on the táluka now amounts to Rs. 23,000. The tribute at the close of the year was Rs. 19,215 in arrears. The Dabhi Rájputs appealed to the Government of India against the decision of the Bombay Government in the matter of the disputes between them and the Pethápur Darbár regarding the levy of local cess, but the orders of Government were upheld. The question of the excessive tribute demand of Baroda is still before the Government of India, and the question of the jurisdiction over the villages of Jamla and Chandisna before the Secretary of State.

Fifth Class Talukás.

These are six in number, viz. Sudasna, Dadhalia, Magodi, Varagam, Sathumba and Wasna. In Sudasna the examination of the judicial records was not satisfactory and the Thákor was warned. There were also a considerable number of complaints which were referred to the Assistant Political Agent for enquiry, and his report is awaited. In Magodi it was necessary to administer a warning on the subject of inflicting ruinous fines in criminal cases. Of the other talukás there is nothing to record.

Sixth Class Talukás.

There are only two sixth class jurisdictional talukás remaining. Of Bolundra there is nothing to record. In Ramas the examination of the judicial record was not satisfactory, and there were complaints of the imposition of alleged new taxes which are still under enquiry.

The Thána Circles.

Besides the above-mentioned jurisdictional States and talukás there are five thána circles under which 57 non-jurisdictional and mátádári talukás are directly administered by the Agency. There is nothing of special importance to record of any of these thána circles during the year. In each there is a thána fund from which all administrative charges are met, and which are supported in the Bavisi Thána by the receipts from liquor and opium and by a contribution from the mátádárs, and in the other four thánas by a 7 per cent. levy on the net revenue of the talukás under the thána plus ¼ of the opium and ½ of liquor contract receipts. In four of the thánás there is also a Local Cess Fund made up of a one-anna levy on every bigha of cultivated land and every rupee of vero paid by non-agriculturists. From these funds the cost of education, dispensaries, vaccination, and the construction of works of public utility is met. In the Vátrak Kántha only there is as yet no Local Cess Fund. A sum of Rs. 4,732 was spent in these thána circles on public works during the year under report, and some small advance was made in the matter of education, five new schools being opened during the year under report.

Frontier affairs.

There was no further trouble about the boundary between Danta and Sirohi settled in 1892. On the Sirohi and Idár frontier the 5th of January was fixed for the agents of both sides to meet, but at the last moment Sirohi was unable to depute an agent, and so no meeting took place, but the matter will be taken in hand at the close of the present monsoon. With regard to the Idar-Dungarpur frontier the orders of Government giving the parties an opportunity of first settling their boundary differences by mutual understanding or by arbitration were communicated to them, but the matter has not progressed beyond the stage of correspondence between the parties. The appeal of the Rávatji of Juda in the Khara-Kutra-Maria boundary dispute still remains unsettled as no Meywár officer was able to meet the Political Agent for the purpose of hearing it till too late in the year. On the Baroda frontier the Personal Assistant was deputed to meet the Baroda Boundary Settlement Officer and 45 boundaries were settled.

A Border Court was held in February on the Dungarpur frontier to decide cases between the Mahi Kántha States, Meywár and Dungarpur, at which 114 cases were settled. The value of the awards in favour of Mahi Kántha was Rs. 5,472, and the value of the awards in favour of Meywár and Dungarpur Rs. 1,723, showing a net award in favour of the Mahi Kántha of Rs. 3,749. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.* Border Courts.

There were fourteen estates under the management of the Agency during the year. Of these Mánsa is third class and jurisdictional. The rest are non-jurisdictional. Seven are under management on account of minority, two on account of disputes among share-holders, four are semi-permanent attachments, and only one is attached for debt though six of the others have debts. One estate, Mohanpur, was released from management at the commencement of the year on the Thákor attaining his majority and is not included in the above figures. The gross revenue of the 14 estates under management is Rs. 1,06,926. The total expenditure of all kinds was Rs. 1,04,043, and the total balance to their credit at the close of the revenue year Rs. 40,606. Attached Estates.

The most important of the managed estates is Mánsa. The young Chief, who is now 18 years of age, left the Rájkumár College in September. From the 28th of February the Chief was associated with the Government manager in the conduct of the business of his táluka, so as to prepare him for the sole charge at some future date. The táluka is free from debt and has a balance in hand of Rs. 20,782. A sum of Rs. 2,711 was spent on public works. The táluka has been surveyed, a classification of the lands is in progress, and a cash assessment will shortly be introduced. Mánsa.

Of the petty managed estates there is nothing of importance to record. Petty estates.

The total strength of the stipendiary police in the Province was 1,693 as compared with 1,639 in the previous year; the increase of 54 was entirely among the Darbár forces, the strength of the Agency Police remaining the same, viz. 443. The cost of the Agency Police was Rs. 81,838 as compared with Rs. 81,113 in the previous year. The total cost of stipendiary police in the whole Province was Rs. 1,83,383 as compared with Rs. 1,78,335 in the previous year. There was an increase in crime, probably due to the bad harvest, the total number of offences reported to the Police being 1,041 as compared with 963 in the previous year. Of the offences reported to the Tálukdári Police, 26 per cent remained undetected, being the same as in the previous year. Of those reported to the Agency Police, 28 per cent remained undetected as against 17 per cent in the previous year. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 60 as against 59 and the percentage convicted of accused sent for trial was 62 as against 61. Taking the Agency and Tálukdári Police separately, the former show percentages of 55 and 58 as against 62 and 67 respectively in the previous year, and the latter 60 and 63 as against 58 and 59 respectively in the previous year. There were 21 murders and culpable homicides reported during the year as compared with 22 in the previous year, while dacoities and robberies increased from 47 in the previous year to 71 in the year under report, but the value of the property stolen in dacoities and robberies diminished. Police.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 45,415 and of that recovered Rs. 16,955, or a percentage of 37·3 as compared with 35·5 in the previous year. In the Agency Police the percentage of recoveries was 64·9 as compared with 43·3 in the previous year. In the States and Tálukdári Police it was 33·8 as against 31·6. Stolen property.

The number of prisons in the Province was 26 as against 25, one new prison being opened at Mohanpur on the Thákor being invested with his powers. The total number of prisoners was 907 as compared with 908 in the previous year, and the daily average strength 189·3 as compared with 177. The total cost was Rs. 14,467 against Rs. 12,232 and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 76 against Rs. 69. The health of the jail population was good. Prisons.

No case of infanticide was reported during the year. The cost of the infanticide department was Rs. 647 as compared with Rs. 827 in the previous year. Infanticide.

In the original Criminal Courts the number of offences reported was about the same, the figures being 1,389 against 1,393 in the previous year. The total number of persons dealt with was 2,744 as against 2,718 in the previous year; of these 45·8 per cent were convicted and sentenced against 43·6 per cent in the previous year. There were in all 22 Sessions cases against 28 in the previous year, in which 34 persons were tried, of whom 13 were convicted. There was no death sentence. Three persons were sentenced to transportation for life and the rest to varying terms of imprisonment, the longest of which was ten years. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 15,671 as compared with Rs. 14,863 in the previous year, and the amount of the fines recovered was Rs. 10,488 or 66·9 per cent as compared with Rs. 8,803 or 59·2 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of was 45 against 47 in the previous year. In 20 the conviction was confirmed, in 9 it was modified and in 16 it was reversed. Criminal Justice.

The total number of original civil tribunals in the whole Province was 39 as compared with 38 in the previous year, one new Court having been opened at Mohanpur. The year opened with a total of 352 suits on the files, 2,658 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 3,010 for disposal; of these 2,619 were disposed of against 2,620 in the previous year and Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

391 suits were in arrears at the close of the year. The value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,61,725 against Rs. 1,93,707 in the previous year and the value of the suits decided was Rs. 1,73,240 against Rs. 1,79,888. The average time spent in the disposal of suits was 83 days. The total number of civil appeals on the files of all the appellate Courts at the commencement of the year was 54, and 90 fresh appeals were filed, making a total of 144, of which 86 were disposed of against 139 in the previous year, and 58 appeals were in arrears at the close of the year. The amount of the institution fees realized was Rs. 12,816 as compared with Rs. 15,041 in the previous year. The total number of decrees executed was 2,381 as compared with 2,574 in the previous year. The revised rules for the working of the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Agency Civil Courts were sanctioned by Government and came into operation from the 1st of January 1895.

Registration.

The number of documents registered in the Courts of the Agency was 103 as compared with 138 in the previous year. The aggregate value was Rs. 30,213 as compared with Rs. 60,865 in the previous year. The amount of the fees realized was Rs. 619 against Rs. 649 in the previous year.

Political cases.

The number of political cases disposed of was 15 as compared with 38 in the previous year. The disputes between Pálanpur and Gadhwada are still under correspondence between the two Agencies and the Pálanpur-Sudasna disputes have not yet been settled.

Appeals to Government.

There were seven special civil appeals to Government including three remaining over from the previous year; of these, 6 were disposed of and one remained. In four appeals the decision of the Political Agent was confirmed and two were remanded. In political cases there were three appeals to Government, including one which remained over from the previous year, in two Government upheld the decision of the Political Agent and one was remanded.

Stamp Revenue.

The revenue from the sale of stamps was Rs. 1,463 against Rs. 1,270 in the previous year. New stamps similar to those in use in British districts were introduced for use in the Agency from the 1st January.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was again considerably above the average though less than in the previous year, and the excessive fall in July did considerable damage to the kharif crops, while the want of a proper after-rain in the latter half of September and in October rendered the rabi a poor crop. The average outturn of the kharif is estimated to have only been six annas in the rupee and that of the rabi twelve.

Public Health

The public health was comparatively good throughout the year. There was a good deal of fever after the rains, and in places it was of a bad type and resulted in considerable mortality, but generally speaking it was not so prevalent or so bad as in the previous year, and there was a wonderful immunity from other diseases. Cholera of a mild type made its appearance only in I'dar, Pethápur and the Sábarkántha, and there was no small-pox.

Forests.

There is nothing particular to record under this head of the States that have any forests worthy of the name. Dánta is the only one that resorts to any measure of protection; I'dar and Pol do not appear to have yet grasped the importance of the matter.

Trade.

The road-borne traffic from Rájputána was not registered during the year, as it is only done every alternate year. There was some improvement in the declining trade of Pethápur and a marked improvement in that of Vásna. The ginning factory at Ahmednagar had very little work owing to the short cotton crop.

Fairs.

The usual fairs were held at Sámláji in November and Khed Brahma in February, both were numerously attended, and in both cases the period had to be extended at the solicitation of the merchants attending them. The total value of the goods brought for sale at the Sámláji fair was Rs. 5,67,582 as compared with Rs. 4,35,351 in 1892, the last occasion on which the fair was held. The value of the goods sold was Rs. 4,06,642 as compared with Rs. 3,11,608. The principal articles of merchandise were English and Indian piece goods, brass and copper vessels, silk, cloth, and bullocks; of the latter no less than 15,000 were brought for sale, the largest number ever known, and about 12,000 were sold. At the Khed Brahma fair, the total value of the goods brought for sale was Rs. 1,64,239 as compared with Rs. 90,548 in the previous year. The value of the goods sold was Rs. 1,08,601 against Rs. 69,809. About 18,000 persons attended the Sámláji fair and about 10,000 that at Khed Brahma.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 54,805 as against Rs. 40,509 in the previous year and Rs. 25,995 in the year preceding that. Of this Rs. 36,940 were spent in the I'dar State, Rs. 4,742 in the Thána Circles, and the balance in the remaining States and tálukas. The cost of the Agency works at Vaktápur is not included in these figures, because the final amounts have not yet been received.

Railways.

The extension of the railway from Ahmedábád to Parántij and thence to Ahmednagar under I'dar was sanctioned during the year and the alignment up to Parántij was approved. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar has agreed to cede all land required for the line in his territory gratis and to abolish all octroi and customs duties in Ahmednagar.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár.*

The total amount of opium issued to the Native Chiefs was 10,174 lbs. as compared with 10,608 lbs. in the previous year, showing a decrease of 433 lbs. The quantity of opium actually sold was 10,060 lbs. as compared with 10,333 lbs. in the previous year. The number of opium smuggling cases tried was 20, the same as in the previous year. Opium.

Revenue and expenditure of States and Tálukas.

The statements of revenue and expenditure given by the States and tálukas shows a gross revenue for the whole Province of Rs. 12,19,068 as compared with Rs. 12,41,336 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 22,268. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 11,59,060 as compared with Rs. 11,93,978, a decrease of Rs. 34,918, but these figures are necessarily not very reliable.

Tribute.

The total amount of the tribute outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 56,393, the amount due Rs. 1,29,483, and the total amount recovered Rs. 1,62,327, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,550 outstanding at the close of the year.

Local Funds.

The opening balance to the credit of the Agency Local Funds was Rs. 1,34,984, and the total revenue of the year Rs. 75,024; the expenditure was Rs. 63,106, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,46,902, of which Rs. 94,400 was invested in Government securities.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The number of dispensaries was the same, viz. 17; the number of patients treated was 48,906 as compared with 54,334 in the previous year—a large falling off, but the year was a more healthy one. The cost of these dispensaries was Rs. 14,965 as compared with Rs. 19,889 in the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated was 11,874 against 12,869. The number of births recorded was 11,452 as compared with 11,382, and the deaths 12,436 against 12,945.

Instruction.

The number of schools increased from 98 to 103, five new schools having been opened in the thána circles. Besides these there were eight Bhil schools under the care of the Church Missionary Society, two more having been opened during the year. The number of pupils on the registers was 6,469 as compared with 6,192 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance 4,681 as compared with 4,540. The number of girls' schools was 10 and the number of girls under instruction 425 as compared with 392, the average daily attendance being 253 against 245. The total cost of education was Rs. 34,963 against Rs. 30,786 in the previous year. Seven new school-houses were built during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,533. The above figures do not include the eight Bhil schools in which 208 children were under instruction, as compared with 229 in the previous year. Of these, 164 were Bhils as compared with 172.

The Scott College.

The number of Kumárs attending the Scott College during the year was 27, of whom eight were minor Tálukdárs and the rest Bháyats. The highest number on the register during the year was 29. The average daily attendance was 18 as compared with 21 in the previous year.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area, 20,496 square miles; Population (1891), 2,752,404; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,84,14,000.

The States.

The province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance, the principal being the first class States of Junágadh, Návánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkáner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwán, and Jáfarábád. Thirteen States pay no tribute, 97 pay tribute to the British Government, and 78 to the Gáikwár of Baroda. The management of the first class States, with the exception of Junágadh, was free from trouble of any kind.

Important events.

The province had the honour of a farewell visit from His Excellency Lord Harris in November. His Excellency stayed one day at Dhrángadhra, and thence proceeded to Bhávnagar, where, at the request of His Highness the Mahárája, he opened the Lord Harris Road and laid the foundation-stone of the Lord Harris Railway Terminus. After a stay of two days at Bhávnagar His Excellency proceeded to Junágad and opened the new road up the Dátár hill. From Junágadh he proceeded to Gondal and was the guest of His Highness the Thákor Saheb of Gondal for a day and then arrived at Rájkot on the 17th November. That evening he visited the Rájkumár College, distributed prizes to the students and bade the Kumárs farewell. On the 19th November His Excellency took train for Morvi, and after a day's stay there, returned to Wadhwán *en route* for Bombay. The province was not troubled by any serious disturbance or lawlessness during the year, and since the destruction, on the 10th April 1894, of the dacoit gang under Juma Gand, organized dacoity has ceased to exist. The trial of the Pátan rioters was completed and judgment delivered at Junágadh by the Special Commission on the 29th May 1894. Out of 77 accused persons, 18 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The accused appealed to Government, but were informed that Government saw no reason to interfere. The feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans at Pátan has for the time being cooled down. But at the end of the year the long-standing disputes between the Nágar Tálukdárs and the Memons of Vasávad burst into a sort of riot or affray, in which several Mahomedans were wounded. The Tálukdárs and their followers were arrested with the aid of the Agency Police and put upon their trial in the Agency Sessions Court. Since the close of the year the trial has been completed, ending in the acquittal of all the accused.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

The Season.

The season was an average one. Heavy rain fell in the province especially in the northern portion of it and caused considerable damage to animal life and property. A portion of the town walls of Vánkáner was washed away by the Machhu river, and the towns of Morvi and Mália also suffered. Seeds were destroyed and fresh sowings did not produce full crops. In the other parts of Káthiáwár the rain was not so heavy and therefore the returns better. The general health of the people was good throughout the year.

Police.

The results of the working of the State police show some slight variations as compared with those of the previous year, which do not call for any special notice—

	Agency.	Jurisdictional States.
Number of offences reported	561	6,949
„ accused arrested	732	8,279
„ „ convicted	389	4,556
Percentage of convictions to arrests ...	53·14	55·03
Value of property stolen	Rs. 21,040	Rs. 1,50,050
„ recovered	„ 13,200	„ 71,472
Percentage of recovery	62·73	47·63

Robberies.

The total number of dacoities and robberies committed during the year was 7 and 41 against 8 and 46 in the previous year. In the area under the direct supervision of the Agency violent crime may be said to have been normal. There were 4 cases of murder, 1 of attempt to murder, 4 of culpable homicide against 1, 1 and 6 in the year previous, while dacoities and robberies show a decrease of 2 and 7 against 3 and 10 respectively. Cognizable cases also decreased from 611 to 561, while an increase is perceptible in non-cognizable cases, the number being 573 against 475 in the last year.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The Agency Courts disposed of 1,047 original criminal cases and 62 appeals against 1,093 and 75 in the previous year. Of the 1,047 original criminal cases, 19 were Sessions cases as against 29 in the previous year. On the other hand civil work shows an increase, for the number of original civil and political cases decided by the Agency Courts was 3,469 and 695 against 3,370 and 174. The aggregate value of the civil and political cases was Rs. 25,39,061 against Rs. 28,81,254 in the previous year. The increase in the number of political cases may be attributed to the large number of claims against encumbered estates that were disposed of in the Jhálavád Pránt. The number of appeals was 156 and 75 respectively against 193 and 172. The Court of the Political Agent exercised its powers of revision in 22 criminal and 19 civil cases, out of which in 19 cases the orders of the lower Courts were reversed or modified. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,758 against 3,291, of which 3,419 were disposed of. The number remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,429 against 1,061 in the previous year. The Jurisdictional States decided 30,410 civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,15,309 against 31,369 of the value of Rs. 33,25,827. The number of outstanding cases at the end of the year was 5,644 against 5,307 in the previous year. The increase of arrears may be traced to the States of Junágadh, Navánagar, Bhávnagar and Morvi. 12,355 criminal cases were disposed of in the Courts of the Jurisdictional States as against 12,089 in the previous year. One hundred and forty-one cases came before the Agency Courts in the exercise of their residuary jurisdiction against 237 in the previous year. Nineteen opium cases were dealt with by the Agency and Jurisdictional State Courts against 12 last year, while the quantity of opium smuggled was 4 maunds and 18 lbs. as against 7 maunds and 11 lbs. Of the 21 persons implicated 16 were convicted and 5 acquitted. There were 2 salt smuggling cases, the same as last year, and the quantity of salt was 4 maunds and 23 lbs. against 2 maunds and 27 lbs. last year. The Rájasthánik Court decided 310 regular cases and passed orders in 6,061 miscellaneous matters against 112 regular cases and 6,778 miscellaneous orders last year. The number of cases disposed of has been abnormally swelled by the Hak Patrak cases of the Muli State, of which 187 of precisely the same nature were disposed of by the determination of two first test cases. The Home Government has sanctioned the continuance of the Rájasthánik Court up to the end of December 1895.

Prisons.

There were 149 jails and lock-ups in which 8,325 prisoners were confined as against 8,932 in the year preceding. The total cost was Rs. 1,26,393 against Rs. 1,22,299.

Registration.

The number of documents registered by the Agency Courts during the year was 382 of the total value of Rs. 6,06,912 against 379 of the value of Rs. 5,06,523 last year. The total fees realized amounted to Rs. 5,298 against Rs. 3,805 in the previous year.

Trade.

The total exports by sea were valued at Rs. 2,41,13,071 and imports Rs. 2,05,65,371 against Rs. 3,22,42,031 and Rs. 2,34,96,362 respectively in the previous year.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works in the Native States is reported to be Rs. 22,34,966 against Rs. 24,32,968 in the previous year, of which a large portion was spent by the first class States as under:—

	Rs.
Junágadh	1,97,080
Navánagar	1,88,220
Bhavnagar (including railway)	7,71,096
Porbandar	1,25,970
Dhrágandhra	64,265
Morvi	2,90,975
Gondal	87,940

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár and Cambay.*

The total amount spent by the Agency Engineer on public works was Rs. 1,55,042 against Rs. 1,85,285 in the previous year. The most important public work undertaken is the Lálpuri irrigation and water-supply project in the Rájkot State estimated to cost about 3¼ lákhs of rupees.

Local Funds.

The Consolidated Fund had an income of Rs. 1,15,623 and expenditure of Rs. 1,62,023 during the year. The excess of expenditure over receipts is due to capital outlay on buildings. The account of the Chief's General Contribution Fund shows receipts amounting to Rs. 3,36,408 and charges aggregating Rs. 3,20,926. The closing balances to the credit of these two funds are Rs. 2,92,575 and Rs. 7,08,555 respectively.

Medical Relief.

The hospital and dispensaries number 99 against 97 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2. The total number of patients treated was 681,531 against 625,585, and the total cost was Rs. 2,41,208 against Rs. 2,25,478. Of these, 26 dispensaries are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The control of vaccination in the three principal States of Junágadh, Navánagar and Bhávnagar is now in the hands of their respective Darbárs, and the rest of the province is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The total number of vaccinators is 53, 25 in the three States and 28 under the Agency Surgeon. 91,782 primary vaccinations and 1,324 re-vaccinations were performed during the year against 87,356 in the previous year. The total cost of vaccine operations was Rs. 26,952.

General education.

The general education of the people is making steady progress. The total number of educational institutions (including unrecognized schools) at the end of the year was 1,296 with 77,079 scholars against 1,259 with 74,577 scholars in the previous year. The total cost of education was Rs. 6,00,755 against Rs. 5,53,226 in the previous year. A new feature in the educational history of the province was the holding of a conference of the vernacular schoolmasters in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. The number of pupils at the Rájkumár College fell from 41 to 31: while the numbers of the Sámaldás College rose from 27 to 49. There were 56 scholars at the Wadhwán Tálukdári Girássia School.

Tribute.

The tribute demands of the year amounted to Rs. 11,36,046 as follows including outstandings of the previous year:—

	Rs.
British Tribute	7,36,824
Gáikwár's do.	2,99,774
Junágadh Zortalbi	99,447

Of these Rs. 10,74,289 were recovered, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 61,757 to be recovered. Besides the tribute, the revenue from opium pass fees came to about Rs. 1,75,119.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1891), 89,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,80,278.

Chief events.

The principal event of the year was the establishment of an additional Civil Court. There were 3 deaths in the family of His Highness including that of his youngest brother Khán Sáheb Nurdimahmadkhán.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall in 1894 was abnormally heavy, amounting to 54·94 inches as compared with 32·55 in the previous year, 29·52 inches being the average of the past five years. The outturn of both early and late crops was consequently poor and the year was not a good one from a cultivator's point of view.

Military.

The military force remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 236. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 23,970 as against Rs. 38,152 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 14,182 was partly due to the fact that the reduction sanctioned by Government in August 1893, took its full effect in the year under report, and partly to the fact that the State year being the Samvat, 11 monthly payments were made in the year under review as against 13 in the previous year.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The regular police force numbered 170 as in the previous year. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,185 as compared with Rs. 40,659 in 1893-94. The decrease of Rs. 8,474 was due to the fact that no horses were purchased during the year under report, and on account of there being only 11 monthly payments during the year under review. The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 236 as against 188 last year. Of these, 7 were excluded as false under the orders of the Magistrates, and of the remaining 229 crimes, 87 remained undetected and 142 were committed to the Magistrates for trial. Out of 142 cases sent up for trial, convictions were obtained in 96, 27 were discharged, 16 compounded, 1 struck off as false after commitment and 2 remained pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons arrested was 275; of these, 240 were committed for trial. Of the 240, 142 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51·63 as against 70·58 in 1893-94, of convictions to persons sent up for trial 59·16 as against 72·23 in 1893-94, and of convictions to persons actually tried 72·08 against 80·71 in 1893-94. The value of the property reported as stolen was Rs. 11,309 as compared with Rs. 2,863 in 1893-94. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,312 as against Rs. 1,270 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 20·44 as against 44·28. The

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay.*

most common offences were housebreaking and theft combined, and simple theft. The number of offences of house-breaking with theft and simple thefts increased from 43 to 47 and from 66 to 100 respectively. There were 18 offences against the human body, 2 of which were culpable homicide not amounting to murder. One of these 2 cases was undetected and the other remained pending under trial at the end of the year. The police were not so successful this year as in the previous year, the number of offences reported and the value of the property stolen having increased and the percentage of property recovered having decreased. Three escaped convicts were re-arrested during the year under report. One of the convicts was undergoing imprisonment for life for the offence of murder at the time of his escape, which happened 8 years ago; another was undergoing imprisonment for 3 years and had effected his escape in 1882, and the third man was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for 4 years and had escaped in 1893. There were 6 Courts at work in the State as compared with 5 in the previous year, the increase of one being due to the grant of first class powers to the Nyáyádhish presiding over a newly opened Court for original civil work. Including 12 cases pending at the commencement of the year the total number of cases for disposal by the Magistrates was 355 against 391 in the previous year. Of these, 349 were disposed of during the year and six remained untried. The number of accused persons involved was 663 as against 716 in 1893-94 and of those disposed of 656; of these latter, 178, or 27 per cent, were convicted and 17 committed to the Court of Sessions for trial. The total number of appeals, all of which were disposed of, was 15 as against 31 in 1893-94. In 8 the original order was confirmed, in 2 modified and in 5 the convictions were reversed. One of the appeals was against the order of the Sir Nyáyádhish, and it was rejected and one appeal came before His Highness the Navab Sáheb in his extraordinary jurisdiction. This appeal was also rejected.

Prisons.

The total number of convicts admitted into the Cambay jail during the year under report was 157 including 34 remaining from the previous year, as against 230 confined in the previous year. The daily average of the convicts was 34·58 as against 57·54. The maintenance of the jail cost Rs. 2,925. The health of the prisoners was good.

Civil Justice.

There were 4 Civil Courts (including the one newly opened and presided over by the Nyáyádhish), one of which exercised appellate powers only, one disposed of cases in which Sardárs or nobles of the State were parties, one of the Sir Nyáyádhish (who was hitherto styled Civil Judge) hearing original suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value and also hearing appeals against the decisions of the Nyayádhish, and one did ordinary original work in regard to suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. The total number of original suits instituted in the current year in the Courts excluding the Sardár's Court amounted to 3,422, including 58 cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, as against 2,597 in the previous year. Of these cases 3,248 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 174 at the end of the year. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,58,958 as against Rs. 1,23,406 in 1893-94. The Sardár's Court disposed of 10 cases. There were 122 appeals for disposal as compared with 108 in the previous year; of these 120 were decided. There were 3,015 applications for execution of decrees, including 379 pending from last year, as compared with 2,538 in the preceding year; of these 2,525 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 490 at the end of the year under report. Under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 95 cases were filed and disposed of during the year.

Registration.

There were 1,032 documents presented for registration as against 1,176 in the previous year. The value of property affected was Rs. 3,20,558 as against Rs. 3,56,321 in the previous year. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,330 and the expenditure to Rs. 745 as against Rs. 7,974 and Rs. 756 respectively in 1893-94. The amended Registration Act came into force from the beginning of the year under report and, in accordance with the provisions thereof, the duty of a Registering Officer was transferred from the Diván to a special Sub-Registrar, the Diván exercising the powers of a Registrar. The adoption of this course did away with the inconvenience and expense to the party aggrieved by the order of the registering officer, of seeking redress in the Civil Court.

Municipality.

The income of the Cambay municipal department was Rs. 10,210 as against Rs. 11,627 last year and the expenditure Rs. 15,333 as against Rs. 18,283 in 1893-94. The amount contributed by the State in the current year was Rs. 5,123 against Rs. 6,656 last year. There is no municipality as such.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 78,939 as against Rs. 93,387 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 14,448. Rs. 37,532 were spent on the Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlád road which will be finished shortly. Seven new wells and one tank were constructed in the State during the year under report.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts including balance amounted to Rs. 8,08,364 as against Rs. 8,34,941 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the fact of nothing having been borrowed from sávkárs by the State in the year under report. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,80,278 as against Rs. 6,60,041 in 1893-94. The expenditure fell from Rs. 7,47,664 to Rs. 6,34,970. There was a closing balance of Rs. 1,73,394 as against one of Rs. 87,277 at the end of 1893-94. It is proposed to invest the balance in Government securities in order to create a reserve fund as a provision against bad seasons and to provide for costly public works.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The total number of in-door patients treated during the year at the hospital was 190 as against 162 in the preceding year and of out-patients 25,331 as against 24,027. The average daily attendance was 339·3 as against 317·4 in 1893-94. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 8,014. The number of patients treated at the travelling dispensary was 2,648 as against 2,247 in

1893-94. The State also employed a veterinary graduate who treated 444 animals as against 401 in the preceding year. The number of vaccinations during the year was 2,029 including 17 re-vaccination cases as against 2,384 in the preceding year. There were 2,702 births and 3,338 deaths registered during the year as compared with 2,435 births and 2,871 deaths in the previous year, giving birth and death rates per mille of 30·1 and 37·2 respectively during the year under report. Birth registration was defective. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay and Rewa Kántha.*

The number of schools rose during the year under report from 26 to 32 and the expenditure from Rs. 11,815 to Rs. 12,363. The average attendance rose from 1,308 boys and 109 girls in the year 1893-94 to 1,424 boys and 110 girls in the year under report. Additional facility was also afforded for secondary education by the opening of a 6th standard class in the Anglo-Vernacular school. Education.

REWA KA'NTHA AND NA'RUKOT.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population (1891), 733,506; Gross Revenue, Rs. 26,60,471.

The Rewa Kántha Agency contains 1 first class State of Rájpipla, 5 second class States, viz. Chhota-Udepur, Devgad-Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth, and 5 States of minor importance, Kadána, Bhádarwa, Sánjeli, Umethá and Nárukot, besides 51 petty Mevási estates. Rájpipla was administered by an officer of the British Government appointed as Administrator, and the State of Chhota-Udepur also came under the British management in consequence of the death of its Chief in February 1895 and the minority of the successor. Of the 5 minor States, three—Kadána, Umetha and Nárukot—were managed directly by the Agency, the first on account of the minority, the second of the indebtedness, and the third of the incompetency of their respective Thákors. Sixteen out of the 51 petty Mevási estates were under attachment and managed by the Agency in consequence of the minority, incapacity or indebtedness of their proprietors. General.

The principal event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor Lord Harris in November 1894. The Chiefs of Chhota-Udepur, Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth and some of the petty Thákors under the Agency came to Godhra to meet His Excellency. Important events.

The rainfall during the year was much above the average. It was, however, seasonable and the crops turned out well, except in some places where the kharif crop was damaged by the late rains in September and October. The general health of the public was fair on the whole, though cholera was prevalent more or less in Rájpipla, Sunth, Báriya and the Pándu Mevás. Season and Crops.

The income of the Rájpipla State during the year was Rs. 8,18,918, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,50,740 against Rs. 8,63,527 and Rs. 8,47,533 in 1893. Over a lákh of rupees were spent on public works. Rájpipla.

During the year the State came under the management of the Agency owing to the death of Rájá Motisinghji, his successor being only 10 years old. Government in February 1895, appointed the Kárbhári of the State as Administrator on probation. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,074 against Rs. 2,60,225 in the previous year. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 2,01,245 or Rs. 37,000 less than in 1893-94. A sum of Rs. 30,049 was spent on public works. Chhota-Udepur.

The income during the year was Rs. 4,11,175 or Rs. 1,09,552 more than that of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to sale of wood from forests. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,30,415 against Rs. 4,33,735 in the preceding year, which included the sum of Rs. 2,07,749 spent on the marriage of the Rája's daughter to the heir-apparent of the Bhávnagar State. Rs. 22,767 were spent on works of public utility during the year. Báriya.

The revenue of the Lunávada State amounted during the year to Rs. 2,50,905 against Rs. 2,70,308 of the preceding year, while the expenditure was returned at Rs. 2,57,283 against Rs. 2,67,809. A sum of Rs. 23,888 were spent on public works. Lunávada.

The receipts of the State of Bálásinor during the year were Rs. 1,80,848 or Rs. 32,102 more than that of the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,83,410 or a little above the income. Rs. 6,347 were spent on works of public utility. Bálásinor.

The income of the Sunth State rose from Rs. 1,55,665 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,86,329 this year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,56,620 or well within the income. The comparatively large sum of Rs. 27,704 was devoted to works of public utility. Sunth.

The minor Thákor continued to attend the Tálukdári Girássia school at Wadhwán. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 29,191 against Rs. 26,657 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,571. Rs. 3,049 were spent on public works. Kadána.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 44,720 or a little over that of last year. The amount of the expenditure was just about the same. The tribute which this State pays to Baroda, which amounts to nearly half the total income, hardly allows it to spend any considerable amount on public works. Bhádarwa.

The income of Sanjeli during the year was returned at Rs. 21,423 against Rs. 22,891 in the previous year, and expenditure Rs. 24,631. No works of public utility were carried out during the year. Sanjeli.

The Umetha State was taken under management at the request of the Thákor on account of his indebtedness. The whole of the debt will, it is hoped, be paid off during the coming year. Umetha.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha and Dharampor.* The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 44,503, while the expenditure was returned at Rs. 35,495. An expenditure of Rs. 1,358 was incurred on repairing some wells and a dharmshala.

Nárukot. Nárukot has been under the management of Government since A.D. 1839 on account of the incapacity of the Chief. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 15,421 against Rs. 14,756 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 12,924.

Attached petty estates. The total revenue of the 16 petty Mevási estates under attachment in consequence of minority or indebtedness amounted to Rs. 1,43,660 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,07,309.

Police. The total strength in the jurisdictional States and tálukas remains the same as last year, viz. 1,120, and the strength of the Agency police was unchanged. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 1,411 against 1,789 in the preceding year. Of the 1,683 accused sent for trial 1,257 or 69 per cent. were convicted. The number remaining under trial at the close of the year was 124. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 30,721, of which 9,362 or 30 per cent. were recovered.

Criminal Justice. During the year 3,488 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 3,872 in the previous year. Of the former 1,751 were convicted, 1,575 discharged or acquitted, and 124 remained for trial at the end of the year. The number of serious offences committed during the year was 54 against 58 last year. The greatest number was in Chhota-Udepur. Seven appeals were preferred to the Political Agent against the decisions of the lower Courts. Decisions in three cases were confirmed and in 4 modified.

Prisons. The number of jails remained the same as last year, viz. 19, in which 1,998 prisoners were confined during the year, against 2,110 in the preceding year.

Civil Justice. Including 1,142 arrears from the previous year the total number of suits for disposal during the year was 4,738, of which 3,597 were disposed of. The value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 2,36,730, giving an average value of Rs. 65-14-4. The time spent on the disposal of the suits averaged 3 months and 5 days.

Medical Relief. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year in the Rájpipla State and two travelling dispensaries have been introduced, one in Rájpipla and the other in Lunávada. The average daily attendance at the 16 dispensaries in Rewá Kántha varied from 2 to 127. During the year 23,426 primary vaccinations and 356 revaccinations were performed against 23,062 and 462 respectively last year.

Education. The number of schools increased from 152 to 164. The increase was all in the Rájpipla State.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1891), 120,498; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,60,486.

General. The State was governed during the year by Maháraná Shri Mohandevji under the political control of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The Police force was fully organised and was under the supervision of a British Police officer whose services were lent by Government. Owing to there being no Survey officers available whose services could be lent to the State, no test was taken of the work done by the State surveyors as was done in the previous year.

Season and Crops. The public health was fairly good. The rainfall measured over 125 inches, the average of the last five years being 105 inches. The crops were good.

Survey. One hundred and twenty-four villages were surveyed at the end of the year.

Police and Criminal Justice. The total strength of the Police force was 122 including Abkári officers. The cost of it was Rs. 14,136 against Rs. 12,751 in the preceding year. The offences reported numbered 224 against 393 last year, the decrease being almost entirely in ábkári offences. Three hundred and twenty-four persons were tried, of whom 196 were convicted and the rest were acquitted and discharged. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,638, of which 58·6 per cent. was recovered against 58 per cent. in 1893-94.

Prisons. The admissions to the Dharampor jail were 139 during the year. The cost of the jail was Rs. 1,043 against Rs. 989 in 1893-94.

Civil Justice. There was one suit pending from last year and 113 new suits were filed during the year under report. Of these 111 were decided. There was one appeal pending from last year and ten new appeals were filed during the year: of these 8 were disposed of and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration. This department was established for the first time by the Rája during the year. 17 deeds of the value of Rs. 5,485 were registered. They consisted of conveyances, mortgages and wills.

Revenue and Finance. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,60,486 against Rs. 4,58,409 in the preceding year. The increase was principally in land revenue and forest, two instalments instead of one having been paid by a timber contractor in the year under report. The ábkári revenue fell to Rs. 1,14,746 from Rs. 1,49,262 last year owing to the high price of mhowra flowers and probably also to the effect of a temperance league. The expenditure rose to Rs. 4,88,765 against Rs. 4,60,486 in 1893-94. Rs. 48,809 were paid in liquidation of debt.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dharampor, Bánsda and Sachin.*

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 70,019 against Rs. 83,072 in 1893-94. The major portion was incurred on works in and around the town of Dharampor.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The patients treated in the dispensary at Dharampor were 12,470 against 12,123 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,603 against Rs. 7,375. The travelling dispensary gave relief to 2,129 patients. The number of children vaccinated was 4,340 against 5,116. Deaths were 1,709 against 1,421 and births 1,848 against 2,593 in 1893-94.

Education.

Sixteen schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,817 against Rs. 4,703 in 1893-94. The number of pupils was 714 against 565 in the preceding year.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1891), 41,373; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,64,408.

General.

The State is a tributary one and is governed by Máhárával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, a Solánki Rajput, under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The administration and accounts are modelled on those employed in British India.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was 119 inches during the year against an average of 108·8 inches for the preceding five years. The yield of the kharif crops was an average one. Slight damage was done to some of the crops by the last rains, but the rabi crops were benefited by them.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The Police force consisted of 105 foot and 25 mounted men, last year's total strength being 85. Offences reported during the year numbered 243 against 278 in the previous year. Three hundred and thirty-five persons were tried, of whom 239 were convicted, 46 discharged and 50 acquitted. There were 4 appeals preferred, and in all the convictions were upheld, but the sentences were modified.

Prisons.

Eighty-three persons were admitted into the jail during the year and ten prisoners remained over from last year. The daily average number of inmates was ten.

Civil Justice.

Nineteen civil suits were undecided from last year and 387 were filed during the year. All were disposed of except 7. One appeal was pending from last year and seven were filed during the year, and all of them were disposed of.

Registration.

Fifteen deeds of the value of Rs. 2,322 were registered. They consisted of conveyances and mortgages.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,64,403 against Rs. 3,76,271 in the previous year and the gross expenditure to Rs. 3,14,598 against Rs. 2,66,872, leaving a saving of Rs. 49,810. The receipts from forests were Rs. 17,411 against Rs. 33,034 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 41,531 against Rs. 35,890 last year, but the chief works undertaken under this head were stables for horses and carriages, servants' quarters, and the compound wall of the palace.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

10,047 patients were treated at the Bánsda dispensary against 8,920 in the previous year. The travelling dispensary gave relief to 1,200 patients. Vaccinations numbered 1,702. The number of births and deaths registered was 796 and 544 against 986 and 520 respectively in 1893-94.

Education.

There were 15 schools attended by 616 pupils, being a decrease in attendance of 62 since last year. The State continued to maintain a free library.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1891), 19,337; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,28,136.

General.

The State is at present under British management, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási division of the Surat district being Administrator. The ex-Navábis alive, but has abdicated in favour of his son, who is still a minor.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole favourable though the rainfall was less than that of last year. Cotton was poor, but other crops moderately good.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey and settlement operations were completed in 1883. The area under cultivation in 1894-95 was 16,868 acres, being an increase of 43 acres as compared with the area under cultivation in the preceding year.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The Police force was the same as last year, viz. 5 savárs and 52 foot police. In the current year twenty-eight offences were reported or 3 offences less than in the last year. The number of accused convicted was 45, being 20 more than that in the previous year (1893-94).

Prisons.

There was one jail at Sachin and a small lock-up in every village. Thirteen persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 9 were confined in the jail at Sachin and 4 in British prisons. The cost of the jail was Rs. 495 against Rs. 214 in 1893-94.

Civil Justice.

Seven suits were pending from the preceding year and 150 new suits were filed during 1894-95; of these all were disposed of except six. There were eight fresh appeals and one pending from last year, of which eight were decided during the year.

Registration.

One hundred and forty-eight deeds of the value of Rs. 66,989 were registered. They consisted of conveyances, mortgages and miscellaneous papers.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sachin and Khándesh Political Agency.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance at the beginning of the current year (1894-95) was Rs. 2,84,400 (including Rs. 1,67,600 invested in Government loans). The total receipts were Rs. 2,28,136, making together with the opening balance Rs. 5,12,536, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,26,680, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,85,856 inclusive of the amount in Government securities. The expenditure was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 21,884. The ábkári revenue was Rs. 37,917 or Rs. 185 less than that in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 35,958, being less than that in the previous year by Rs. 6,239. The greater portion of these charges were incurred on communications and buildings.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The expenditure under this head including sanitation and conservancy charges amounted to Rs. 3,704, or a decrease of Rs. 280. There were two dispensaries open during the year, one at Dumas and the other at Sachin. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 688 and 634 respectively against 680 and 725 in 1893-94. Vaccinations numbered 328.

Education.

Charges on account of education amounted to Rs. 6,148 or Rs. 298 more than last year. There were 19 schools open during the year or 2 less than in 1893-94. The number of pupils was 1,292 against 1,322 in the preceding year.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHANDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles ; Population (1891), 59,055 ; Gross Revenue, (Dángs) Rs. 25,729, (Mewas Estates) Rs. 1,16,185.

General.

The season was a good one both in the Dángs and Mewás estates ; but there was some cattle disease in both tracts and a number of cattle are reported to have died. Politically every thing was quiet. Criminally, the Mewás estates were free from any serious crime—no murder, no robbery or theft. There was a case of witch-beating, and the 9 men concerned were sent to jail for various terms of imprisonment. In the Dángs, a band of 14 men took to going about with bows and arrows, robbing and extorting money ; but they were arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment. There also there were no murders and no cases of dishonesty : only 2 cases of hurt, one of resistance to lawful apprehension and one of bribe-taking, but in this the guilty person was not a Dáng man. Violation of ábkári laws continue to be the most generally prevailing form of crime. Vaccination is reported to be going on well and not to meet with any opposition, and this year 582 children were vaccinated.

Mewás Estates.

This was not the year for the biennial Mewás Darbár, but the Political Agent personally visited the Chikhli, Káthi and Ráisingpur estates.

Chikhli.

The Chikhli Chief having been now recognized as entitled to the first chair at the Mewás Darbár, his estate is described first. Though in extent it cannot compare with Káthi the soil is much richer, the estate lying on the banks of the Tapti. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 39,318 to Rs. 26,681, owing chiefly to the falling off of forest revenue. The expenditure fell from Rs. 39,585 to Rs. 33,527. The only large item of expenditure was that for building a house and stables for the Chief. He has a balance to his credit of over Rs. 14,000. The bazár at Khápur continues to flourish, and the Chief makes considerable advances of tagai for the colonization and improvement of his lands. The Chief, who exercises third class magisterial powers, tried two cases this year.

Káthi.

In extent this is the largest estate, and it was again well managed. The bazár at Akalkuwa started by the Chief, is doing fairly well. The revenue of the estate fell from Rs. 38,813 to Rs. 37,258. The sale proceeds from hirda (myrobalans) and from the exploiting of forests fell by about Rs. 5,000, but the drop in the revenue was prevented from being serious by the opportune payment to the Chief of large arrears due to him by Government on account of the lease of his ábkári rights. The expenditure rose from Rs. 40,238 to Rs. 44,613 ; but this was owing to the repayment of about Rs. 8,000 of debt. The Chief, who is invested with third class magisterial powers, decided four cases this year. The school at Káthi is attended by about 15 boys. The Chief has a balance of Rs. 40,819.

Ráisingpur.

The Chief, Surupsing, is a minor under the guardianship of the Political Agent, and attends the English school at Dhulia, where he is reported to be making fair progress. The gross revenue was Rs. 31,086 against Rs. 31,368 last year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 10,235 to Rs. 16,135 ; but this was owing to the purchase of a horse, a gun, a rifle, and a gold watch for the young Chief and the rebuilding of his stables and of part of his house. The balance to the credit of the Chief was Rs. 1,71,662. The road from Ráisingpur to Taloda, which was surveyed last year, has not been begun yet, as it is no use making the little bit of it within the Ráisingpur estate until the District Local Board of Khándesh are ready to make the long stretch of it outside Ráisingpur. The school at Ráisingpur is attended by 22 boys, and though the two scholarships founded last year were raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each, progress does not seem to be better than last year.

Singpur.

The gross income rose from Rs. 6,428 to Rs. 8,120, an increase attributable to the ábkári receipts on account of the former years. The expenditure rose from Rs. 6,444 to Rs. 7,843, the excess represents payment of debts incurred last year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 12,328 against Rs. 12,051.

Nála.

The revenue rose from Rs. 2,631 to Rs. 6,526, owing chiefly to the payment of arrears due from Government for the lease of the Chief's ábkári rights. The expenditure rose from

Rs. 3,132 to Rs. 6,553; of this, Rs. 2,865 represents repayment in part of the Chief's debt. A large amount, about Rs. 1,071, was spent in purchasing cattle, the Chief having lost many through disease. He has a balance of only about 6 rupees to his credit. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Khándesh Political Agency, Surgána and Jawhár.*

This is the smallest of the Mewási estates. Its revenue rose from Rs. 1,904 to Rs. 3,289 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,938 to 3,321. Of this Rs. 1,277 represent repayment of debts. The Chief deserves credit for having reduced his household expenses by about 675 rupees. Nawalpur.

The Dáng Darbár was held at Dáng Shirváda at the end of May, and everything passed off quietly. The Rájás and Naiks had certain objections to urge against the forest demarcation; but they urged them at an interview before the Darbár. The Jakriabári ghát road was completed during the year, and the Forest Department are doing their best to make passable roads over the comparatively flat parts of the Dángs, and are erecting rest-houses here and there. The attempt to establish a school at Gadhi has, as reported last year, failed, and a more suitable place to try the experiment in has not yet been fixed upon. The Dángs.

SURGA'NA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population (1891), 12,398; Gross Revenue, Rs. 16,394.

Surgána is a petty State consisting of 61 villages, 46 khálsa and 15 alienated. It continued to be ruled by the Deshmukh Shankarráo Rámráo under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik. General.

The rainfall during the year under report was seasonable and the condition of crops good. The staple crops are nágli and a common sort of rice. Besides these niger seed and pulses (udid and tur) are grown where the soil is suitable. There is no dispensary in the State. Season and Crops.

There were 8 ábkári offences and 28 under the Indian Penal Code, involving 60 persons, of whom 28 were convicted and 32 discharged. Criminal Justice.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 16,394 against Rs. 20,598 of the previous year and Rs. 25,006 of the year previous to that, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 14,591 against Rs. 20,037 and Rs. 19,367 of the two previous years. The income of the State is chiefly derived from land revenue, ábkári, tolls and forests. The decrease occurred chiefly in forest sales. Revenue and expenditure.

There is one school which is attended by 57 boys, of whom 19 are Kolis, 18 Máráthas, 6 Mahomedans, 7 Telis, 3 Brahmans, 2 Goldsmiths, 1 Carpenter and 1 Mang. Education.

The only trade of any importance is in forest produce, which is exported to Gujarát. Trade.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1891), 52,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,03,038.

The Jawhár State continues to be administered by the Rájá himself, with the assistance of a Kárbhári, under the political supervision of the Collector of Thána. General.

The rainfall was above the average in the Karyat Mahál and retarded the work of transplantation for some time, but after July it was seasonable. The crops of rice, nágli and tur were 13 annas in the rupee. The prices of food-grains were somewhat high between June and August, but subsequently fell to the normal rates. Throughout the year malarial fever prevailed and 860 persons are reported to have died from it. Cholera did not appear, but cattle-disease set in twice during the year and carried off 673 cattle. Eighty-nine acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation during the year, leaving 2,692 acres still uncultivated. The percentage of cultivable unoccupied land to the total cultivable land (91,918 acres) is 2·92. Season and rainfall.

The number of police in the State was increased by one during the year and a further increase of 10 men was sanctioned for the patrol of the Dáhánu-Jawhár road, concerning the state of which the Superintendent of Police, Thána, last year complained. The offences reported to the police were 68 or 9 less than in the previous year; the number of persons arrested were 110 against 114; of these, 66 were brought to trial and 40 convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 36·36. The value of the property alleged to be stolen during the year was Rs. 292 against Rs. 1,066 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries was 58·21 against 10. Police.

The offences reported were 209. The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 331; of these, 99 were convicted, 226 acquitted or discharged and 6 remained under trial at the close of the year. There were no cases of murder or culpable homicide. Only one appeal was filed, and in that the sentence appealed against was modified. Criminal Justice.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 16·05 against 18·28 in the preceding year. The total cost of maintaining the jail was Rs. 586. There were no escapes. There were four deaths among the prisoners. Jail.

The number of suits filed during the year was 104; adding the 25 suits of last year remaining over, the total number of suits for disposal was 129. Of these, 109 were disposed of and 20 remain over for disposal during the current year. Out of the 3 appeals filed during the year and 2 of last year, 3 were disposed of and 2 are pending. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 151 against 105 in the year before. The value of the property to which they referred was Rs. 24,348, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 136. Registration.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Jawhár and Janjira.

Public Works. The revenue from forests increased by Rs. 19,026. The area of land under forests in the State remained at 42,434 acres. One hundred and ten acres were burnt during the year.

The total outlay on public works was Rs. 15,351. Rs. 11,353 were spent on the construction and repair of roads and Rs. 2,515 on a new well at Jawhár.

Revenue and Finance. The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,03,039 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,70,820. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 1,75,380 and Rs. 1,52,175. The State has a balance of Rs. 1,50,024.

Land Revenue. The gross land revenue increased from Rs. 64,312 to Rs. 68,150, and the increase is due partly to the expansion of cultivation, but chiefly to adjustments on account of past years. Rs. 172 were remitted and the balance for collection is trifling.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics. There is a dispensary at Jawhár maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,475. The number of patients decreased slightly to 2,895. The total number of persons vaccinated was 2,333 against 2,014 in the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered gives a birth rate of 25·91 per mille and a death-rate of 20·53.

Education. The number of primary schools remains the same, viz. 10, but the number of pupils increased from 296 to 306. The expenditure on education was Rs. 2,330.

Miscellaneous. The ábkári lease granted to the Rájá was renewed for ten years from 1st August 1894 on the same terms as before.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1891), 81,780; Gross Revenue, Rs. 5,07,438.

General. The State of Janjira, commonly known as Habsán, lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, and is administered by the Naváb under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába.

Season and Crops. The season was on the whole a fair one. The rainfall was timely and sufficient for the rice and warkas crops, but hemp suffered in consequence of the heavy rainfall in July. Two villages suffered from this cause and remissions to the extent of Rs. 368 were given to them.

Survey and Settlement. No progress has been made in the declaration of survey rates in Habsán proper. There was no survey party at work during the year and the progress made was limited to the subdivision and settlement of *varkas* land, already measured and classed by the Survey Department and the rectification of errors. In order to finish the pôt pahani and phalni work a special establishment of one head surveyor, 16 measurers, 1 clerk and 1 peon was entertained. The cost of the survey amounted to Rs. 5,428 against Rs. 8,391 of the previous year. Survey operations were in progress in Jáfarábád also and an expenditure of Rs. 3,840 was incurred during the year on its account. No complaints were received against the survey rates introduced in Murud Tappa, and no land was relinquished. The work of khoti settlement was completed during the year.

Legislation. The Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894 was brought into force in Habsán during the year.

Police. The total stength of the police remained the same as last year, viz. 135. The cost of the police administration amounted to Rs. 15,861 against Rs. 15,726, the increase being due to the supply of warm clothing. There was no case of dacoity or murder. Out of 200 persons arrested by the police 184 were convicted. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 1,113 against Rs. 2,849 of last year; the police were more successful in its recovery, the percentage being 87 against 79 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice. There were three cases pending before Criminal Courts at the commencement of the year and 339 new cases were brought to trial against 289 in 1893-94. Out of a total of 342 cases 339 were disposed of; leaving a balance of 3 at the close of the year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 713 against 627, showing an increase of 86. Fifteen appeals were preferred against the decision of lower Courts. In 9 the sentences were confirmed and in 5 they were reversed. One appeal remained undecided at the close of the year.

Prisons. The daily average number of prisoners was 22 against 17 of the previous year. There was no escape from the jail and the health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice. Out of the 751 suits before the 2 Civil Courts of original jurisdiction, 715 valued at Rs. 59,420 were disposed of. There were 88 appeals for disposal including the balance from the previous year, of which 86 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 only at the close of the year. Out of 1,277 applications for execution 1,208 were disposed of.

Registration. The total number of documents presented for registration was 538 against 520 in the previous year, all of which were registered except one. The aggregate value of the property comprised in the documents presented for registration was Rs. 1,74,655 against Rs. 1,98,106 in the year 1893-94. The net profit from registration amounted to Rs. 1,063 against Rs. 1,170, the decrease being noticeable in the value of sale-deeds and the number and value of mortgage-deeds, money-bonds and miscellaneous documents.

Forests. There was no change in the forest establishment. The State forests have been divided into 30 blocks. The total revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 43,658 against Rs. 48,159 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,501. The expenditure increased from Rs. 7,728 to Rs. 8,056. No progress was made in demarcating the forests. The value of free grants of

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira and Sávantvádi.*

timber to people whose houses were destroyed by fire amounted to Rs. 1,457 against Rs. 645 in the previous year. The number of forest offences increased from 215 to 469 and the number of persons dealt with from 1,636 to 3,294. Twenty forest fires were reported, the area burnt being about 367 acres.

Trade.

The import trade of Habsán diminished from Rs. 3,81,752 in the year 1893-94 to Rs. 3,60,074, the decrease being chiefly due to a smaller importation of salt, as half the quantity of salt allowed duty free for consumption in Habsán was not imported before the close of the year. The export trade also decreased from Rs. 4,51,727 in the previous year to Rs. 4,09,706 in the year under report; the decrease being in rice, firewood, myrobalans and miscellaneous. The exportation of rice fell off owing to the low prices obtainable for it elsewhere.

Public Works.

The total sum spent on public works amounted to Rs. 62,937 against Rs. 63,595. A sum of Rs. 10,240 was spent on the completion and improvement of 4 roads. Three school-houses, 5 wells, and 2 dharmshálas were constructed during the year. The Victoria water works were kept in proper repair.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total revenue of the year increased to Rs. 5,07,438 from Rs. 5,03,566 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,48,464 against Rs. 4,77,626 of the previous year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 6,42,018 against Rs. 5,84,642. The State purchased during the year under report promissory notes worth Rs. 50,000. The amount of land revenue collected within the year was Rs. 1,80,152 against Rs. 1,80,663 in the preceding year. The total outstanding balance of land revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 8,585 against Rs. 10,059 of the previous year.

A'bkári.

The system of ábkári administration in force in the bágáyat division of the Alibág Táluka was continued during the year. The total realizations from ábkári amounted to Rs. 62,602 against Rs. 58,339. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 18,101 against Rs. 18,401 in the preceding year. The consumption of country spirit was 7,745 gallons against 9,180 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,455 against 2,674 in the previous year and the number of deaths 2,124 against 2,173. The number of dispensaries has increased from 2 to 3. Three thousand and twenty-two persons were vaccinated against 3,045 in the previous year. Rs. 6,396 were spent on sanitation against Rs. 3,441 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,080 were spent by the Local Board in improving the water supply of different villages.

Education.

The number of State schools has increased from 56 to 58, and the number of pupils from 2,958 to 3,527. Private schools have also increased from 12 to 18. The number of trained masters remains the same as last year, viz. 8. The cost of education amounted to Rs. 15,386 against Rs. 14,669.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1891) 1,92,948; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,29,214.

General.

The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government and with the neighbouring State of Kolhápur continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. The administration of the State continued to be in the hands of the Political Superintendent.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was not abundant but it was seasonable, and the rice and hill crops yielded an excellent harvest, the out-turn being much above the average. The garden crops were also satisfactory.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The survey operations were fully completed during the year and there is nothing further to record under this head.

Wards' Estates.

The total number of wards' estates under the direct management of the Civil Courts and Revenue officers amounted to 35. Five of these were handed over to the wards who had attained their majority and 30 remained under management at the close of the year.

Military.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps, numbering 400 men, maintained its efficiency. The total cost of the corps was Rs. 63,201 against Rs. 56,719 in 1893-94. The increase was due to the issue of new arms, ammunition and accoutrements during the year.

Police.

The State maintained a special police establishment in the upper subordinate department, but the general constabulary consisted of men detached from the Local Corps and relieved periodically. The total number of men employed on police duties was 125, or the same as last year. The proportion of police to area and population is one policeman to every 7·4 square miles and to every 1,556 persons. The actual cost of the police amounted to Rs. 3,856 against Rs. 25,241 in 1893-94. The decrease is simply nominal, and is due to the pay of the Superintendent of Police, and men employed on police duty which is charged to the Local Corps, but which was hitherto also shown against the Police Department, having this year been left out of account and the actual expenditure only shown. The number of offences reported to the police including such non-cognizable offences as were referred to them by the Magistrates was 297 or 33 less than last year. The number of persons arrested was 320 against 333, the number sent for trial was 300 against 297 and the number convicted was 167 against 195. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to trials fell from 58·5 and 65·6 in 1893-94 to 52·1 and 55·6 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen rose from 56·5 in 1893-94 to 81·8 in 1894-95.

Criminal Justice.

The number of Criminal Courts remained unaltered during the year. The number of cases tried was 617 and that of persons accused was 1,151 against 669 cases and 1,216 persons in

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

1893. Of the 1,151 persons dealt with, 402 were convicted, 614 were discharged, 113 were acquitted, 1 died and 21 remained under trial at the close of the year. On the whole, there was a decrease in crime and the crime also was not of a serious nature. The number of appeals was 80 against 115 in 1893-94, convictions being reversed in 27 and modified in 18. In 4 cases the proceedings of the lower Courts were quashed and fresh trials ordered. One appeal remained undisposed of at the end of the year. There were 4 appeals and 3 applications for revision to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decisions passed by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge. In one case of appeal the conviction and sentence were upheld, in one reversed and in one they were reversed and a re-trial was ordered. One appeal awaited disposal when the year closed. All the applications for revision were rejected. There was one appeal to Government which was not disposed of until after the close of the year. One hundred and seventy-seven proceedings were reviewed by the Political Superintendent as a High Court, the decision of a lower Court being reversed in one case only.

Prisons.

One hundred and fifty-eight prisoners were confined in the jail at Sávantvádi against 156 in 1893-94, the daily average of the jail inmates being 37 against 27 in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners was good. The gross expenditure of the jail amounted to Rs. 2,569 against Rs. 4,205. The decline is simply nominal, as it is due to the cost of police and military guards employed on duty at the jail which was hitherto nominally charged to the jail, having this year been shown against its proper head "Local Corps," from which it is paid. Consequently the net cost per prisoner was Rs. 69 against Rs. 156 in 1893-94. The jail receipts amounted to Rs. 257 against Rs. 168 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

There was no change in the number of the Civil Courts as reported in the year preceding, viz., 4 original Courts and one Court of appeal. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 2,274 against 2,061 in 1893-94, and the total number disposed of was 2,082 against 2,037. The number remaining undecided at the end of the year was 559 against 367. The total value of suits filed was Rs. 1,15,399 against Rs. 1,22,078 in 1893-94. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,378 against 3,391 in 1893-94, of which 2,821 were disposed and 557 remained pending disposal at the close of the year. There were 10 applications for certificates under Act VIII of 1890 for disposal, of which 5 were granted. There were 3 applications for certificates of heirship, one only being granted during the year. There were 230 first appeals for hearing, of which 182 were disposed of. The original decisions were confirmed in 79 cases, reversed in 19, and amended in 52. Twenty-five suits were remanded for re-trial and 7 were compromised or otherwise disposed of. Of the 64 second appeals sent up to Government, 54 were disposed of and 10 awaited decision when the year closed. The total income of the Judicial Department amounted to Rs. 18,463 against Rs. 17,485 in 1893-94, and the total cost to Rs. 18,049 against Rs. 17,420. The 4 existing Courts disposed of 115 out of 121 possessory suits lodged under the Mámlatdárs Courts' Act. During the year Government delegated to the Political Superintendent their powers of revision of the decisions passed under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act by the Kámávisdárs in this State.

Registration.

Of the 2,251 documents presented for registration, 2,240 were registered during the year against 2,361 and 2,345 respectively in 1893-94. The aggregate value of the property to which they related fell from Rs. 2,85,062 to Rs. 2,56,961. The total realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 7,644 against Rs. 8,343 in 1893-94, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,231 against Rs. 1,233.

Municipality.

The only municipality in this State is that at Sávantvádi. The gross receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,616 and Rs. 5,140 respectively. No additional tax was imposed, nor was any change made in the existing scale of taxation.

Forest.

The total area under forest (both reserved and protected) was 35,311 acres. Of these, 422 acres from the reserved forest were disforested during the year, leaving 34,889 acres under forest reserves at the close of the year. The net proceeds of the department amounted to Rs. 32,641 as against Rs. 33,399, and the cost to Rs. 16,027 against Rs. 15,242 in the preceding year. No serious damage was caused by fire during the year.

Trade and Manufacture.

There was a general decrease during the year both in imports and exports, the value of the goods imported and exported being Rs. 5,38,040 and Rs. 99,445 against Rs. 5,72,145 and Rs. 1,15,827 respectively in 1893-94.

Public Works.

The total outlay upon public works (exclusive of the cost incurred on such works from municipal funds) amounted to Rs. 47,711 as against Rs. 88,590 in 1893-94. The principal buildings completed during the year were a block of lines for the Local Corps and an office building for the Assistant Political Superintendent. The building of two distilleries and two police stations was undertaken. After the great expense lately incurred upon the water works it was found necessary to budget on a very moderate scale. All buildings, bridges, roads, &c. were maintained in good order.

Revenue and Finance.

The receipts of the State proper rose from Rs. 4,19,538 to Rs. 4,29,214. The rise is, however, apparent and not real, being due to the amount of alienations, viz. Rs. 21,641 having been brought to account for the first time this year. The expenditure dropped from Rs. 4,13,536 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,98,891. Of the funded capital of the State, amounting to Rs. 2,72,894, Rs. 1,25,000 are invested in Government securities and Rs. 43,419 are secured on a mortgage of landed property belonging to a Sardár of the State.

Local Funds.

The total Local Fund receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 45,574 and expenditure to Rs. 42,428 as against Rs. 48,372 and Rs. 46,617 respectively in the year preceding. The clos-

ing balance was Rs. 12,792. Receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 15,484 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,484. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi and Sátára Jághirs.*

The A'bkári Department was conducted on the principles obtaining in the neighbouring British districts. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 39,276 against Rs. 41,207. The decline of Rs. 1,931 is due to a diminution in the number of cocoanut trees tapped during the year. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,027 against Rs. 5,291 in the year previous. The increase was due to the travelling allowances, contingencies, &c., having been debited to their respective departments. A'bkári.

The revenue from stamps rose slightly during the year, being Rs. 28,589 against Rs. 28,494, the increase being due to a larger number of suits filed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 857 against Rs. 1,508. Stamps.

The number of births was 6,568 against 6,854 in the previous year, and that of deaths 4,052 against 4,523. The State maintains two hospitals and two dispensaries permanently; whilst a dispensary is opened at Amboli during the fair season only. There are besides two asylums in the State, one for lepers and the other for lunatics. The total number of patients treated at these institutions increased from 13,475 to 16,547, of whom 35 were lunatics and 41 lepers. The general health was fairly good. The total number of vaccinations was 6,283 against 6,211. The total cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments came to Rs. 18,433 compared with Rs. 18,750 in the previous year. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were in all 172 State and private educational institutions at which 5,977 pupils were under tuition, as compared with 166 schools and 5,724 scholars in 1893-94. The total cost of education fell from Rs. 29,734 to Rs. 26,520, the decrease being due to there being no expenditure during the current year on account of new school-houses, which was the case in the year previous. Education.

An additional post office was opened during the year, making a total number of 8 post offices in the State. The money order business is gradually on the increase and is greatly appreciated by the people living abroad and remitting their savings to their families in Sávantvádi. The only telegraph office at Vádi continued to be self-supporting. Miscellaneous.

THE DAKKHAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1891), 155,669; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,73,061.

The administration of the jághir of Bhor was carried on by the Chief Shankarráo Pandit Pant Sachiv. His Excellency the Governor visited the State in June. The Chief visited four out of the five tálukas in his State for the jamábandi settlement. General.

Survey rates were not introduced into any additional villages during the year, but the Chief was successful in obtaining the consent of the Inámdárs to the introduction of survey settlement in two more alienated villages. Survey and Settlement.

No change was made to the police force during the year. The total number of offences reported was 483 as against 528 last year, 281 of them being cognizable as against 286, and 202 non-cognizable as against 242 in the previous year. The police had to deal with a total number of 313 cases including 22 referred to them for investigation by Magistrates. The corresponding figures for last year were 300 and 14 respectively. In connection with these 303 cases, 143 persons were arrested and 137 were sent for trial, 91 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to accused persons sent for trial were 63·5 and 66·3. These figures show some improvement over those of last year, when the percentages were 55 and 56 respectively. The cases of serious crime reported during the year were few and not as many as last year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,949 as against Rs. 2,902, while that of property recovered was Rs. 2,233 as against Rs. 2,777, the percentage of recoveries being 75·7 as against 95·7. Police.

Out of a total number of 617 persons dealt with, 321 were discharged without trial. Of the remaining 296, 66 were acquitted, 205 convicted, 13 committed for trial and cases involving 10 persons were transferred, and 2 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to persons dealt with was 33·2 as against 32·3. Of a total number of 15 cases in which appeals were made, the decisions in 7 were reversed and confirmed in 6, and two appeals were rejected. Criminal Justice.

The jail building is an excellent one and is kept in good order. The number of persons confined in it during the year fell from 74 to 69. Its total cost was Rs. 2,898. Prison.

The amount of civil work, both original and appellate, decreased during the year. Out of a total number of 1,250 original suits 1,157 were disposed of as compared with 1,246 out of 1,345 last year, and all the 35 appeals were disposed of as compared with 104 out of 109 last year. Out of 35 appeals the decrees in 6 were confirmed, in 11 amended, reversed in 6, and 7 appeals were otherwise disposed of. The remaining 5 were remanded to the lower Courts. The civil work of the State was on the whole well done. Civil Justice.

599 documents of the value of Rs. 2,26,233 were registered during the year as against 449 documents of the value of Rs. 1,22,339 in 1893-94. The amount of fees levied increased from Rs. 1,275 to Rs. 1,629, while the cost of the department decreased from Rs. 661 to Rs. 590. Registration.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághirs.*

Municipalities. There are two municipalities in the Bhor State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirvál. Their chief sources of income were octroi and the house and privy taxes. Their aggregate income and expenditure was Rs. 6,153 and Rs. 6,025 respectively, while the incidence of taxation was in Bhor 11 annas 4 pies per head, and in Shirvál 5 annas 2 pies.

Forests. The progress made in the matter of forest settlement was satisfactory.

Revenue and Finance. The actual income of the State during the year was Rs. 3,73,061 and the expenditure Rs. 3,54,684. The expenditure on public works has on the whole decreased by nearly Rs. 7,116 during the year. The charges for constructing new roads were doubled, those on account of repairs to existing roads falling in the same proportion.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The birth-rate as recorded fell from 38 to 35 per mille. The number of out-patients at the Bhor dispensary fell from 25,067 to 22,530. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 2,386 against Rs. 2,541. 5,097 persons were vaccinated during the year against 4,804 the previous year.

Education. The receipts from fees have risen from Rs. 928 to Rs. 974, and the total expenditure from Rs. 8,217 to Rs. 8,902. There is a decrease again in the number of schools this year, but the number of pupils attending has risen slightly. The number of pupils on the 31st of May 1895 was 1,373 as against 1,331 last year, and the number of girls was 178 as against 141.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1891), 66,383; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,99,669.

General. The tributary State of Phaltan, under the supervision of the Political Agent, Sátára, lies to the north-east of that district. The administration is carried on by the Chief, Mudhojiráo Náik Nimbálkar, assisted by his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops. The rainfall was only 17·96 inches, but though insufficient was fairly seasonable: the yield of both kharif and rabi crops was from 8 to 10 annas in the rupee: the price of fodder rose somewhat during the year.

Settlement. The revision survey was introduced into the State in 1894, the rates being the same practically as those fixed in the neighbouring British tálukás: the total average increase due to this revision is 29·5 per cent., including the pátasthal rates; remissions, however, were made this year on the lines of the Igatpuri concession, amounting to Rs. 7,931. During the year 3,587 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation, leaving 474 acres remaining.

Police. The strength of the police force rose from 91 to 92 and its cost from Rs. 10,646 to Rs. 11,532; the increase in cost is due to a revision of the scale of salaries. The number of offences reported to the police fell from 95 to 45. There was no serious crime in the State. Twenty-eight accused were arrested by the police and 26 sent for trial, of whom 17 or 65·4 per cent. were convicted as against 66·2 per cent. last year. The value of property stolen and of that recovered was Rs. 286 and Rs. 111 respectively, the percentage of recoveries being 38·9 against 75·5 last year.

Criminal Justice. The 4 Criminal Courts in the State decided 173 cases involving 253 persons against 190 cases involving 306 persons in 1893-94. The percentage of persons convicted rose from 32·3 to 56·5. There were no appeals to the Huzúr Court; the Magistrate First Class heard two appeals, in both of which the sentences were reversed.

Prisons. The number of persons confined in the State jail fell from 42 to 25, and the cost of maintenance from Rs. 652 to Rs. 523 in consequence. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 337; of these, 313 were disposed of, leaving 24 pending against 23 last year. The value of property involved was Rs. 26,483. Of 489 applications for execution of decrees 478 were disposed of, leaving 11 outstanding against 19 last year. Of 57 appeals 49 were decided, in which the decisions in 26 were confirmed.

Registration. The number of documents registered during the year was 4,024 affecting property valued at Rs. 3,15,147. The fees realised and the expenditure on the department were Rs. 2,531 and Rs. 647 respectively. The figures for last year were 3,708, Rs. 3,12,246, Rs. 2,248 and Rs. 600.

Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. This Act has been in force in the State since 1883, and an enquiry was conducted into the question whether the credit of the cultivator was so affected as to drive him to sell his land instead of mortgaging it. The Chief came to the conclusion that this allegation was unfounded, and has now extended that portion of the Act which relates to conciliation (which was not before in force) to the State. One hundred and forty-eight applications under the Act were made to the Courts during the year, of which 143 were decided.

Municipality. The only municipality in the State is at Phaltan. Its opening balance and receipts were Rs. 503 and Rs. 10,893 and its expenditure and closing balance Rs. 9,174 and Rs. 2,222 respectively.

Public Works. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,735, of which Rs. 6,962 were on original buildings and Rs. 2,163 on road repairs. Of this sum, the State contributed 7,613 and Local Funds, the remainder. Last year's outlay was Rs. 24,208, including Rs. 14,000 on a new school-house at Phaltan.

The opening balance was Rs. 33,986. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,65,682 and expenditure to Rs. 1,55,436 against Rs. 1,60,388 and Rs. 1,65,345 respectively last year. Land revenue increased from Rs. 1,03,171 to Rs. 1,18,716. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jaghirs.* Revenue and Finance.

There is one dispensary at Phaltan which treated 10 in-door and 11,504 out-patients during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,275 against 10,475 patients and Rs. 1,685 last year. The number of births and deaths registered were 2,481 and 1,974 against 2,211 and 1,905 in 1893-94. The number of vaccinations decreased from 2,296 to 2,254 and the cost to the State from Rs. 335 to Rs. 305. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Three new primary schools were opened and one (Vedic) school closed during the year, the total number of schools at the end of the year being 28: the attendance rose from 941 boys and 31 girls to 1,127 boys and 71 girls. The cost of education rose from Rs. 3,974 to Rs. 5,137, of which the State contributed Rs. 1,609. Education.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1891), 65,146; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,97,203.

The Aundh State, situate in the Sátára Collectorate, was administered by the Chief, Srinivás Ráo Parashrám Pandit, Pant Pratinidhi, assisted by his sons. General.

The rainfall during the year was somewhat unseasonable and the kharif crops suffered: the rabi crop however was good. The price of fodder was high. Season and Crops.

The survey has now been extended to the whole of the State, and some villages will shortly fall in for revision. The increase of revenue in the 22 villages whose original settlement was done this year amounted to 13·7 per cent. on the actual land revenue previously collected. Nine hundred and seventy-nine acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation during the year against 578 last year. The total area of cultivable waste is now 3,835 acres. About 4,300 acres have been set apart as forest. Survey and Settlement.

The strength of the police force remained the same as last year, viz. 68, but the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 9,784 to Rs. 8,172. The number of offences reported fell from 158 to 153, while the number of accused arrested and sent to trial amounted to 101 and 98 against 150 and 147 in 1893-94. Convictions fell from 98 to 69, the percentage of arrests being 68 against 65. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,720 against Rs. 1,108, and the percentage recovered 69·3 against 71·6. The regular police were assisted by 139 guards, who are remunerated in cash or land: 25 of these are maintained by receipts from hereditary watchmen in lieu of personal service. Police.

The 13 Criminal Courts of the State disposed of all the 147 cases brought before them. The number of persons dealt with was 281, of whom 190 were convicted as against 230 out of 324 last year. The number of appeals fell from 6 to 3; the original sentence being confirmed in 2 cases and modified in 1. Criminal Justice.

There is one jail at Kinhái and 4 lock-ups at the táluká stations. The health of the prisoners was generally good, but one prisoner died of heart-disease. The cost of the jail fell from Rs. 2,707 to Rs. 2,309, though the total number of persons confined rose from 74 to 89. Prisons.

There were 4 Civil Courts in the State which disposed of 291 out of 305 suits during the year, as against 267 out of 289 last year. The value of the suits filed rose from Rs. 26,379 to Rs. 29,678. Of 22 appeals filed during the year, 19 were decided, the decisions in 8 cases being reversed. Of 267 applications for execution of decrees, 224 were disposed of as against 277 out of 315 last year. Fifty-eight out of 60 possessory suits under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act were decided. Civil Justice.

During the year 416 documents affecting property valued at Rs. 1,03,426 were registered. The figures for last year were 319 and Rs. 74,572. The realizations from fees rose from Rs. 667 to Rs. 937. Registration.

The expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 19,761 to Rs. 17,953, of which the State contributed Rs. 14,907 against Rs. 13,637 in 1893-94. Public Works.

The opening balance of the State was Rs. 70,489, the revenue Rs. 1,97,203 and the expenditure Rs. 2,28,262, of which Rs. 27,600 were spent in liquidation of the State debt, which now amounts to Rs. 35,609. Last year the revenue was Rs. 1,99,968 and the expenditure Rs. 2,01,247. Revenue and Finance.

There are 2 dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,581: they were attended by 8,571 out-patients against 9,480 last year. During 1894-95, 2,846 births and 2,160 deaths were registered as against 2,790 and 2,206 in the previous year. There were 2,826 persons vaccinated during the year against 2,646: their cost was Rs. 544. There are 7 village sanitation committees now in the State. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of schools in the State is the same as last year, viz. 27. The number of boys in them rose from 1,007 to 1,043, but the number of girls fell from 63 to 54. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 7,303 to Rs. 4,858, as no new school-buildings were constructed. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Akalkot.*

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1891), 75,774; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,28,251.

General.

The management of the State throughout the year was in the hands of the Chief. The most important event of the year was the introduction of the Revision Survey in July 1894. The rates shew an average increase of 27·9 per cent., and were guaranteed for 30 years.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall in the year amounted to 28·33 inches as against 32·78 last year. The early rains were not timely and kharif crops suffered, but the rabi crops were good.

Military.

The semi-military force or Sibandi consisted of 46 men and cost Rs. 4,771 as against Rs. 3,921 in the preceding year.

Police.

The total strength of the police force entertained was 59 as last year, while the cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 10,182 to Rs. 10,476. The number of offences reported to the police fell from 102 to 75, and the number of accused arrested from 64 to 63. Of the latter, 29 were convicted and 24 discharged, as against 40 and 24 last year. Of the remaining 10, 9 were under trial at the end of the year, and 1 was released on bail by the police. The percentage convicted of accused arrested fell from 62·5 to 46·0. The value of the property reported to have been stolen during the year under report was Rs. 557, of which property worth Rs. 440 was recovered as against Rs. 8,132 and Rs. 6,399 last year. The percentage of recoveries rose from 78·6 to 79·1.

Criminal Justice.

Excluding the Sessions Court of the Political Agent, 5 Magisterial Courts were open during the year. The number of persons brought to trial was 411, an increase of 79 on the figures for 1893-94. Of these 208 were convicted, 193 acquitted or discharged, 9 remained under trial and 1 man absconded. The Sessions Court tried two cases committed to it. Both ended in conviction, in one the accused was hanged, and in the other the accused was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. During the year 5 appeals were presented and disposed of, showing a decrease of 12. The sentences were confirmed in 1 case, modified in 1, and reversed in 3 cases, as against 6, 3 and 8 in the preceding year.

Prisons.

The number of persons confined in the jail during the year fell from 52 to 35, while the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 2,411 to Rs. 1,846. The general health of the prisoners was good.

Civil Justice.

Including the opening balance of 49, the total number of suits for decision in the year was 574 as against 517 in 1893-94. Of these, 5,345 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 39 at the end of the year. Out of a total number of 21 appeals, including an opening balance of 5, 19 were decided and a balance of 2 remains. The decisions of the lower Court were confirmed in 12 cases, amended in 2, and reversed in 1. One case was remanded for re-trial and 3 were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 517, of which 466 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51, as against 60 last year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 891 and their value Rs. 1,45,848, showing an increase of 3 documents and Rs. 10,069 over 1893-94. The total income from the department decreased from Rs. 1,385 to Rs. 1,320, owing to a falling off of extra fees, such as for registration at a private residence.

Forests.

The area under forests remained stationary at 31,101 acres (assessed at Rs. 21,443). The receipts and expenditure fell off from Rs. 6,028 and Rs. 2,119 respectively to Rs. 5,759 and Rs. 2,114.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works during the year under report was Rs. 30,009, a decrease of Rs. 5,613 on that of the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The balances at the beginning and the end of the year were respectively Rs. 1,55,019 and Rs. 1,80,378, showing an increase of Rs. 25,359. The revenue and expenditure of the State for the year under report are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table: —

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,37,505	2,95,408	42,097
1894-95	3,28,251	3,02,892	25,359
Increase ...	.....	7,484	.....
Decrease ...	9,254	.....	16,738

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2,997 births and 1,482 deaths registered during the year against 2,718 and 1,619 in the preceding year. There was some cholera during the year but it was not very virulent. The number of patients treated in the Akalkot dispensary rose from 12,286 to 12,984. This increase is ascribed to the general unhealthiness of the year. In consequence of the increased attendance the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 3,476 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,823 in the year under report. The number of vaccinations in the year fell from 1,955 to 1,731.

The number of schools open during the year was 36, one being closed for want of proper attendance. The cost of education fell from Rs. 9,952 in 1893-94 to Rs. 9,605 in 1894-95. There is one girls' school in Akalkot. The numbers of boys and girls on the rolls were 1,871 and 184 as compared with 1,912 and 173 in 1893-94. TRIBUTARY STATES, *Akalkot and Kolhápur.*

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,855 square miles; Population (1891), 913,131; Gross Revenue, Rs. 33,13,508.

The year 1894-95 was the first for the last half-century during which the State was personally administered by the Mahárája. The installation on the *gádi* of His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati, G.C.S.I., on the 2nd of April 1894, alluded to in last year's report, was the only event of importance in the year. The annual cattle show held at Chinchli had to be abandoned this year owing to the scarcity of fodder in the neighbourhood of that place.

By reason of His Highness' accession to the *gádi* the Council of Administration ceased to exist, and for the disposal of business carried on by the Council a new office called the "Huzúr Office" was created. The principal officer in charge of the office is designated "Huzúr Chitnis," and under his signature all orders of His Highness issue. Changes in the Administration.

VISHÁLGAD.

Area, 121 square miles; Population (1891), 31,247; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,11,000.

The State continued to be administered by its Chief, A'bájirao Krishna Pratinidhi. There were 23 criminal cases reported to the police during the year against 16 in the previous year: all were disposed of. Of 19 persons involved 17 were convicted. There was no serious crime. The value of property stolen was Rs. 623 and of property recovered Rs. 142, the percentage of recoveries falling from 56·7 to 22·8. The police force consisted of 42 men. Of 325 civil suits for disposal, 289 were decided. The rainfall was normal, but the outturn of crops was below the average. The revenue of the estate amounted to Rs. 1,30,070 against Rs. 1,23,884, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,21,320 against Rs. 1,12,101 in 1893-94. There were 5 schools containing 365 scholars. Feudatory States: *Vishálgad.*

BÁVDA.

Area, 138 square miles; Population (1891), 43,770; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,08,914.

The Chief, Mádhávráo Moreshvar *alias* Bála Sáheb Pant Amátya, managed the State affairs. The rainfall was below the average and the crops suffered to some extent. The revenue of the estate fell from Rs. 1,12,084 to Rs. 92,976 owing to diminution in the sale of myrobalans. The strength of the police force was 23 and the expenditure incurred on it Rs. 1,271. Three offences or 7 less than in the previous year were reported. The number of accused convicted was 4 as against 7 last year. Seventeen civil suits were pending from last year and 100 new plaints were filed; of these, 105 were decided. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 4,986. Some of the portions of the Kolhápur-Gagan Bávda road lying within bounds of this State were under construction. The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,942. As in 1893-94, there were 9 schools open during the year. The attendance rose from 406 to 416. *Bávda.*

KÁGAL (SENIOR).

Area, 128 square miles; Population (1891), 53,272; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,18,820.

The State was under the management of the Darbár, subject to the supervision of the Political Agent, until the 10th August 1894, when the Chief, Prájiráo *alias* Bápusáheb Ghatge Sarjarao Vazarat Ma-al, was invested with powers of administration. The season was on the whole a fair one. The receipts of the State rose from Rs. 1,47,140 to Rs. 1,73,909, the increase being chiefly due to the sale-proceeds of the Chief's bungalow at Mahábaleshvar, while the expenditure dropped from Rs. 1,88,338 to Rs. 1,52,352, the outlay on the Kágal tank being less than in the previous year. The strength of the police was 32 and its cost of maintenance Rs. 3,204. The number of offences reported was 35 against 26 in the preceding year. The number of accused arrested and sent up for trial was 41, of whom 31 were convicted. Property valued at Rs. 3,476 was reported to be stolen, of which property valued at Rs. 2,801 was recovered. Of 218 civil suits 164 were decided. The expenditure incurred on public works amounted to Rs. 16,962. There were in the State 13 schools. The total expenditure incurred on education amounted to Rs. 7,214 against Rs. 7,493 in the previous year. *Kágal (Senior).*

KA'PSHI SARANJA'M.

Area, 35 square miles; Population (1891), 13,226; Gross Revenue, Rs. 50,907.

The Senápati, Jayashingaráo Ghorpade, being a minor, the estate was managed by the Darbár subject to the supervision of the Political Agent. The Senápati attended the junior class of Sardárs in the Rájárám College, where he is reported to be making good progress. The season was on the whole not unfavourable although the rainfall was below the average. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 29,395 against Rs. 48,513 in the previous year and the net expenditure to Rs. 25,033 against Rs. 30,106, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,362. The expenditure on public works and education amounted to Rs. 104 and Rs. 1,889 respectively. The number *Kápshi Saranjám.*

TRIBUTARY STATES, *Kolhápur.*

of schools was 3 containing 318 pupils, being an increase in attendance of 12 since last year. There was no change in the strength of the police force. The number of offences reported was 16. Of the 12 accused sent for trial 11 were convicted. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 131 against Rs. 556; but the police were less successful in its recovery, the percentage being 70·2 against 100 in 1893-94. Out of 157 civil suits before the Kárbhári, 108 were disposed of.

ICHALKARANJI.

Area, 207 square miles; Population (1891), 66,395; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,15,166.

Ichalkaranji.

The Chief, Náráyanráo Govind *alias* Bábá Sáheb Ghorpade, continued to administer the affairs of the State. The rainfall though less than the average was adequate, and the crops consequently good. The total strength of the police was 63, as in the previous year, maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,448. The number of offences reported was 71 against 95 involving 128 persons. Of 128 persons sent up for trial 49 were convicted. The percentage of stolen property recovered rose from 54 to 67. With the arrears from the previous year there were 728 civil suits for disposal, of which 463 were decided. The total net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,95,894 against Rs. 1,93,471. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 1,93,208 to Rs. 1,95,349. The money spent on public works amounted to Rs. 24,241 against Rs. 21,595. The number of schools was the same as last year, viz. 17, but the attendance rose from 1,114 to 1,177. The expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 6,463.

Other minor feudatory estates are:—(1) Kágal (Junior), (2) Torgal, (3) Himmat Bahádur and (4) Sarláshkar Bahádur. All these were managed by the Darbár subject to the supervision of the Political Agent except the estate of Torgal, the holder of which, Sambhájiráo Shinde Senákháskel, is allowed to manage its revenue affairs. Dattájiráo Ghátge Sarjaráo, the Deshmukh of Kágal Junior, has attained his majority, and the question of putting him in charge of his estate will be considered. The receipts and the disbursements of the estates managed by the Darbár are given below:—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kágal Junior	43,982	43,143
Himmat Bahádur	56,969	72,754
Sarláshkar Bahádur	52,431	50,854

The excess in expenditure over receipts in the case of Himmat Bahádur was mainly due to the Sardár's marriage expenses.

Kolhápur.

Survey and Settlement.

No survey settlement was introduced in any inám or khálsá village in the Kolhápur territory during the year. Revision survey was in progress in the States of Kágal and Ichalkaranji. The cost of the City Survey establishment was Rs. 180, as last year. Inclusive of the last year's balance of 16 there were 31 appeals from the decisions of the special inquiring officer preferred to the Chief Revenue Officer, who decided 20 of them during the year, confirming the original decisions in 6 and modifying them in the remaining 14.

Alienation Settlement.

At the close of the year, only 16 claims to alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 667 remained to be disposed of, the number decided during the year being 5, valued at Rs. 107. Original succession inquiries were held in 461 cases, in 406 of which the holdings were ordered to be continued to the heirs of the deceased holders, and resumed in the remaining 55.

Waste and Cultivated Lands.

There was almost a universal decline in the area of assessed waste land in the sub-divisions of Kolhápur. A diminution of over 8,000 acres occurred in Kolhápur proper and of about 1,000 acres in Ichalkaranji. The total area of cultivable land was 1,438,808 acres, whilst the area under cultivation was 1,289,100 acres.

Sheri Lands or His Highness' personal holdings.

The area of these increased from 6,051 to 6,060 acres and the revenue realized therefrom amounted to Rs. 65,133 against Rs. 65,243.

Framing of Vatan Registers.

The number of registers of both Pátils and Kulkarnis framed up to the end of the year was 1,388, the year's work being 102 registers of each description. At the end of the year 274 registers remained to be framed.

Wards' Estates.

There were 7 estates belonging to minors with an approximate area of 59,735 acres under the management of the Darbár. The expenditure in the case of some minors exceeded the income owing to marriage expenses. The excess was met out of the funded capital and the previous balance in each case.

Legislation.

During the year 1894-95 no new rules were either passed or introduced in the State.

Military.

The military establishment of the State consists of the Kolhápur Infantry and the Red Risálá or Mahárája's body-guard. The strength of the former, which is under a European officer, was 547 and of the latter 145. The Infantry cost Rs. 82,558 and the Risálá Rs. 39,470 against Rs. 82,919 and Rs. 54,867 respectively in 1893-94.

Police.

The total strength of the police force in the principality was 689 costing Rs. 75,045 against Rs. 76,920 in 1893. The number of police belonging to Kolhápur proper was 508 as last year, but their cost decreased from Rs. 59,848 to Rs. 55,906. Taking subordinate officers and men together, 30·6 per cent. of the police possessed sufficient education to be able to read and write an ordinary report. Judging from the number of punishments, the behaviour of the police was hardly satisfactory especially in Kolhápur proper. There was a small rise of 3 in the number of offences reported to the police during the year (637 against 634). In connection

with these, 545 persons were arrested, of whom 529 or 97 per cent. were sent up for trial. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 548 and 534. Of 529 persons sent for trial 339 or 64 per cent. were convicted, the percentage in the preceding year being 76·4. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 74·6 to 62·2. The value of property stolen was Rs. 41,826 against Rs. 83,061, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 64·9 to 54·4. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

The number of offences reported during the year was 3,412 against 3,418; but the total number of persons brought to the Courts increased from 7,033 to 7,087. Of these, 3,553 were discharged without trial, 1,433 acquitted, 1,300 convicted, 75 committed or referred, 179 died, escaped or were transferred, leaving 547 under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals and discharges on the number of accused tried rose from 74·1 to 79·3, while that of convictions decreased from 25·8 to 20·6. The 11 appellate Courts decided 183 appeals, of which 75 were rejected and 108 allowed; the number of appeals remaining pending at the end of the year was 3 in which 8 persons were involved. The number of Courts of Sessions were increased by one to six. They disposed of 25 cases convicting 25 out of 75 persons committed. No case was referred to Government. There were 16 appeals and applications for revision to the Council of Administration (from January to March 1894), and to His Highness, 5 of which were rejected, 1 allowed, 1 remanded and 9 remained pending at the end of the year. Criminal Justice.

The number of jails and lock-ups, including the Central Jail at Kolhápur, was 17. The admissions in the Central Jail during the year amounted to 280, of which 58 were under-trial prisoners. The aggregate number of persons tried and untried received in the jails was 1,291 against 1,602. The maintenance charges of both the convicts and the under-trial prisoners amounted to Rs. 14,695 against Rs. 14,985, showing a decrease of Rs. 290. The net cost per prisoner per annum was Rs. 88-0-7 against Rs. 80-4-3, the increase being due to the fact that the fixed establishment charges could not be reduced although the number of convicts fell off. Prisons.

There were 22 Courts of original jurisdiction against 21 last year. The number of suits filed during the year was less by 178 than in the year 1893 (4,280 against 4,458). In 3,573 or 81·1 per cent. of the suits the claim did not exceed Rs. 100. The number of suits disposed of by all the Courts during the year increased by 23 (4,196 against 4,173), leaving a balance of 1,860 at the end of the year. The aggregate value of suits decided was Rs. 5;29,353 against Rs. 5,25,109. The average duration rose from 5 months 25 days to 6 months 3 days. There was also an increase of 439 in the number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the year (4,128 against 3,689), which together with the balance at the commencement of the year made the total number of applications for disposal 5,364 against 4,916 in the previous year. Four thousand and fifty applications were disposed of. Three hundred and thirty-nine appeals against 342 were admitted or received by transfer by the 5 appellate Courts during the year, and 225 were disposed of leaving 114 in arrears. The average duration of appeals was 7 months and 5 days against 5 months and 27 days. There were 220 special appeals for disposal in the Court of His Highness, of which 47 were decided, leaving 173 pending at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the year 1893 were 156, 102 and 54. Civil Justice.

With the arrears of the previous year possessory suits numbered 836, of which 771 or 92·2 per cent. were decided during the year. There were 34 petitions of review against the Mámlatdárs' decisions, of which 18 were rejected and 10 referred to the Huzúr for orders. Revenue suits inclusive of the previous year's balance numbered 685, of which 583 or 85·1 per cent. were disposed of during the year. Out of 62 appeals, 48 were decided, the original decisions being confirmed in 36 and reversed in the remaining 12. Possessory and Revenue Suits.

The total number of documents registered showed an increase of 396 over the last year, namely 7,399 against 7,470. The increase occurred chiefly in compulsory registrations. The aggregate value of property affected was Rs. 24,41,687 against Rs. 22,82,405 in the preceding year. The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 31,384 against Rs. 29,330. Registration.

There were altogether, as in the preceding year, 9 municipal boards in the principality. The total revenue of the Kolhápur City Municipality for the year under review amounted to Rs. 56,496 against Rs. 58,026 in the previous year. Deducting the total expenditure incurred on sanitation, repairs, drainage, &c., which amounted to Rs. 50,739 from the receipts and the previous year's balance, there remained a net balance of Rs. 41,209, of which Rs. 20,100 are invested in Government securities. At the commencement of the year the remaining boards had an aggregate balance of Rs. 29,937; their revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,313 and Rs. 13,620 respectively, so that the closing balance stood at Rs. 36,630 or Rs. 6,693 more than in the previous year. Municipalities.

The kharif crops in the western part of the territory suffered owing to a heavy rainfall at the beginning of the monsoon and a scanty one at the end of September and beginning of October when the ears begin to form. In the eastern part the kharif crops did well. The outturn of the rabi crop was generally below the average in both parts. The season on the whole, though inferior to that of 1893-94, was still not unfavourable, the jovári crop being good. Season and Crops.

The number of cattle showed an improvement during the year, the advance being 5,354. The milch and yoked cattle numbered 215,404 and 240,317 respectively. The number of ploughs and of carts both for driving and carrying loads was 56,806 and 18,564 or 387 and 609 more respectively than in the previous year. The number of horses showed a slight decrease of 55 (2,807 against 2,862). Agricultural stock.

The number of brood-mares was 36 at the end of the year. The health of the animals was generally good. Sheep-breeding also made satisfactory progress. Horse and Sheep breeding.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

Veterinary Dispensary.

The Veterinary Dispensary worked satisfactorily. The number of patients treated during the year exceeded the previous year's number by nearly 200, being 631 against 448. The expenditure incurred on it during the year amounted to Rs. 2,040 against Rs. 1,453, the excess being due to the increase in the price of the European medicines and instruments purchased.

Forests.

The area under forest at the close of 1894-95 was 393 square miles, the same as in the previous year. No forest settlement work was done. The yield of myrobalans was 6,616 khándis or 7,655 khándis less than in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 73,719, or Rs. 1,13,355 less than in the previous year, due partly to the deficit in the outturn of the hirdá crop and partly to the low price obtainable. The expenditure was Rs. 41,016 against Rs. 68,818 and the surplus Rs. 32,702 against Rs. 1,19,056 in that year.

Public Works.

During the year 1894-95 the expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 4,11,656 against Rs. 5,28,960 in the previous year, the outlay incurred on original works being Rs. 2,82,921. Among the important original works completed during the year were the survey of the extension of the Kolhápur State Railway, new State Press, Police Lines, roads from Hatkalangda to Vadgaon and Kudchi to Terdal, and the raising of the bund of the Kalamba Tank.

Railway.

The gross earnings and disbursements of the State Railway during the year were Rs. 1,22,343 and Rs. 78,606 against Rs. 1,16,820 and Rs. 69,818 respectively. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 43,737 against Rs. 47,002.

Finance.

The total gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 33,13,508 as compared with Rs. 33,90,085 in 1893-94, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,52,953 as compared with Rs. 33,79,442. The net surplus was thus Rs. 1,60,555 or Rs. 1,49,912 more than in the preceding year. Excluding debts, deposits and other items under double heads the net receipts aggregated Rs. 19,41,496 against Rs. 20,97,923 and the net outgoings Rs. 18,49,436 against Rs. 20,57,683. On the receipt side there was a net decrease of Rs. 1,56,427, the falling off being due solely to the deficit in the income under forests. In expenditure there was a net decrease of Rs. 2,08,247, the reduction being chiefly under Forest, Jail, Refunds and Drawbacks, Railway, Public Works, Medical, Police and Khásgi heads. The closing balance of the State increased from Rs. 15,79,668 to Rs. 16,63,726.

Land Revenue.

The net amount of land revenue for collection during the year was Rs. 11,58,973 as compared with Rs. 11,69,333 in 1893-94. The actual collections aggregated Rs. 11,35,115 against Rs. 11,37,021 in the preceding year.

Opium.

There was an increase of 75 lbs. in the licit sale of opium in the State (359 against 284 lbs.). But the State revenue from opium including the license fees decreased from Rs. 3,714 to Rs. 3,539 owing to the rise in the rate of duty levied on opium during the year by the British Government from which the Darbár obtains opium for consumption in the State.

A'bkári.

Realizations from country liquor rose from Rs. 1,14,087 to Rs. 1,29,725, showing an increase of Rs. 15,637, owing to an increase of 4,314 gallons in the quantity of liquor issued to the farmer during the year. The rates of still-head duty and the selling prices were not changed. The increase in the consumption was chiefly the result of better supervision on the part of the department. The total amount realised from the Sindi contract was Rs. 11,690 against Rs. 8,830. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 27,886 and the aggregate sum paid as annual compensation to the feudatory States, &c., was Rs. 18,375.

Stamps.

The total receipts from the department amounted to Rs. 80,111 against Rs. 74,655 in the previous year. The increase occurred partly under general and partly court-fee stamps.

Local Funds.

The aggregate receipts of these funds were Rs. 1,43,275 against Rs. 1,42,934 in the previous year, showing a slight increase of Rs. 341.

Toll Funds.

The total realizations from tolls declined from Rs. 35,303 to Rs. 35,215. The figures include the portion due to the British Government and the Ichalkaranji State on account of Phonda, Amba and Ajara tolls.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered during the year under notice was 31,809 as compared with 31,627 in 1893-94, the ratio per one thousand of the population being 34·8 against 33·2. The total number of deaths recorded rose from 22,901 in 1893-94 to 25,231, or an increase of 2,330. The death-rate for the whole territory was 29 per mille. The increase in the number of deaths was due to the prevalence of cholera in the district during the year. Taking the population by caste, the death rate per mille among Hindus rose from 25·1 to 27·7, that among Musalmáns from 23·1 to 25·8 and that among Christians from 6·3 to 9·9. Classified by causes deaths were more numerous from cholera, fevers and bowel complaints. Cholera caused 1,149 deaths during the year or 1,031 more than in 1893-94. Injuries caused the death of 238 persons as compared with 255 in the preceding year.

Medical Relief.

Exclusive of the Albert Edward Hospital there were, as in 1893-94, 14 dispensaries in the State. The number of patients treated in all the medical institutions was 173,752 against 172,327 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 1,425. The number of in-patients fell from 2,005 in 1893-94 to 1,711. The number of out-door and in-door patients treated in the Albert Edward Hospital was 42,993 and 1,525 respectively against 42,956 and 1,809 in the previous year. The aggregate cost of all the institutions rose from Rs. 44,626 in 1893-94 to Rs. 49,801.

Lunatic Asylum.

In the course of the year there were 35 admissions, and 42 patients were under treatment, of whom 30 were discharged.

The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department during the year showed a decline of 2,961, the total being 30,120 against 33,081 in the previous year. The decrease was partly in primary and partly in secondary vaccinations. The percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were respectively 95·5 and 67·5 against 96·4 and 64·1 in the previous year. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Marátha States.*

The total number of educational institutions in the State fell from 224 in 1893-94 to 220 and the number of scholars in them from 14,819 to 14,794. The expenditure was Rs. 1,43,287 against Rs. 1,45,720, the decrease being due to a smaller amount being expended on school buildings. The Sardárs' class in the Rájárám College consisted of 6 pupils. Their behaviour and health during the year was good. 1,408 girls against 1,419 in 1893-94 were under instruction in 26 schools. The attendance in the Technical School rose from 61 in 1893-94 to 67, but its cost fell from Rs. 13,528 to Rs. 4,759 as no expenditure was incurred this year on its building. There was a falling off of from 168 to 140 in the number of students attending the special schools for the low castes, which numbered 4 as against 5 last year. Besides the State schools mentioned there were 91 unaided indigenous schools with an attendance of 1,509. Education.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

The following States comprise the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. Their area, population and gross revenue are as shown in the following table :—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
Sángli	1,083	238,945	220	11,42,781
Miraj (Senior)...	339	88,343	260	3,20,187
Miraj (Junior)	225	35,487	157	4,14,018
Kurundvád (Senior)	174	43,809	251	1,42,755
Kurundvád (Junior)	134	32,528	242	1,46,173
Jamkhandi	555	102,162	184	4,71,636
Mudhol...	361	61,815	171	2,98,947
Ramdurg	169	36,181	214	2,09,254
Jath	979	71,443	81	2,31,165
Daphlápur		8,343		17,733
Total ...	4,019	719,056	178	33,94,649

SÁNGLI.

This State continues to be administered by its Chief, Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tátya Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári. General.

The rainfall of the year was below the average, and the yield of the kharif crop was very poor; the rabi crop was fair. Season and Crops.

During the year 21 Inám villages were classified and rates of assessment were proposed for them by the Survey Department. Out of 4,060 acres of culturable waste land, 662 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year. Administration of the Land.

The number of wards' estates remained the same as last year, viz. 20. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements were respectively Rs. 65,135 and Rs. 55,408. Wards' Estates.

The police force of the State consists of 2 Police Inspectors, 8 chief constables and 547 constables of all grades including savárs. With a view to concentrate operations against the Berads, the special police party entertained for their suppression, which is composed of 69 constables, 4 savárs and 1 chief constable, was placed for six months under the control and direction of the Police Superintendent of the Belgaum district. The total cost of the whole force amounted to Rs. 69,112 against Rs. 66,154 in the previous year. The offences reported to the police during the year numbered 145 against 167 last year. The total number of persons arrested in connection with them was 311 against 371 in 1893-94. Of these, 280 against 344 were sent for trial. Of them, 177 against 164 were convicted, and 107 against 165 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested rose from 44 in 1893-94 to 56 in the year under report and that of accused convicted to persons sent for trial from 47 to 63. The value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 12,511 against Rs. 18,312 and that of property recovered was Rs. 3,752 against Rs. 11,387 in the previous year, the percentage of recoveries to property stolen falling from 62 to 30. Police.

The number of accused persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in the State was 1,375 against 1,613 in the last year. Of these, 351 against 446 were discharged, 676 against 744 acquitted, 298 against 332 convicted, and 21 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Sixty-one criminal appeals were preferred, all of which were disposed of during the year. Criminal Justice.

There was one Central Jail at Sángli and 7 lock-ups at the táluka stations as in the previous year. The number of prisoners confined in them was 360 against 325 in 1893-94. The total cost incurred for their maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,584 against Rs. 7,636 in the preceding year. Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Southern Maratha States.

Civil Justice.

There were 2,569 suits, including last year's balance, for disposal against 2,252 in 1893-94. Of these, 2,071 against 1,790 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 498 suits against 462 in the previous year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,828 against 2,632 in 1893-94. Of these, 2,538 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 290 against 269 at the close of the year. The number of appeals for disposal during the year under review was 381 against 431 in the preceding year. Of these, 312 against 364 were disposed of, and 69 remained pending at the end of the year.

Registration.

Of the documents presented for registration, 3,420 were registered during the year as against 2,977 in 1893-94. The cost of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 2,106 or Rs. 158 less than last year.

Municipalities.

There were six municipalities in the State. The receipts of the two principal ones (Sángli and Sháhápur) were Rs. 13,388 and Rs. 12,969, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,403 and Rs. 10,610 respectively. The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the remaining four municipalities were respectively Rs. 12,933 and Rs. 12,942.

Forests.

The area of land under forests was 58,155 acres against 57,275 acres last year. The revenue derived from forests amounted to Rs. 27,040 against Rs. 23,958, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 10,003 to Rs. 9,064.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on account of public works amounted during the year to Rs. 1,13,715 against Rs. 1,58,677 last year. Of this amount, Rs. 25,078 were spent on communications, Rs. 41,356 on dharmshálás, school-houses and other buildings, Rs. 36,456 on water-supply and irrigation, and the remainder on miscellaneous petty works.

Revenue and Finance.

The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,34,422 against Rs. 11,86,173 in the previous year. The receipts including debt heads, Inám adjustments, Local Funds, &c., amounted to Rs. 11,42,781 against Rs. 11,16,451, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,34,763 against Rs. 10,68,202 in 1893-94, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 13,42,439 at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Eight thousand and forty-three births and 5,509 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 8,045 births and 5,911 deaths last year. Cholera appeared in all the tálukás of the State and caused 263 deaths in 487 attacks. Of the 93 cases of small-pox, 4 proved fatal. There were 6 dispensaries in the State. The total number of patients treated in them was 51,924 or 3,552 more than in 1893-94. The cost of these dispensaries was Rs. 12,843 against Rs. 12,397. Nine thousand six hundred and fifty-five vaccinations were made as against 9,383 in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of vaccination amounted to Rs. 3,443 against Rs. 2,504.

Education.

There were 91 State schools attended by 6,331 pupils as compared with 89 schools attended by 5,785 scholars. Besides these State schools there were 49 indigenous schools with 1,199 scholars against 36 schools and 1,155 scholars in 1893-94. Of the 14 students sent up for the matriculation examination by the Sángli High School, 9 passed. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 34,632 against Rs. 33,594 in the previous year. The opening of a school final examination class in the Sángli High School has been sanctioned by the Chief. There were 5 public libraries in the State during the year as against 8 in 1893-94.

MIRAJ SENIOR.

General.

The administration of this State was conducted by its Chief, Gangádharráo Bála Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall being scanty in the early part of the season, the khárif crops suffered considerably, their yield being from 8 to 10 annas only. The outturn of the rabi crops was also poor. The year was on the whole an unfavourable one.

Administration of the Land.

All the villages in the State were surveyed and assessed in the year 1867-68. Out of 113 acres of culturable waste land, 19 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year.

Wards' Estates.

The number of wards' estates under the management of the Civil Courts was 8, as last year. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,289 and Rs. 37,480 respectively.

Police.

The strength of the police force was of 230 men or 10 more than in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the force amounted to Rs. 21,791 against Rs. 24,171 in 1893-94. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 126 against 163. One hundred and eighty-one persons were arrested by the police against 186 last year; of these, 168 were sent for trial against 186. Of the accused brought to trial, 92 were convicted as against 138 in 1893-94. The percentages of accused convicted to those arrested and to those sent for trial were respectively 50 and 54. Last year these percentages stood at the same figure, 74. The value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 9,836 against Rs. 3,286, and that of property recovered to Rs. 2,786 against Rs. 1,868 in the past year, the percentage of recoveries to stolen property falling from 56 to 28.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by Criminal Courts in the State was 411, of whom 52, were discharged, 243 acquitted, 115 convicted and one remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of appeals fell from 18 to 12, the original sentences being confirmed in 9, modified in 1 and reversed in the remaining 2 cases.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined in the 3 jails of the State was 87 against 96 in 1893-94. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 2,235 against Rs. 2,638 in the preceding year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

During the year there were in all 906 suits for disposal, of which 839 were disposed of and 67 remained pending at the close of the year; the corresponding figures for 1893-94 being 959, 885 and 74. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 937 against 963, and of these 793 were disposed of. The number of applications remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 144 against 153. There were 3 appeals remaining over from last year and 55 were filed during the year, making a total of 58 appeals for disposal against 51 in 1893-94. Of these, 56 against 48 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 against 3 of the last year. Civil Justice.

Of the 1,256 documents presented for registration, 1,254 were registered during the year. Last year 1,147 documents were presented for registration, all of which were registered. The cost of the Registration Department was Rs. 836 against Rs. 964 in the preceding year. Registration.

The aggregate income and expenditure of the 5 municipalities in the State amounted to Rs. 30,937 and Rs. 28,685 respectively. Municipalities.

The amount spent on public works was Rs. 58,817 against Rs. 68,150 in the previous year. Public Works.

The receipts, including the last year's balance (cash and investments), were Rs. 10,10,983 against Rs. 10,45,968. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,16,256 against Rs. 3,55,172 in 1893-94, the closing balance being Rs. 6,94,727 against Rs. 6,90,796 in the previous year. Revenue and Finance.

There were 3 dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,235 against Rs. 6,231 last year; in which 31,227 patients were treated during the year against 29,043. There were 2,988 births and 2,083 deaths registered during the year against 3,010 births and 2,121 deaths in the preceding year. Cholera made its appearance in the State. The total number of cases was 80, of which 25 proved fatal. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-three vaccinations were performed during the year against 2,779 in 1893-94. The cost of vaccination establishment was Rs. 980 against Rs. 1,262. In addition to the 3 dispensaries mentioned above, there is an American Presbyterian Mission Hospital in the town of Miraj. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 45 schools in the State attended by 3,079 scholars as against 44 schools with 3,115 scholars last year. The expenditure on account of education was Rs. 25,749 against Rs. 26,546 in the preceding year. The Miraj High School sent up 14 students for the matriculation examination, of whom 7 passed. There were three libraries and three reading-rooms in the State. Education.

MIRAJ JUNIOR.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by the joint Administrators. The health of the young Chief, Lakshmanrao Harihar, was good throughout the year. He attended the Rájárám College regularly, and the Principal reported that his conduct was good and his progress fair. General.

The season was, on the whole, not so favourable as last year; the rainfall was also less and unevenly distributed and the harvest was consequently not good. Season and Crops.

The Kowta and Gudgeri Tálukas of the State have already been surveyed and assessed. During the year the Survey Department made proposals for the settlement of the 3 Saranjám villages and one Inám village in the Károli Táluka. 2,092 acres of waste land were brought under the plough during the year under report. Administration of the Land.

There were seven wards' estates under the management of the State during the year as against the same number last year. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements were respectively Rs. 12,747 and Rs. 13,225. Wards' Estates.

The police force consisted of 137 men, as last year. The cost of the police was also the same as in the previous year, viz. Rs. 16,956. The number of offences reported to the police was 72 against 86 in the year before and that of accused arrested during the year 113 against 114, all of whom were sent for trial. Out of these, 90 were convicted and 22 were acquitted or discharged as against 76 and 29 respectively in 1893-94. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial rose from 66 in 1893-94 to 79. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 2,459 and that of property recovered to Rs. 1,125. Last year these figures stood at Rs. 6,218 and Rs. 2,021 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen rose from 32 to 45. Police.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 228 accused persons as against 233 in the previous year. Of these, 89 were discharged or acquitted, 130 were convicted and 3 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year; the corresponding figures for the last year being 90, 133 and 10. Seven criminal appeals were preferred during the year, all of which were disposed of. Criminal Justice.

The prisoners confined in the 3 jails of the State numbered 112 against 103 last year. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,893 as compared with Rs. 2,067 in 1893-94. Prisons.

Including the last year's balance there were 198 suits for disposal against 175 of the previous year. Of these, 180 suits against 156 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 against 19 at the close of the year. There were in all 116 applications for execution of decrees, of which 106 were disposed of, and 10 remained pending. There were 16 appeals including the last year's balance against 13 in 1893-94. All of these were disposed of during the year. Civil Justice.

All the documents (435) presented for registration were registered during the year under report. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,596 against Rs. 1,548 and the expenditure to Rs. 117 against Rs. 92 in 1893-94. Registration.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

There were 7 municipalities in the State. The receipts and expenditure of the municipalities, excluding the one newly established, during the year, amounted to Rs. 4,618 and Rs. 3,639 respectively.

Public Works.

The expenditure incurred on account of works of public utility was Rs. 40,222 against Rs. 41,881 in 1893-94.

Revenue and Finance.

The balance (cash and investments) at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,63,925 against Rs. 6,12,162. The receipts including alienations, debt heads, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,14,018 against Rs. 4,12,437 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,74,411 against Rs. 3,60,673 last year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 7,03,532.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were two dispensaries in the State in which 9,868 patients were treated as against 10,050 last year. The cost of maintaining these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,566 against Rs. 2,781 in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and seventy-four births and 914 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 1,502 births and 879 deaths in 1893-94. There were 5 deaths from cholera. One thousand one hundred and thirty-five against 1,171 persons were vaccinated during the year. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 759.

Education.

There were 32 schools in the State attended by 1,363 pupils during the year. The expenditure on account of education was Rs. 7,524 against Rs. 7,533 last year. There were 5 libraries in the State.

KURUNDVA'D SENIOR.

General.

This State was administered by Chintámanrao Bála Sáheb, the Chief of the State, with the assistance of his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The year was not on the whole a favourable one owing to the irregular and insufficient rainfall. The outturn of kharif and rabi crops was respectively 8 and 12 annas in the rupee.

Administration of the Land.

No survey or settlement work was carried on in the State during the year and no waste land was taken up for cultivation.

Wards' Estates.

There were two wards' estates under the management of the State authorities against 3 of the previous year. Their total receipts and disbursements were Rs. 410 and Rs. 178 respectively.

Police.

There were 73 policemen or 13 more than in the preceding year, the increase being due to the employment of additional constables for the suppression of Berad outlawry in the villages near Belgaum. The cost of the maintenance of the police force was Rs. 5,423 against Rs. 4,412 last year. The number of offences reported to the police was 57 or 22 less than in the preceding year. The number of accused arrested was 92 against 96 and that sent for trial 82 against 85. Of the persons sent for trial, 54 were convicted and 28 were acquitted or discharged against 62 and 23 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial fell from 64 and 72 respectively in 1893-94 to 58 and 65 in 1894-95. The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 3,185 against Rs. 2,994 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 497 against Rs. 1,262 in 1893-94. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 42 to 15.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 552 accused persons during the year, of which 208 were discharged, 182 acquitted and 132 convicted, while 29 died, escaped or were transferred and 1 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Prisons.

There was one jail and 2 lock-ups in the State. The number of prisoners confined in them was 93 against 100 in the preceding year. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,021 against Rs. 1,157 in 1893-94. One prisoner died of cholera in the jail.

Civil Justice.

There were 544 suits for disposal including those remaining over from last year, against 288. All of them were disposed of against 286 in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees including the last year's balance of two, was 363 against 313; of these, 361 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the close of the year. The number of appeals for disposal was 47 against 50 last year. Of these, 44 were disposed of and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 1,207 against 905 in the previous year. Of these, 1,204 were registered, the registration of 1 was refused and 2 remained unregistered at the close of the year. The amount of fees realized amounted to Rs. 2,054 and the expenditure on account of the registration establishment was Rs. 95.

Municipality.

There was only one municipality at Kurundvád. Its income and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,003 and Rs. 3,419.

Forest.

The area of land set apart for forest purposes in the State was 1,770 acres. The total receipts from forests amounted during the year to Rs. 2,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 226.

Public Works.

The expenditure incurred on account of works of public utility amounted to Rs. 8,045, or Rs. 2,544 less than in 1893-94.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 480 against Rs. 583. Including alienations, debt heads, &c., the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,42,755 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,41,806 as compared with Rs. 1,41,335 and Rs. 1,41,438 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 1,428 against Rs. 480 in 1893-94.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Six thousand and thirty patients were treated in the two dispensaries in the State as against 5,920 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these dispensaries was Rs. 2,745 against

Rs. 2,786 in 1893-94. One thousand two hundred and fifty-four births and 1,062 deaths were registered during the year against 1,367 births and 1,033 deaths last year. There were 122 deaths from cholera. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,216 as against 1,395 in the previous year. The cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 450 against Rs. 511 in 1893-94. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

The number of schools remained the same as last year, viz. 12. They were attended by 564 pupils as against 545 in 1893-94. The total cost to the State on account of education was Rs. 3,519 or Rs. 1,522 less than in the previous year. There were two libraries in the State. Education.

KURUNDVA'D JUNIOR.

The administration of this State was conducted by its Chief, Ganpatráo Bápusáheb, assisted by his cousin Harihar Ráo Dáji Sáheb. General.

The season was not favourable. The rainfall during the year being insufficient, the outturn of both khárif and rabi crops was below the average. Season and Crops.

All the villages in the State have been surveyed, but the new rates of assessment have not yet been declared. No waste land was taken up for cultivation during the year. Administration of the Land.

There was only one ward's estate under the management of the State. Its receipts including balance amounted to Rs. 1,969 and expenditure to Rs. 691. Wards' Estate.

The strength of the police, including savárs, as well as the cost of their maintenance remained the same as last year, viz. 67 and Rs. 7,317 respectively. The number of offences reported to the police was 28 against 45 in the preceding year. The number of accused arrested during the year was 53 against 71, of whom 43 against 53 were sent for trial; out of the persons brought to trial 26 were convicted and 16 were discharged as compared with 41 and 9 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial fell from 77 in 1893-94 to 60. Property worth Rs. 556 was reported to have been stolen during the year as against Rs. 2,007 in the previous year. Of this, property worth Rs. 213 against Rs. 1,224 was recovered during the year. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 60 to 38. Police.

One hundred and seventy accused persons were tried by the Criminal Courts of the State as against 133 last year. Of these, 52 were discharged, 41 were acquitted and 72 were convicted; the corresponding figures for the last year being 22, 20 and 82. Out of the 5 appeals preferred, 4 were disposed of during the year. Criminal Justice.

There was one jail and two lock-ups in the State in which 33 prisoners, or 19 less than last year, were confined. The cost of maintaining the prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,387 against Rs. 2,098 in 1893-94. Prisons.

The year commenced with a balance of 19 suits, and 289 fresh ones were filed; thus giving a total of 308 suits for disposal against 160 last year. Of these, 280 against 141 were disposed of and 28 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees including last year's balance of 30 was 113; out of which 87 were disposed of, leaving 26 pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals for disposal was 36 against 31 last year; of these, 28 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year. Civil Justice.

Of the 992 documents presented for registration, 988 were registered as compared with 964 last year. The fee realizations amounted to Rs. 1,486 against Rs. 1,171 and the expenditure to Rs. 214, the same as last year. Registration.

The receipts and disbursements of the two municipalities in the State were Rs. 1,688 and Rs. 1,186 respectively. Municipalities.

The outlay on public works was Rs. 11,243 against Rs. 12,854 in 1893-94. Public Works.

The revenue of the year including the previous year's balance was Rs. 1,51,560 and the expenditure Rs. 1,38,853 as against Rs. 1,50,915 and Rs. 1,45,527 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 12,707 against Rs. 5,388 in the past year. Revenue and Finance.

Six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven against 6,536 patients were treated during the year in the dispensary at Maindargi. The cost of this dispensary was Rs. 637 against Rs. 780 last year. There were 1,077 births and 751 deaths registered during the year as contrasted with 1,084 births and 760 deaths in 1893-94. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,092 as against 1,078. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 566 against Rs. 531 last year. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of schools remained the same as last year, viz. 10. The number of scholars attending them was 393 or one more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on account of education was Rs. 1,915 as compared with Rs. 1,830 in the previous year. There were two libraries in the State. Education.

JAMKHANDI.

The State was administered by its Chief, Rámchandrarao A'ppáśáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári. General.

The rainfall during the year was insufficient, and consequently the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops was below the average. Season and Crops.

The revenue collections in the two tálukas of the State were made during the year according to the new survey rates of assessment which were declared last year. Out of 2,314 acres of land remaining waste at the close of the last year 191 acres were brought under cultivation, leaving 2,123 acres waste at the close of the year. Administration of the Land.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Maratha States.*

Police. The number of wards' estates remained the same as last year, viz. 4. The aggregate receipts of these estates, including the previous year's balance, were Rs. 4,259 and the expenditure Rs. 2,135.

The police force consisted of 341 men as against 330 last year. The cost of maintaining this force amounted to Rs. 45,130 as against Rs. 45,425 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported to the police was 383 against 385. The number of accused arrested was 189 against 194 and that of accused sent for trial was 170 against 188 in 1893-94; of the accused sent for trial, 75 against 106 were convicted and 93 against 79 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial were respectively 39 and 44 as against 54 and 56 in the previous year. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 7,494 against Rs. 5,638, and that of the property recovered was Rs. 2,501 against Rs. 3,388 in 1893-94. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 59 to 33.

Criminal Justice. The number of accused persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts of the State was 446 against 612 in the previous year; of these, 120 against 210 were discharged without trial, 206 against 193 were acquitted, 105 against 174 were convicted and 10 against 14 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Twenty-three appeals were preferred against the decisions of the lower Courts, all of which were disposed of during the year.

Prisons. There was one jail and four lock-ups in the State. The number of prisoners confined in them was 113 against 125 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining these prisoners amounted to Rs. 3,016, or Rs. 563 less than in 1893-94.

Civil Justice. The year commenced with a balance of 227 suits and 1,026 fresh ones were filed during the year, thus making a total for disposal of 1,253 against 1,518 last year; of these, 1,165 were disposed of and 88 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 1,343 applications (including the last year's balance of 183) for execution of decrees, out of which 1,185 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 158 at the close of the year. There were 109 appeals, including the previous year's balance of 7, for disposal during the year as against 59; of these, 103 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6.

Registration. Of the 1,253 documents presented for registration, 1,251 were registered during the year. Last year 1,124 documents were presented for registration, of which 1,119 were registered. The cost of this department was Rs. 678, the same as last year.

Municipalities. There were six municipalities in the State, the same as last year. Their total income was Rs. 20,193 against Rs. 19,884, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,228 against Rs. 19,971 in the previous year.

Public Works. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 98,232 against Rs. 90,671 in 1893-94.

Revenue and Finance. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 4,71,636 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,61,241 as compared with Rs. 4,99,102 and Rs. 4,76,986 respectively in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. There was one hospital and three dispensaries in the State in which 34,807 patients were treated as against 33,746 in the previous year. The total cost to the State under this head was Rs. 7,054 against Rs. 8,939 in 1893-94. There were 3,821 births and 2,914 deaths registered during the year as compared with 3,623 births and 2,851 deaths last year. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-five persons were vaccinated or 411 more than in the year before. The expenditure on account of the vaccination establishment was Rs. 1,112 against Rs. 1,096 in 1893-94.

Education. There were 41 schools in the State as last year: the attendance rose from 2,159 to 2,289. The First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School sent up 12 students for the last matriculation examination, of whom 10 passed. The cost was Rs. 21,770 against Rs. 16,614 in the previous year. There were 5 reading rooms in the State.

MUDHOL.

General. This State was managed by its Chief, Venkatráo Ráje Sáheb Ghorpade, assisted by his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops. The rainfall during the year was 16 inches and 81 cents against 24 inches and 63 cents in the previous year. This fall being insufficient, the outturn of both the rabi and kharif crops was only moderate.

Administration of the Land. The work of the revision survey and settlement of the State was completed and the new rates of classification were declared before the close of the last revenue year. The area of the waste land at the beginning of the year was 483 acres, of which 14 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year.

Wards' Estates. There were two wards' estates under the management of the State. Their income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,029 and Rs. 29,528 respectively.

Police. The total number of men employed on police duties was 102, the same as last year. The cost of maintaining the force rose from Rs. 8,676 in 1893-94 to Rs. 10,208. The number of offences increased from 69 in 1893-94 to 89 during the year under review, but the number of persons arrested fell from 87 to 83; of this number, 73 against 78 were sent for trial. Of these, 39 against 66 were convicted and 34 against 12 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and to those sent for trial were 47 and 53, the figures for the previous year being 75 and 84 respectively. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 2,413 and Rs. 1,416, the corresponding figures for 1893-94 being Rs. 6,651 and Rs. 4,253. The percentage of recoveries fell from 63 to 58.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons brought to trial before the different Criminal Courts in the State was 545 against 574 in the previous year. Of these, 260 were discharged without trial, 134 were acquitted, 137 were convicted, one died, and 13 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 574 persons dealt with last year, 191 were discharged, 237 were acquitted, 139 were convicted and 7 remained awaiting trial. Of the 23 criminal appeals presented during the year, all were disposed of.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined in the only jail at Mudhol was 47 against 52; and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,875 against Rs. 2,270 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

Including last year's balance of 85, there were 556 suits for disposal against 455; of these 429 suits against 370 were decided during the year, leaving 127 undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees was in all 455, of which 328 were disposed of, leaving 127 applications outstanding against 97 last year. Twenty-one appeals were filed during the year, which, with 13 remaining over from last year, gave a total of 34 for disposal as against 33 in the preceding year. Of these, 26 against 20 were disposed of, leaving 8 appeals pending at the close of the year.

Registration.

Of the 849 documents presented for registration 732 documents were registered during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 660 and 631. The realizations from registration fees amounted to Rs. 3,653 and the expenditure to Rs. 688 during the year.

Municipalities.

There were 3 municipalities in the State. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements were respectively Rs. 6,845 and Rs. 5,810.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 19,388 against Rs. 21,323 or Rs. 1,935 less than in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 9,29,921 against Rs. 9,08,006. The receipts including debt heads, alienations, loans, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,98,947 against Rs. 2,83,153, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,56,052 against Rs. 2,61,238 in 1893-94. The balance to credit at the end of the year was Rs. 9,72,815.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The patients treated in the two dispensaries of the State numbered 22,561 as against 28,497 last year. The cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 5,169 against Rs. 4,936 in the year before. The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 1,887 and 1,181, showing a decrease of 163 births and 354 deaths as compared with the figures for the previous year. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-three children were vaccinated during the year as against 1,958, and the cost of the vaccination establishment was Rs. 868 against Rs. 887 in 1893-94.

Education.

There were 25 schools attended by 1,297 pupils as against 23 schools with 1,274 pupils last year. The increase is due to the opening of two new schools for low-caste boys. The expenditure incurred on account of education amounted to Rs. 9,115 against Rs. 8,684 in the year before. There were two libraries or reading-rooms in the State.

RÁMDURG.

General.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by the Joint Administrators. The health and progress of the Chief were favourably reported on.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall which totalled only 19·83 inches as against 28·59 in the previous year, was both insufficient and untimely and considerably reduced the outturn of all crops.

Administration of the Land.

There were 1,032 acres of land lying waste at the close of last year. During the year under review land measuring 220 acres was thrown up by the occupants. Of this, 35 acres were taken up and the land remaining waste at the end of the year was therefore 1,217 acres.

Wards' Estates.

There were three wards' estates under the management of the Civil Court during the year. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,034 and Rs. 500 as against Rs. 1,648 and Rs. 638 respectively in 1893-94.

Police.

The total strength of the police force was 64 men, the same as last year. The cost of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 6,400 against Rs. 6,528 in 1893-94. The number of offences reported to the police was 128 against 105 in the previous year; 103 against 71 persons were arrested, of whom 102 against 69 were sent for trial; 63 persons were convicted and 38 acquitted or discharged as against 37 and 29 in the previous year. One accused remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose from 52·1 in 1893-94 to 61·7, and that of the accused convicted to those sent for trial from 53·6 to 61·7. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,304 against Rs. 2,252 in the previous year. The property recovered was worth Rs. 516 against Rs. 888. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen fell from 39·4 to 38·4.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year was 188 against 174 in the preceding one. Of these, 47 were discharged, 57 acquitted and 83 convicted, while 1 remained under trial at the close of the year; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 38, 72, 61 and 3. There were 8 appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts; in three cases the convictions and sentences passed were confirmed, in two modified and in three reversed.

Prisons.

There is one jail at Rámdurg in which 60 prisoners were confined against 40 in 1893-94. The cost of its maintenance was Rs. 1,903 against Rs. 1,633 in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Southern Marátha States.

Civil Justice.

There was only one Court of original civil jurisdiction in the State. Of the 208 suits, 182 were disposed of, and 26 suits remained pending at the close of the year. During the year under review 88 applications for execution of decrees were filed, which, with the previous year's balance of 31, gave a total for disposal of 119 against 109 in 1893-94; of these, 85 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 at the end of the year. There were 27 appeals for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered was 262 against 304 in the previous year. The realizations on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 794 against Rs. 1,035, and the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 552 against Rs. 540 last year.

Municipalities.

There were two municipalities in the State, one at Rámdurg and the other at Sureban. Their aggregate income and expenditure were Rs. 8,212 and Rs. 7,267 as contrasted with Rs. 8,351 and Rs. 7,992 respectively in 1893-94.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works during the year was Rs. 12,983 as against Rs. 12,722 in 1893-94.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,57,185 against Rs. 2,43,927. The receipts for the year including inám adjustments amounted to Rs. 2,09,254 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,90,649 as compared with Rs. 2,01,602 and Rs. 1,88,344 respectively in 1893-94. The closing balance, including investments, amounted to Rs. 2,75,820.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were two dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,210 against Rs. 3,078 in 1893-94. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 12,077 against 12,958 last year. There were 1,510 births and 964 deaths registered during the year as against 1,585 and 1,062 in 1893-94. Of the 22 cases of cholera 10 proved fatal 1,837 persons against 1,830 were vaccinated during the year under review. The expenditure on account of vaccination amounted to Rs. 691 against Rs. 413 in 1893-94.

Education.

The number of schools in the State was the same as last year, viz. 18. The number of pupils attending them fell from 1,327 to 1,316. The total cost of education was Rs. 9,989 of Rs. 1,857 more than in 1893-94. There is one library in the State.

JATH.

General.

The State continued to be administered by Ráo Báhádur R. R. Mulé, Administrator, under the direct control and supervision of the Agency. The health of the young Chief Rámráo A'básáheb, who is now in his tenth year, was good. He is learning Maráthi under a tutor, and the progress he has made during the year is reported to be satisfactory.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole favourable though the late jowári crops were not very good, as rain was wanted in November and December. The rainfall during the year was 26 inches and 27 cents against 33 inches and 90 cents in 1893-94.

Administration of the land.

The whole State has been surveyed and assessed. Out of 19,905 acres of waste land, 6,085 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year.

Wards' Estates.

The receipts and disbursements of the only estate under the management of the Civil Court was Rs. 964 and Rs. 1,170 respectively, the deficit being met from the cash balance.

Police.

A police force of 70 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,594 as against Rs. 6,260 in 1893-94. One hundred and eighty offences were reported to the police as against 144 last year. The number of accused arrested was 158 against 129 last year, all of whom were sent for trial. Of these, 48 against 50 were convicted and 103 against 66 acquitted or discharged during the year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested was 30 against 43 in 1893-94. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was respectively Rs. 3,844 and Rs. 2,948, as against Rs. 3,397 and Rs. 871 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen rose from 25 to 76.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 509 persons as against 619 last year. Of these 111 were discharged without trial, 312 acquitted and 74 convicted, whilst 10 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 17 appeals preferred during the year, all were disposed of.

Prisons.

The new jail building having been completed during the year, the prisoners were removed there from the old jail. The number of prisoners confined in the jail was 50, against 49 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on account of those prisoners was Rs. 1,884 against Rs. 1,517 in 1893-94. There was one death in the jail during the year.

Civil Justice.

The year opened with a balance of 37 suits and 396 were filed during the year, making a total of 433 suits for disposal as against 370 last year. Of these, 372 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 61. There were 284 applications for execution of decrees, of which 249 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 at the close of the year. In the previous year out of 233 such applications 179 were disposed of, leaving 54 pending at the close of that year. There were 34 appeals including the previous year's balance against 31 in 1893-94. Of these, 14 were disposed of, the balance left at the close of the year being 20 against 17 last year.

Registrations.

Four hundred and seven documents were registered during the year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 853 against Rs. 812 in 1893-94.

Municipalities.

There is only one municipality at Jath. Its income and expenditure amounted during the year to Rs. 1,429 and Rs. 1,141 respectively. The balance on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 1,082.

The income derived from grazing fees, which is the only source of revenue under the head of forests, amounted during the year to Rs. 2,591, while the charges on account of establishment were Rs. 1,534 as compared with Rs. 3,232 and Rs. 1,589 respectively in 1893-94. Forests.

The expenditure on account of public works was Rs. 25,918 or Rs. 5,496 more than last year. Public Works.

The year opened with balance of Rs. 1,74,029. The receipts including alienations, amounted to Rs. 2,31,165 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,33,105 as contrasted with Rs. 2,41,237 and Rs. 2,31,585 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance, including invested capital, was Rs. 1,72,088. Revenue and Finance.

There were two dispensaries in the State, one at Jath and the other at Umdi, which was newly opened during the year. The number of patients treated at the Jath dispensary was 11,003 against 9,627 last year. The cost of the Medical Department, including the price of the medicines purchased for the Umdi dispensary, was Rs. 3,430. The number of births decreased from 2,858 to 2,632, while that of deaths rose from 1,972 to 2,347. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-four persons were vaccinated during the year as against 3,959 in the past year. Cholera was prevalent in about 27 villages of the State and carried off 225 persons out of 481 attacked. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 27 schools in the State or one more than in previous year. They were attended by 1,004 pupils against 950 last year. The total cost on account of education was Rs. 5,711 against Rs. 4,978 in 1893-94. Education.

DAPHLA'PUR.

This petty State was administered by the Ranibái Sáheb assisted by her kárbhári. General.

The season was not very favourable as the kharif crops suffered from want of rain. The out-turn of the rabi crops was on the whole good. Season and Crops.

No waste land was taken up for cultivation and its area remained the same as last year, viz. 477 acres. Administration of the land.

The number of police was 23, the same as in 1893-94. The number of offences reported was 10 against 7 and that of persons arrested was 8 against 10, all of whom were sent for trial. Of these, one was convicted and the remaining 7 were acquitted or discharged against 1 and 9 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial were the same as last year, viz. 12 and 10. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 148 and Rs. 20 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property fell from 100 in 1893-94 to 13 during the year under review. Police.

There is only one Court of criminal jurisdiction in the State. It dealt with 47 persons against 79 in the preceding year. Of these, 12 were discharged without trial, 28 acquitted and 7 convicted, the corresponding figures for the last year being 30, 40 and 9. No appeal was preferred during the year to the Court of the Assistant Political Agent. Criminal Justice.

There was one jail in which one prisoner was confined during the year. Prisons.

Nine suits were filed during the year which with the 7 suits remaining over from last year gave a total of 16 suits for disposal as against 24 in the previous year. Of these 13 were disposed of leaving a balance of 3 at the end of the year. There were 15 applications for execution of decrees as against 10 last year. Of these 14 were disposed of. Civil Justice.

Twenty-eight against 35 documents were presented for registration, all of which were registered during the year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 71. Registration.

The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 524 against Rs. 915 last year. Public Works.

The total revenue of the State including the last year's balance amounted to Rs. 25,423 against Rs. 24,672, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,709 against Rs. 16,983 last year. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 8,714 against Rs. 7,689. Revenue and Finance.

Two hundred and sixty-eight births and 229 deaths were registered during the year under review as against 271 births and 163 deaths last year. Two hundred and ten persons were vaccinated as against 371 in 1893-94. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were only two schools or one less than in the previous year. The number of pupils attending them was 82 against 109 last year. The cost incurred on account of education was Rs. 672 against Rs. 740 in 1893-94. Education.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1891), 16,976; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,33,392.

This petty State, situate in the Dhárwár district, is in alliance with the British Government, and pays no tribute in men or money. The young Navab was residing at Dhárwár under the medical attendance of the Civil Surgeon. The management of the State continued in the hands of the Collector of Dhárwár with the First Assistant Collector as Assistant Political Agent. General.

The rainfall (25·14 inches) was sufficient but unseasonable, and the out-turn of all crops, with the exception of wheat, was below the average. Season and Crops.

The period of the original survey settlement having expired, proposals for the introduction of the revised settlement were sanctioned by Government in August 1894. Accordingly the Survey and Settlement.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Savanúr and Sind.*

revision survey of all the villages in the State was completed during the year. The Survey Department is now taking steps to fix the new rates of assessment.

Police, Criminal Justice, and Prisons.

The strength of the police force was, as in 1893-94, 52. The total number of offences reported was 91 against 104 last year. Of the 23 persons sent for trial, 14 were convicted against 18 out of 36. Property stolen and recovered amounted to Rs. 2,707 and Rs. 2,245 respectively against Rs. 1,036 and Rs. 752, the percentage of recoveries rising from 68·5 to 82·9. In the one jail at Savanúr 22 persons were confined against 23 in 1893-94.

Civil Justice.

There was one Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Including arrears, there were 125 suits for disposal, of which 102 were decided against 116 out of 165 last year. The appellate Court of the Political Agent decided four appeals, in three of which the original finding was confirmed. Of 59 applications for execution of decrees this year, in addition to the balance of 41 of last year, 60 were disposed of.

Registration.

There were 122 documents registered affecting property valued at Rs. 27,029 against 138 documents and Rs. 40,229 in 1893-94.

Municipality.

There was one municipality at Savanúr with an income, inclusive of the opening balance, of Rs. 11,257, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,709.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue during the year was Rs. 2,33,392 as against Rs. 1,03,008 in 1893-94, and the expenditure Rs 1,25,002 as against Rs. 50,323. The increase is due to the State being now under British management. The outlay on public works has increased from Rs. 5,202 to Rs. 9,352.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The dispensary at Savanúr was opened on the 1st August 1893, and during the year 1894-95 treated eleven in-door patients and 9,498 out-door patients. The number of births and deaths registered decreased from 705 and 549 to 701 and 395 respectively. Vaccination increased from 570 to 651.

Education.

The number of schools remained the same as last year, but the attendance improved from 486 to 535.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1891), 131,937; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,05,147.

General.

The principal event of the year was the death of His Highness the late Amir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., on the 2nd April 1894, and the succession on the 8th idem of his eldest son Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan, who administered the State with the assistance of his Vazir, Khán Bahádur Kadirdad Khán Gulkhán Bábar, C.I.E. The condition of the agricultural class is gradually improving, and thousands of acres of jungle were disforested and brought under cultivation. The Kotri-Rohri Railway Road is under construction through the State. No survey has yet been made and the revenue is still collected in kind. Of the total area of the State about three-fourths is unculturable, consisting of sandhills and kalar. The remaining one-fourth (976,000 acres) is culturable, and of this only 106,644 acres were cultivated during the year under report.

Trade.

The estimated value of exports amounted to Rs. 8,12,720, and that of imports to Rs. 6,15,647, shewing a general advance on the figures for last year. Duties were levied on all articles of import and export and no refunds allowed.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The total strength of the police force was 201 against 195 in the previous year, and the cost Rs. 32,223 as compared with Rs. 20,739. The number of police stations was raised from 5 to 8 during the year. The offences reported numbered 236 as against 531. Two hundred and forty-nine persons were arrested, of whom 248 were sent for trial, and of these 178 were convicted, 61 acquitted and discharged, and 1 escaped, while 8 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 86 to 72. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 16,052 to Rs. 8,387 and the percentage of recoveries from 92 to 42. Eighty-six appeals were lodged during the year against 26 in 1893-94.

Prisons.

The number of prisons in the State was two, as in the previous year. Four hundred and forty prisoners were confined in them at a cost of Rs. 5,587.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts in the State was 9 against 1 in the previous year. Three hundred and forty-nine suits were instituted during the year, and including 9 cases remaining over from the preceding year, the total number for hearing was 358, of which 285 were disposed of. Under the old régime the plaintiff was required to pay one-fourth of the amount of his claim as costs and expenses. This has now been reduced to one-eighth, but civil disputes are chiefly settled by arbitration. In the year under report there were 7 appeals for disposal, all of which were decided.

Military.

The total cost under this head during the year was Rs. 1,17,103 against Rs. 35,610 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 81,493 is due to the disbursing of arrears of pay and to the cost of the uniforms made for the new militia force raised during the year, which was provided with arms and accoutrements from the British arsenal.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 7,14,153 against Rs. 10,68,276 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,30,362 as compared with Rs. 7,33,103 in 1893-94.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sind and Aden.*

Medical Relief.

During the year a civil hospital was opened at Khairpur to perpetuate the memory of the late Amir Sir Ali Murad Khán; two dispensaries were also opened, one in the Eastern Nárá Táluka and the other at Kot Deji. The total number of patients treated in them was 18,387. Four native physicians were also employed by His Highness for his personal attendance and one Hakim was sent into the Mirwáh Taluka, all of whom treated gratuitously all patients seeking relief. The total expenditure under this head during the year under report was Rs. 16,370. A veterinary hospital was also opened at Khairpur in September 1894, and 1,654 animals were treated up to the end of March 1895. The number of vaccinators in the State was raised from 3 to 4, and vaccinations numbered 4,564 against 3,337 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools was raised from 7 to 43 during the year, the attendance consequently rising from 241 to 1,074. A technical school was also opened at Khairpur and is already attended by 170 boys. A competent teacher was engaged during the year to teach English to the young Mirs.

ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles); Population (1891), 44,079; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,32,458.

General: The Hanshabi.

In consequence of the Hanshabi chief Mohsin bin Ali levying heavy and unauthorised taxes on kafilas, the Abdali finding remonstrance useless, went with a force to compel him to desist from such conduct. The Hanshabi Sultan fled, and the Abdali made arrangements for administering the Hanshabi country and protecting the trade routes. Subsequently as the Hanshabi chiefs declared their intention of recognising Mohsin bin Ali as their ruler no longer, and elected the Abdali in his place, the former submitted and accepted an asylum at Ar Raha with a stipend.

Fadthli—Markashi.

The submission of the Markashis, referred to in last year's report, was only temporary. In revenge for the sentence of transportation for life passed upon their kinsmen for the murder of a cart driver they committed robberies in the Abdali and British limits and tried to get into Aden, but were prevented.

Balahaf.

The ex-Wahidi of Balahaf continued to intrigue against the British Government and contrived to bring some rifles into the country, 3 of which were smuggled into British limits by Ahmed bin Saleh, one of the lesser chiefs, who in consequence was punished. In the meantime Saleh bin Abdalla was elected by the chiefs as Wahidi Sultan, but as he was afraid of the ex-Sultan, and was powerless to restrain the lawless behaviour of the ex-Sultan's brother Husain bin Saleh, it was found necessary to send a small British force in Her Majesty's Royal Indian Marine ship "Dalhousie," which soon returned bringing Sultan Saleh bin Abdalla and suite to visit the Resident and Husein bin Saleh as a prisoner. A protectorate treaty was then arranged and signed. Husein bin Saleh was released on finding a hostage, and Ahmed bin Saleh, who had smuggled the guns, was also liberated at the special request of the Wahidi Sultan. They then returned to Balahaf.

Season.

There was no rain in the first two months of the year, but subsequently it fell in almost all the districts. Wádi Kabir and Wadi as-Saghir and some Wadis of other districts were several times flooded. Locusts appeared twice in the Lahej districts. On the first occasion they destroyed the young jovári crop, but on the second they did not do much damage. The general health in all districts was good during the year. No epidemics were reported. Cattle disease made its appearance in April, and destroyed nearly all the herds in the Fadthli and Safi'i countries.

Police.

The Aden Police are dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Justice.

During the year the Criminal Courts (excluding those of the Perim Assistant Resident and the Cantonment Magistrate) tried 400 cognizable and non-cognizable offences, involving 762 persons, against 576 cases with 965 offenders in 1893: the percentage of convictions fell from 76·2 to 68·9. The Assistant Resident, Perim, tried 10 cases in which 14 persons were implicated, convicting 12; last year 24 were convicted out of 28. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 150 cognizable and uncognizable cases, convicting 202 out of 240 persons accused. The crime within the cantonment showed an increase, though there was a general decrease throughout the rest of the territories within the jurisdiction of the Resident. Twelve appeals were made to the Resident all of which were dismissed; the Resident also revised the proceedings of 5 cases, correcting the order of the lower Court in four. Five inquests were held by Magistrates.

Prisons.

The number of admissions into the jails was 173 against 246 in 1893-94; but the daily average strength fell from 55 to 52. The average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 196 to Rs. 198 owing to the cost of transporting an insane European offender to Colába. The receipts from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,271, showing an increase of Rs. 168, mostly due to the printing press. The health of the prisoners was not as good as last year, the number of admissions into hospital rising from 33 to 63. One prisoner escaped during the year. The number of prisoners in jail at the end of the year was 44 as against 53 in 1893-94.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits adjudicated in the Resident's Court was 1,707, involving property to the value of Rs. 96,634 against 1,632 suits for Rs. 1,54,730 in the previous year. Two cases were pending at the end of the year. Five hundred and fifty-seven applications

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden and the Somali Coast.*

for execution of decrees were received during the year, and all but one were disposed of. Three appeals were made to the Resident during the year. One was rejected, in 1 the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, and 1 was pending at the close of the year. The Resident revised the proceedings in 5 cases, varying the decree in 1, and ordering a re-trial in 2. The estates of 45 deceased persons and minors were under the administration of the Court. The total receipts of the Court of the Resident were Rs. 15,767 against Rs. 17,217 last year. The Assistant Resident at Perim tried 32 suits valued at Rs. 417 during the year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 256, and the value of the property affected Rs. 4,22,938, the corresponding figures for last year being 196 and Rs. 3,95,161. The receipts rose from Rs. 1,642 to Rs. 1,896 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,506 to Rs. 1,529. The increase is attributed to the gradual rise in the value of landed property in Aden, which is preferred by most as an investment to Government paper, now that the interest on the latter has been reduced.

Municipal.

The revenue and expenditure of the Aden Municipality for 1893-94 and 1894-95 are shown in the following table :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden proper	1,36,070	1,37,637	1,19,201	1,08,471
Shaikh Othman	34,209	33,001	42,767	49,696
Total ...	1,70,279	1,70,638	1,61,968	1,58,167

The decrease in receipts at Shaikh Othman was due to a falling off in the fees on salt exported from the Italian salt works. The decrease in expenditure in Aden proper is mostly due to there being fewer new works under construction. The cost of repairs to existing works in Shaikh Othman accounts for the rise in expenditure. The incidence of municipal taxation per head was at Aden Rs. 2-7-11, as last year, while that at Shaikh Othman was 3¼ annas.

Marine.

Information under this head will be found in Chapter III.

Quarantine.

Quarantine was imposed at different times and for various periods on arrivals from the Arabian Coast (Red Sea), Hongkong and Canton.

Public Works.

The following were the principal original works undertaken during the year :—five new blocks of officers' quarters on Tarshayne and Telegraph hills : a school room for the Royal Artillery : a store for the Executive Engineer, Aden : additions and alterations to the European General Hospital : and quarters for the Assistant Residents at Camp and Steamer Point.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births and deaths registered were 522 and 1,514 respectively against 588 and 1,290 last year. As might be expected among a Mahommedan population, the figures for deaths are far less distant from the actuals than those for births. Malarial fever caused a large amount of sickness throughout the greater portion of the year. Including Shaikh Othman and Perim there were 30,311 patients, including 1,933 in-patients, treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries, as against 27,515 in 1893-94. A new dispensary was founded during the year by Mr. C. D. Adenwalla, C.I.E., in Tawahi. The total number of vaccinations rose from 1,815 to 1,929.

Shipping and Trade.

Details under shipping and trade are given in Chapters III and IV respectively.

Education.

The average daily attendance at the two English schools fell from 104 to 95, while that at the branch schools rose from 236 to 256. The number of pupils on the rolls of the 35 private and indigenous schools rose from 1,404 to 1,555. The receipts from school-fees fell off from Rs. 1,278 to Rs. 1,057, owing to the decrease in attendance at the English schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 6,572, of which Government contributed Rs. 4,568.

THE SOMÁLI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,80,095.

General.

The drought continued during the early part of the year causing an influx of destitute people into Berbera ; the congestion was further increased by refugees from the Ogaden country, which was ravaged by the Abyssinians. The Dolbahanta and certain sections of the Habr Toljaala were turbulent, being responsible for nearly all the caravan loots committed during the year. Peace was brought about between the Habr Awal Samanter Abdalla and the Habr Awal Ayal Ahmed, and also with the Habr Gerhajis Aidagalla.

Police and Criminal Justice.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The police force remained at last year's strength, viz. 74 land police, 8 water police and 26 camel savárs. The total cost amounted to Rs. 28,214 against Rs. 27,677 in the year preceding. There were 552 criminal cases involving 943 persons against 389 involving 639 persons : the increase was chiefly in petty thefts by juveniles and in offences against local laws, and was mostly due to the influx of starving persons into

Berbera. Of the 943 persons charged 871 were convicted. There were no Sessions cases during the year. In the one appeal preferred, the sentence of fine was reduced. TRIBUTARY STATES. *The Somali Coast.*

Zaila.—The strength of the police force remained the same as last year, *viz.* 37 foot police and 4 camel savárs, while their cost fell from Rs. 9,139 to Rs. 9,019. There were 74 criminal cases implicating 141 persons during the year; the figures for last year were 113 and 210 respectively. No serious crime occurred, and the decrease occurred chiefly under the head of offences against local laws. Twelve accused were released or discharged against 14 last year: no appeals were lodged.

Admissions into the jails numbered 539 as against 374 last year. The cost of maintenance of the criminal prisoners was Rs. 2,902 and of the political prisoners Rs. 1,999. Twenty prisoners escaped during the year, only 3 of whom were recaptured. Prisons.

The number of suits disposed of at Berbera-Bulhar rose from 322 to 324, whereas that at Zaila fell from 247 to 220. Four appeals were made, all of which were rejected. Civil Justice.

There were 114 Native Infantry of all ranks in the Agency, distributed as follows:— at Berbera 49, at Bulhar 20, and at Zaila 45; last year the total was 126. Military.

The number of square-rigged vessels arriving at Berbera and Bulhar rose from 172 to 222, and at Zaila from 92 to 106; of these, 182 arriving at the former port and 92 at the latter were merchant vessels. 1,015 country craft visited Berbera and Bulhar and 386 Zaila, against 982 and 289 last year. At Berbera-Bulhar imports dropped from Rs. 22,77,413 to Rs. 21,51,336 and exports from Rs. 23,65,365 to Rs. 20,93,737, the total decrease in the value of trade being Rs. 3,97,705. The chief decreases were in the imports of jowari and dates and in the exports of skins and gums and resins: last year the exports of skins were abnormal owing to animals being killed during the drought for want of grazing, whereas this year the supply of skins from the few animals that remained cannot meet the demand. At Zaila, on the other hand, imports increased by nearly fifteen lákhs to Rs. 28,06,308, and exports by nearly thirteen lákhs to Rs. 28,43,871. The main causes of this extension of trade may be summed up as, first, the relations between Abyssinia and Italy at Massowa; second, the decline of the supply of Arabian coffee and the consequent demand for Abyssinian; and third, the failure of the cotton crop in Abyssinia. The import of grey shirtings increased by 7 lákhs, and that of specie by 6½ lákhs; the rest of the increase of imports was fairly distributed among the other main heads. Among the exports, the trade in coffee increased by 12½ lákhs, thus practically accounting for the whole of the improvement. Trade.

The following table exhibits the financial results of the sub-division for 1893-94 and 1894-95:— Revenue and Finance.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Berbera-Bulhar	1,64,696	1,57,797
Zaila	66,766	1,22,298
Others	39	65
Total ...	2,31,500	2,80,161
Expenditure—		
Berbera-Bulhar	1,06,268	1,04,169
Zaila	38,618	36,002
Public Works	37,982	32,587
Military	39,215	34,755
	2,22,083	2,07,514

There was no serious epidemic during the year: small-pox appeared but caused no deaths. The number of in-patients in the Berbera civil dispensary rose from 287 to 335, and the number of out-patients from 2,003 to 2,892. At the Zaila dispensary there is no accommodation for in-patients: out-patients numbered 1,275. During the year 1,397 persons were vaccinated at Berbera and 161 at Zaila: last year the numbers were 1,466 and 31 respectively. Medical Relief.

The daily attendance at the Government Arabic school at Berbera rose from 68 to 110. Education.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

General. The party engaged in the Southern Marátha Country continued the survey of the Bijápur district on the 2″ scale, and executed a large scale survey (8″=1 mile) of the city and environs of Dhárwár. On the 8″ scale 15·3, and on the 2″ scale 2,562·7 square miles were surveyed in detail, while triangulation in advance of survey was carried on over 1,015 square miles. Eighty linear miles were traversed by the party, 56½ of which were for a large scale plan (12″=1 mile) of the Secunderábád Cantonment.

Cost. The cost of these operations was Rs. 66,892.

Indus Riverain Detachment.

General. The strength of the detachment remained unchanged. The programme was in extension of previous operations, and was to complete the survey by bringing it down to the coast intercepted between the two navigable mouths of the Indus, the Ochto and the Haidari. This was carried out, and the work of the detachment finished. 1,373 linear miles were traversed, and the main circuits connected with such stations of the Karáchi longitudinal and the Cutch Coast series as fell with the range of operations. During the season 998½ square miles were surveyed in detail: besides the river Indus itself an average breadth of 1½ miles of the banks, and the whole of the land between the Ochto and Haidari mouths were included. Any existing natural or artificial feature of the ground was used to define the limit of the survey away from the river. A comparison was made between the results of this survey and those recorded 25 years ago, and it is found that at one place by the Haidari mouth the land has encroached upon the sea to the extent of 4 miles.

Cost. The cost of these operations amounted to Rs. 31,262, as the amount of clearing to be done was very considerable.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Observatories. No new tidal observatories were established, observations being continued at Aden, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar (Bombay), and Prince's Dock (Bombay). Observations were in contemplation at Porbandar and Port Albert Victor in Káthiáwár, and were sanctioned at Perim Island, should a suitable site be found. The observations at the Aden Station were on the whole satisfactory, the self-registering tide-gauge working well. The tidal observatory was inspected in October, and all the instruments cleaned and adjusted. At Karáchi the self-registering tide-gauge worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The anemometer record was satisfactory. No failure of any kind occurred during the year. The tidal registrations at the Apollo Bandar (Bombay) Station were satisfactory and proceeded without a break throughout the year under report: this tide-gauge has worked without a failure since November 1886. The observatory was inspected in December and the tide-gauge cleaned and adjusted. Auxiliary instruments are not employed at either of the Bombay tidal observatories, as the necessary meteorological observations are taken at the Colába Observatory. The self-registering tide-gauge with short upright drums, of the pattern in use at Prince's Dock (Bombay), only, worked satisfactorily, though the numerous short interruptions in its record proved it inferior to the ordinary instrument of Newman's pattern, which is capable of working for years without a failure.

Tide Tables. The tide-tables for the Indian ports for the year 1895 arrived from London on the 3rd January 1895 and were at once distributed. They contained predictions for nine tidal stations within the Presidency; for those namely at Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point, Port Albert Victor, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar (Bombay), Prince's Dock (Bombay), Marmugao and Kárwár.

Revenue Surveys.

Presidency Proper.

The three Revenue Surveys of Gujarát, the Dakkhan, and the Konkan remained in existence throughout the year under report. The party of the Survey of India lent to the Bombay Government for forest survey continued its operations under the general control of the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

The following table shows the effective strength and outturn of work of the Revenue Surveys above referred to:— Work done.

Surveys.	Number of Parties.	Field Outturn.	
		Measured.	Classed.
		Square miles.	Square miles.
Gujarát	6	98	233
Dakkhan	2	172	85
Konkan	14	401	331
Total ...	22	671	649
Total for last year ...	22	604	466

Gujarát Survey.

The number of parties in the Gujarát Survey was the same as in the previous year. One party was employed on revision classification of the Bárdoli and Olpád Tálukas of Surat District, another was engaged on the original measurement and classification of the Tálukdári villages in the Panch Maháls, and the remaining four on the revision measurement of Chikhli, Jalálpur and Mándvi Tálukas of the Surat District and miscellaneous measurement work in Government villages of Godhra, Dohad, and Jhálod Tálukas of the Panch Maháls. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 98,428 as against Rs. 99,116 last year.

Dakkhan Survey.

The field parties of the Dakkhan Survey were the same as in the year previous, viz. (2), and were employed during the year under report on the revision measurement of tálukas Sháháda (in Khándesh) and Báglán, Kalvan and Peint (Násik), and also on the original and revision classification of certain villages of the Yeola, Chándor, Peint and Nándgaon Tálukas of the Násik District. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 62,304 as against Rs. 63,714 last year.

Konkan Survey.

The number of field parties in the Konkan survey was the same as in the year previous, viz. 14. Of these, 11 were measuring and 3 classing parties. Of the 3 classing parties 2 were during the earlier part of the season employed on classification work in the Native State of Bhor, and from the beginning of the hot weather to the close of the season on the revision classification of the Máhim Táluka of Thána. The remaining 12 establishments (11 measuring and 1 classing) carried on revision measurement and classification work in the marginally noted tálukas of the Thána and Kolába districts. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 2,10,986 as against Rs. 2,17,491 last year. This, however, is inclusive of Rs. 11,455 on account of the cost of Bhor and Janjira surveys, which will be borne by these States.

Thána—	Sháhápur.
Kalyán.	Váda.
Murbád.	*Kolába*—
Bhiwndi.	Alibág.
Bassein.	Roha.
Sálsette.	Mahád.
Máhim.	Mángaon.

Bombay Forest Survey.

The Forest Survey party carried on its operations in the three forest circles as in the previous year. There was no change in its effective strength during the year. The total outturn and cost per square mile are shown in the following statement:—

Circle.	District.	Táluka.	Scale.	Area.	Triangulation.	Traverse.	Cost per square mile.
			Inches	Sq. M.			Rs.
Northern Circle ...	Thána	Váda	8	39·28	...	...	161
		Sálsette	,,	13·15	...	...	
Central Circle ...	Poona	Haveli	4	8·6	...	...	85
		Do.	,,	...	200	...	6
		Do.	8	3·5	...	...	
		Junnar	,,	96·9	...	...	135
	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda ...	,,	12·45	...	...	
		Do. ...	16	27·3	...	...	
	Poona	Junnar	,,	11·5	...	...	179
	Sholápur	Karmála... ...	,,	26·2	...	...	
Southern Circle ...	Kánara...	Haliyál... ...	4	193	...	...	83
		Do. ...	,,	...	...	250	16
		Kárwár	,,	...	265	...	15
	Kolába	Pen	8	57·98	...	...	164

Expenditure.

The total cost of the party, which amounted to Rs. 71,800 as against Rs. 69,402 last year, was distributed among the three Forest Circles as follows:—

	Rs.
Northern Circle	10,243
Central Circle	28,796
Southern Circle	32,761
Total ...	71,800

SIND.

Three survey schools for training Tapadárs and supervising Tapadárs in survey work were opened in the year 1895. Out of 146 students who attended the schools, 142 obtained certificates and are now doing survey work in their charges. An additional class was also formed this year at the Hyderábád Agricultural School for the purpose of training junior Civilians, Deputy Collectors and Mukhtyárkárs in survey work.

The following table shows the work done by tlieodolite surveyors during the past field season and the test taken by the Superintendent :—

District.	Number of blocks measured.	Total area measured.	Total test taken by the Superintendent.		Percentage difference within	
			Blocks.	Acres.	1	2
Shikárpur	164	25,889	6	960	6	...
	68	27,654	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	6	960	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	164	26,019	4	640	4	...
	16	3,701	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	26	4,160	...	...	...	...
	3	496	...	...	...	...
Total blocks ...	360	57,028	10	1,600	10	...
Portions surveyed outside blocks ...	87	31,851	...	...	...	...

The total cost of the Land Record Office from 1st November 1894 to 31st October 1895 was Rs. 45,696 including the charges incurred in connection with the demarcation of and breaking up culturable waste land into blocks.

Settlements.

Presidency Proper.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the settlements introduced in the financial year 1894-95 :—

District.	Name of Táluka.	Number of Villages.	District.	Name of Táluka.	Number of Villages.
				Inám Villages.	
Kaira	Mátar	74	Khándesh ...	Sindkheda	2
	Mehmadabád	57			
Sátára	Jávli	182	Poona	Haveli	2
	Sátára	109		Mával	2
Násik	Chándor	6			
	Niphád	3			
	Násik	1	Kolába	Pen	4
Poona	Haveli	1			
Kolába	Pen	203			
	Alibág	198			

These settlements having been introduced before the close of July 1894, their financial results were detailed in last year's report.

The subjoined statement shows the results of the settlements introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1895 :—

District.	Name of Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full Assessment according to revision.	Percentage. Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarát Revenue Survey.		Rs.	Rs.	
Kaira	Nadiád	92	1,98,797	2,38,574	20·0
	A'nand	66	2,49,786	2,92,901	17·26
	Borsad	72	2,42,736	2,72,799	12·39
	Thásra	85	1,75,448	1,90,547	8·61
	Kapadvanj	79	1,19,933	1,25,966	5·03
	Dakkhan Revenue Survey.				
Sátára... ...	Pátan	117	67,193	84,683	26·0
	Karád	71	1,86,021	2,28,478	22·3
Násik	Peint	75	15,468	17,096	10·5
	Yeola	8	3,747	4,111	9·7
Sátára	Khatáv	1	3,312	3,710	12·0
Belgaum ...	Gokák	1	349	428	22·6
	Konkan Revenue Survey.				
Thána	Kalyán	224	1,33,781	1,96,806	47·1
	Murbád	169	87,111	1,20,146	37·9
	Total ...	1,060	14,83,682	17,76,245	19·7

District.	Name of Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full Assessment according to revision.	Percentage. Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
	Add—		Rs.	Rs.	
	ALIENATED VILLAGES.				
Násik	Peint	1	461	805	74·6
Sátára	Koregaon	1	6,069	7,357	21·2
	Haveli	3	2,472	2,759	11·6
Poona	Khed	1	5,936	8,103	36·5
	Purandhár	1	1,198	1,292	7·8
	Indápur	1	759	746	—1·7
Thána	Murbád	1	304	439	44·4
	Total ...	9	17,199	21,501	25·0
	Grand Total ...	1,069	15,00,881	17,97,746	19·7

The settlement operations in the Gujarát Survey consisted of the introduction of the revision settlement into 394 villages of the five tálukas of Nadiád, A'nand, Borsad, Thásra and Kapadvanj of the Kaira District. Gujarát Settlements.

The Nadiád táluka, which, as at present constituted, contains 92 Government villages, is bounded on the north and east by British, and on the south and west by the Gáikwád's territory, and has an area of 214 square miles. The population of 161,548 souls, or 795 to the square mile, shows little increase in the last twenty years, owing to the restrictive marriage customs prevailing, while in 1872 the density of population was 755. The soil is for the most part rich "gorádu" of the best quality and the táluka includes a large portion of the "Charotar," a tract famous for its fertility and long known as the Garden of India. On the other hand there is a considerable area of barren "mál" lands which required lenient treatment. The rainfall is certain, and averages 39·95 inches. The only river is the Shedhi, the water of which holds a deleterious salt, inimical to vegetation, and which consequently is useless for irrigational purposes. The táluka produces all the superior khárif and rábi crops as well as the ordinary grains of the country. Bájri and kodra are the most extensively grown dry-crops, but the most important crop commercially is tobacco, the cultivation of which increased a hundred per cent. during the currency of the lease now terminated. Another noteworthy feature in the cultivation has been the large increase in the area of rice land. The chief articles imported are bájri, wheat, jágri and cotton seed; the jágri chiefly from Surat and Cawnpore and the cotton seed from Baroda and Broach. Rice and tobacco are sold direct by the cultivators to agents from different parts of the country, and with dairy products and fruit form a considerable export trade which has been developed by the railway and by the roads constructed during the currency of the lease. Revision survey operations were carried on under the partial system. The táluka was finally divided into six groups or assessment circles with soil rates ranging from Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 2-12 and water rates from Rs. 4-8 to Re. 1-12-0, yielding an increase of Rs. 39,777 or 20·0 per cent. over the former revenue. Nadiád Táluka.

The táluka of Anand was newly formed in 1867 and consists of one inám and 73 Government villages, of which 7 are held under the "udhad" tenure. It adjoins Nadiád Táluka, and has an area of 244 square miles, and a population of 167,397 or 686 per square mile. The soil of the major portion of the táluka is of a superior quality, gorat (light coloured) in the higher-lying levels, and besar (black) in the depressions which are chiefly occupied by rice. The rain supply of the rice depressions is supplemented by drainage from the higher lands both outside and inside the táluka. The normal rainfall is 37·51 inches. The principal crops are bájri, bávta, kodra, rice and tobacco. Cotton of the perennial variety is also grown. Bájri occupies the largest area but rice also holds an important position. The exports consist principally of rice, tobacco and dairy produce, the trade in which has been greatly stimulated by the railway communication introduced during the currency of the lease. For the purpose of revision settlement the táluka was divided into five groups, the revised soil rates for which range from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 3-12-0 and the water rates from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 2-8, resulting in an increase of revenue of 17·26 per cent. A'nand Táluka.

The Borsad táluka, the southernmost of Kaira, contains 90 villages; of which one is inám, and the rest Government, of which 17 are held on "udhad" tenure. Its area is 216 square miles with a population of 162,143 or 750 to the square mile. The soil in every part of the táluka is magnificent, richer even than that of Nadiád. The only river in this táluka is the Máhi, the third in size of the great rivers of Gujarát and inferior only to the Narbada and the Tápti. The normal rainfall is 36·34 inches. The principal crops grown are jowári, bájri, rice, wheat, coarse grains, cotton and tobacco. The most important commercial crop is tobacco. Like the adjacent tálukas of Anand and Nadiád this táluka has made considerable progress. The railway has developed the export of its superior products—rice, tobacco and dairy produce—and prices and the value of land have risen. But owing to the heaviness of the original assessment it was not deemed advisable to take a severe enhancement. For purposes of revised assessment the táluka is divided Borsad Táluka.

into three groups, and the rates sanctioned range from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 4-4 for soil and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3 for water, giving an enhancement of 12·39 per cent.

Thásra Táluka.

The Thásra táluka which, as at present constituted, consists of 100 villages, is considerably less advanced than the adjoining talukas on its west. The population of 95,622 is chiefly of the backward Koli caste, with a sprinkling of Musalmáns and Kanbis. The area of the táluka is 256 square miles, giving a density of population of 373 to the square mile. The soil is for the most part "goráda" of the second quality, running into a sandy description towards the Máhi. The two most important features of the táluka are the Shedhi river and the *mál* lands. The Shedhi rises in Máhi Kántha and entering the táluka at the north-east within two miles of the Máhi flows in a tortuous course between high banks to the south-west and so into the Nadiád Táluka. With its high banks and muddy bed, it is a serious impediment to traffic at all seasons. The *mál* land, which is confined to the northern and western villages, consists mostly of a surface soil of variable colour and composition but generally of a heavy dark-brown, or black, and a peculiar, calcareous, open subsoil three to six feet in depth, occasionally underlaid with sticky yellow clay. It is agriculturally unfitted for irrigation, and most difficult to cultivate with any crop except rice. But it is eminently grass land, yielding grass of good quality for cutting and export. Rice is the most important crop in the táluka. Other crops are jowári, bájri and cotton. Tobacco is grown in small quantities and is almost entirely consumed at home. Communications have been improved by the construction of the branch railway from Anand and the opening of roads, facilities which have called into existence a considerable trade in grass with Bombay, Surat and other places. The rainfall of the tract is rather precarious and has resulted in several bad seasons leading to reductions in cultivation, from which, however, there has been, of late, a marked and steady recovery. The comparatively backward state of the táluka necessitated comparative leniency in the rates. Accordingly in the six groups into which the táluka was divided the revision rates sanctioned ranged from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 2-4 for soil and from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 1-4 for water, resulting in a revenue enhancement of 8·61 per cent.

Kapadvanj Táluka.

The Kapadvanj táluka comprises 80 Government villages, one of which is held on údhad jamábandi tenure and six Inám villages. It is the northernmost and at the same the most remote and backward táluka of the district. Its area is 279 square miles and its population 101,772 souls, or nearly 365 to the square mile. Except for some undulations in the north, the táluka is very flat with an inclination southward. Its climate varies little, but the soil of the eastern half exhibits marked differences from that of the western, resulting in corresponding differences of cultivation. The eastern half contains numerous mál lands (as described in the Thásra section) and lands known as usar, which are affected by an injurious saline efflorescence. Cultivation in much of this *mál* soil is impossible, although (as noted under Thásra) it is valuable for grass. In the western half, however, nearly the whole of the soil is sweet, a rich variety of "goradú", with sandy or gravelly subsoil. In the eastern half it is black. The two rivers of the táluka afford little or no facilities for irrigation, which moreover is unprofitable on *mal* lands. Notwithstanding its physical drawbacks the advance of the táluka has been considerable, and cultivation on the whole has expanded, the area under rice having increased 145 per cent. Access to the railway and market towns has been facilitated by the construction of roads; population and agricultural stock have increased. Rice, the valuable crop of the táluka, occupies over one-tenth, six-tenths of the cropped area being under other cereals, chiefly bájri, coarse grains and fodder jowári. Rotation pulses occupy another tenth. But although the original assessment was considered lenient, it was felt advisable at the revision to take no more than a small enhancement; special attention being given to the physical and agricultural disadvantages under which the tract laboured. Accordingly six groups were formed with rates ranging from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 1-8 for soil and Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1 for water, giving an enhancement of 5·0 per cent.

Deccan Survey.

The settlement work of the Deccan Revenue Survey comprised the introduction of the revision settlement into 272 villages of the districts of Sátára, Násik and Belgaum, and an original settlement into one village of the Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára District.

Pátan Táluka.

The táluka of Pátan comprises 117 Government and 88 Inám villages, separated by a narrow slip of the Válva Táluka from the south-west corner of the Sátára District. Its western portions resemble Jávli Táluka, which adjoins it on the north; its eastern, Karád, which bounds it on the east. Its chief physical features are the Sahyádris with their spurs flanking the valleys of the Koina and its tributaries, and dropping at the western boundary some three thousand feet sheer into the Konkan. The Koina turns a right angle in its course through this táluka. The upper portion which runs north and south is a wild and mountainous tract, with dense forest, a poor population, very heavy rainfall and a climate pleasant from its coolness, but between June and January treacherously feverish. The lower portion running west to east gradually opens out into a fertile valley, the red rice soils yielding to blacker and richer lands growing crops inferior only to the best of the Krishna Valley. The population varies in density and character with the natural features. In the west are the hillmen few in numbers, poor and rude, simple and hardy; further east the cultivators of the plains better-to-do and more civilized but closer crowded, less content and tractable. A large area of the táluka is under forest, but an equally large proportion is still recklessly denuded by the owners of alienated villages. The area

of the táluka is 392 square miles and its population is 68,625, giving a density of 175 to the square mile. During the currency of the settlement under revision, communications have been largely improved by the construction (1) of the Karád-Chiplún Road which crosses the Sahyádris by a finely engineered "ghát," (2) of the railway which within the last few years has been brought within a few miles of the eastern frontier of the táluka. The natural abundance of the water-supply has been largely utilized for irrigational purposes, as is shown by an increase during the settlement of 22·0 per cent. in the area of rice and 82·0 per cent. in the area of "Pátasthal" garden lands. Prices have increased from 50 to 150 per cent. above those upon which the original rates were based, and the value of land has risen considerably. Population, carts and agricultural wells and lifts have largely increased, especially in the eastern villages. The principal crops are rice, ground-nut, which has largely supplanted sugar-cane, jowári, and the coarse hill grains náchni (ragi), sává, vari, and the like. The export of ground-nut *via* Karád is considerable and increasing. The great variety of situation, soil and cultivation and means of access necessitated somewhat complicated grouping and classification. Finally, five groups were constituted with maximum rates ranging from Rs. 3-4 to Re. 1-2 for dry-crop and Rs. 9 to Rs. 6-8 for rice lands. The result was an enhancement of 26·0 per cent., of which the heavier portion fell on the richer lands of the eastern villages, and which the táluka after its long lease at low rates was easily able to bear.

Karád Táluka.

The Karád táluka consists of 71 Government and 28 Inám villages. It consists of a section, shut in on either side by parallel hill ranges, of the valley of the Krishna, which runs throughout its length from north to south and is fed by numerous tributaries, among which the Koina and the Tárli are the most considerable. The area is 302 square miles and the population 126,452 or 418·7 to the square mile. The climate is temperate and the rainfall (35 inches) moderate, unusually certain and well distributed, no part of the tract being liable to famine. The soil is mostly of excellent quality, deep alluvial black; skirted, however, by "mál" uplands lying at the base of the hills. The plain is studded with numerous mango groves and gardens. The táluka was found to have prospered remarkably during the lease under revision. Population, agricultural stock and carts showed a marked advance. Prices of the decade preceding the introduction of the settlement, on which the previous assessment was based had increased by 87 to 120 per cent., and the value of land was higher than in any other táluka of the district. Communications are now excellent, the Southern Marátha Railway traversing the táluka from north to south, and being connected by roads with every part; cultivation has extended and absorbed nearly all the available waste land, the revenue has increased and has been collected without difficulty. The irrigational water-supply from streams is abundant and the south-east of the táluka has the benefit of the Krishna Canal. All the best crops grown above ghats (with the exception of cotton), are found in the táluka, which in addition to excellent jowári (early and late) and bájri, produces considerable amounts of sugar-cane, and ground-nut, which is now exported from Karád in large quantities. The táluka possesses no less than 16 market towns of which Másur and Karád (both on the railway) and Belavde Budrukh, a cattle mart in the south, are the most important. Karád, where Ralli Brothers have established a large depôt, seems likely to expand into a considerable trade centre. For purposes of assessment, the táluka was divided into two groups, one consisting of the main valley with its rich villages, the other of a small, less fortunate corner in the south-west. The rates sanctioned by Government were Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 for dry-crop and Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for rice and garden land respectively. The result of the introduction of the new rates is the moderate increase of 22·3 per cent.

Peint Táluka.

The number of villages of the Peint táluka into which revised rates were introduced during the year is 75. These villages form a compact group immediately to the west of the 52 villages already settled, and do not differ in any important degree from the former. The villages were divided into two groups, the rates sanctioned being respectively Rs. 1-4 and Re. 1 for dry-crop, and Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-8 for rice. The result of the new rates is an increase of 10·5 per cent. In view of the special and difficult conditions of this tract it is worth noting that the revision settlements effected in this táluka, during the last few years, have proved a marked success, having resulted in considerable increases both in the area under occupation and in revenue.

Besides the above, minor settlements were effected in scattered villages with results as shown below:—

District.	Name of Táluka.	Number of villages.	Increase per cent.
Násik	Yeola	8	9·7
Sátára	Khatav	1	12·0
Belgaum	Gokak	1	22·6

Konkan Survey.

The settlement work of the Konkan Survey comprised the introduction of revision rates into 393 villages of the Murbád and Kalyán Tálukas of the Thána District.

Kalyán Táluka.

The táluka as at present constituted contains 236 villages of which 218 are Government and 18 alienated; it has an area of 254·6 square miles and a population of 71,523 or

281 to the square mile. It is roughly of triangular shape, the base lying to the north of Panvel Táluka of Kolába District. On the north-west side it is bounded by a tidal creek in the vicinity of which are salt marsh lands. The rest of the sub-division consists mainly of broad flat valleys formed by two tidal rivers, and divided from each other by broken hill ranges. The tidal creek, and, for a short portion of their course, the rivers, which are navigable with small craft carry grass and other products for the Bombay market. The soil of the valleys is mostly black alluvial clay yielding abundant rice and rabi crops. The salt marsh soils, which, however, are of somewhat inferior quality, also yield rice, the uplands nearer the base of the hills are of the typical varkas character, yielding the coarser hill millets and oil-seeds, the rab, materials for seed-beds and grass, which, as in Panvel, forms a valuable article of export to Bombay. The hills and uplands are clothed with forest, especially in the lower slopes which abound with teak and mhowra. The rainfall, 106·98 inches, is more than abundant, but flows off so rapidly that, away from the rivers, the tract is often badly supplied with water. The amount of garden cultivation is altogether insignificant, but second crops are grown to an appreciable extent on the better rice and rabi lands. Communications have been greatly improved during the currency of the lease. The sub-division now has, besides its creeks and rivers, the railway, which bifurcates at Kalyán, and several excellent made roads, the maintenance of which is of great importance to the smaller cultivators who do not make much use of the railway, the arrangements of which only suit the requirements of the larger exporters. The chief article of export is rice, of which a large surplus is produced over the requirements for home consumption, and which is largely exported to Bombay. The classification was conducted on principles accepted for other tálukas and involved a considerable amount of revaluation. Considerable areas of varkas were assessed for capability of conversion into rice or rabi cultivation. Rice land was assessed for its capability of growing a second crop, and was subjected to the revised scale whereby the assessment of the poorer soils was reduced and that of the richer ones enhanced. Owing to the improvement in communications and the rise both in prices and in the value of land considerable changes were sanctioned in the grouping and maximum rates. Six groups were formed, the rates in which ranged for varkas and rabi from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 1-6 and for rice from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5, and yielded a general enhancement of 47·1 per cent., the heaviest increment being taken upon the varkas lands in consideration of the largely increased value of their grass and other exportable produce, and of rabi on account of its large increase in area. The bulk of the assessment, however, which is taken from the rice lands, brought in an enhancement of only 33·7 per cent. The very considerable rise in material prosperity which the táluka has enjoyed together with the leniency of the previous rates amply justified the enhancement, which was no heavier than was allowed in other adjoining tálukas enjoying similar advantages.

Murbád Táluka.

The Murbád táluka which lies in the east border of Thána District comprises 173 villages, of which 166 are Government and the remainder alienated; it has an area of 342 square miles, and a population of 63,364 or 185 to the square mile. It is a jungly mountainous tract, its eastern border being shut in by the main chain of the Sahyádris, which attain in places a considerable elevation. Towards the west the country though still rugged and hilly is more open. The whole tract in many points resembles the adjacent táluka of Sháhápur, which has not yet been revised. The population contains, in addition to Kunbis who inhabit the lower and more open parts, a considerable proportion of the so-called "early tribes" such as Kátkaris, Kolis, Thákurs, Vághris and the like. The best cultivation is to be found in the land at the bottom of the numerous valleys, the black alluvial soil of which produces rice of excellent quality. The varkas uplands grow the smaller hill millets and oil-seeds, but, in spots which have been cleared of the luxuriant jungle, soil has been found of very appreciable depth and fertility on which crops can be grown year after year without the fallows usually required in varkas lands. In this backward tract appreciable progress has undoubtedly been made during the lease under expiry. First, security has been markedly increased by the discipline which has been enforced by British rule upon the Thakurs, Kolis and other predatory tribes inhabiting the fastnesses of the ghats, who have now forsaken their lawless occupations for agriculure and other peaceful pursuits. Secondly, communications have been improved by the construction of a good road, leading from the trade mart of Kalyán into the heart of the district and only requiring union with a corresponding road in the Junnar Táluka of the Poona District to become an artery of communication between Deccan and Konkan. This road has already resulted in the substitution to a considerable extent of carts for pack bullocks in the carrying trade of the tract. The staple product is rice with occasional after-crops, and hill grains on the varkas lands, and with superior cultivation on *rabi*. The measurement operations entailed in this táluka were somewhat extensive owing to the rough character of the original survey in varkas, and the necessity of measuring a considerable area of new rice. The classification operations were also extended including the differentiation of the new rice and rabi lands which had been faultily classed at the original survey. The grouping was comparatively simple and based on the comparative advantages of different parts of the táluka in respect of communication with Kalyán. The increase in the maximum rates was founded on the general advance of the tract during the expired lease and a rise in prices calculated to be not less than 50 per cent. In the four groups sanctioned the rates ranged from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 3 for rice lands and from Re. 1-6 to Re 1 for rabi and varkas, giving a total enhancement of 37·9 per cent. upon the previous settlement. The heaviest enhancements were taken upon the

new areas of rice and rabi which had wrongly escaped under the previous settlement, the unaltered varkas lands suffering no more than 30·2 per cent. enhancement, and paying in all no more than 4 annas per acre. This increase was more than justified by the progress of the tract and the leniency of the previous rates.

The settlements introduced during the financial year resulted in a yearly enhancement of Rs. 2,29,810 or 29·0 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 2,32,473 or 29·1 per cent. including alienated villages. The total approximate cost of the revision settlement up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 59,63,166. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 36,19,501 or 32·8 per cent. on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 60·7 per cent. on the total expenditure. General.

Sind.

During the year under report proposals for the irrigational settlement of the undermentioned tálukas were prepared :—

District.	Táluka.
Kárachi	Mánjhand.
Shikárpur	Shikárpur, Ghotki.
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobábád.

The proposals were not submitted to Government, but the rates in force continued for a year. The existing rates were also continued in the Abro and Thal tálukas and in Kohistan, and the introduction of the new rates sanctioned last year for the Hála, Guni and Naushábro tálukas was postponed again.

Alienation Settlements.

In the districts of the Northern Division the work of alienation settlements has practically been completed: in the Kaira district, 3 sanads remain to be re-issued: 11 have still to be prepared in the Panch Mahals and 24 in Thána. In the Central Division 1,827 sanads remain to be issued as compared with 2,099 at the end of last year: of these, 1,576 belong to the Sátára District. In the Southern Division 201 sanads were issued during the year, of which 186 were issued by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose in the Ratnágiri District. The issue of others was delayed pending enquiry into title, and other similar questions. In all, 322 sanads remain to be issued: the work is finished in the Bijápur and Dhárwár districts.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1894-95 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' administration reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district, and the number of distraints resorted to for the collection of the year's revenue: —

Divisions.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1893-94.*	1894-95.	1893-94.*	1894-95.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	6,895	9,222	2	.....
	Shikárpur	60,082	61,586	25	5
	Hyderábád	32,423	32,123	14	10
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,716	3,319	1	1
	Kárachi	20,745	21,571	13	23
	Total	122,861	127,821	55	39
Northern Division	Broach	50,497	49,246	36	41
	Ahmedábád	63,456	63,448	27	40
	Panch Mahals	27,763	28,035	4	7
	Kaira	112,786	112,492	12	27
	Surat	76,686	76,314	6	4
	Thána	70,157	70,209	178	130
		401,345	399,744	263	249
Central Division	Khándesh	136,825	137,499	34	111
	Násik	73,983	75,154	5	7
	Sholápur	47,110	47,323	.....	2
	Poona	70,724	70,881	1	.....
	Sátára	80,729	80,717	3	5
	Ahmednagar	71,961	71,970	2	9
		481,332	483,544	45	134
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,003	51,619	1	1
	Dhárwár	80,901	81,034	3	3
	Ratnagiri	142,627	142,694	170	170
	Kánara	34,404	34,767	14	7
	Kolába	56,197	56,391	2	1
	Bijápur	79,852	80,536	58	5
	Total	444,984	447,041	248	187
	Grand Total	1,450,522	1,458,150	611	609

* The figures differ in places from those in the report for 1893-94, owing to subsequent corrections having been made.

The number of distraints in Sind was again small, but it should be borne in mind that the introduction of several revision settlements in that Province has been postponed. The fact that the Northern Division again shews the greatest number of distraints is due to the fact that during the last two years the seasons were not up to the average and the crops backward: during the year under report, considerable postponements of revenue were made, especially in the Broach District, where the cotton crop was very poor. The increase in the number of distraints in the Central Division was wholly in Khándesh, in which district, as in the Northern Division, the crops were backward: the increase in the number of occupancies there is due to the taking up of new land for cultivation. Nearly all the distraints in the Southern Division were made in Ratnágiri, but proposals for the new settlement of the Khed and Dápoli Tálukas of that district, in which the greatest amount of pressure was necessary for the collection of the land revenue, are now under consideration. On the whole, bearing in mind that the season was unfavourable in many places, the figures bear testimony to the lightness of the assessments.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the Collectors' administration reports, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied upon as perfectly accurate. This remark applies particularly in the case of Sind.

Northern Division.

The following table shows the state and extension of cultivation during 1894-95 in the various districts of the Northern Division:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedábád	1,518,436	1,446,260	15,149	72,176	6,114
Kaira	486,314	414,735	8,210	71,579	2,186
Panch Maháls	351,037	276,319	676	74,718	4,353
Broach	493,091	473,339	191	19,752	570
Surat	687,111	653,378	387	33,732	285
Thána	901,639	848,426	7	53,213	2,515
Total ...	4,437,628	4,112,457	24,620	325,170	16,023

The area thrown out of cultivation in Ahmedábád was large and was partly due to a succession of bad seasons and partly to the damage done by floods in 1893-94 in the Viramgám and Sánand Tálukas: drainage schemes for those tálukas are now under consideration. The area relinquished in Kaira during the year under report also increased for the same reasons. The Panch Maháls district shows an increase in cultivation, chiefly in the Dohad and Godhra Tálukas. In Thána the increase is not as rapid as it is expected it will be when the Forest Settlement and demarcation are completed.

Central Division.

The corresponding figures for the Central Division are given below:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik	2,150,388	2,101,790	1,429	48,598	3,165
Khándesh	3,615,218	3,272,627	1,455	342,591	23,907
Ahmednagar	2,588,576	2,555,342	73	33,234	2,404
Poona	2,555,400	2,545,838	469	9,562	3,382
Sholápur	2,165,699	2,152,977	.....	12,722	741
Sátára	1,514,611	1,492,526	315	22,085	1,772
Total ...	14,589,892	14,121,100	3,741	468,792	35,369

Every district in the Division shows an increase of cultivation, it being most marked in Khándesh, where the area taken up exceeds that relinquished by 22,452 acres. The variations in the area of culturable land are due to the afforestation and disforestation of land, and especially to the correction of former measurements and estimates by the revision survey: the classification as culturable of lands in the Chopda Táluka of Khándesh and the transfer to that district from Násik of the village Dhamandare accounts for the rise there. An increase of 46,000 acres in the culturable area of the Poona district was caused by the survey of all the Inám villages, the area of which was formerly very roughly estimated.

The figures for the Southern Division are as follows :— Southern Division.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,196,179	1,164,209	277	31,970	1,819
Dhárwár	1,620,795	1,566,957	8,649	53,838	1,779
Kánara	384,802	328,803	320	55,999	2,072
Bijápur	2,185,178	2,129,609	147	55,569	5,613
Ratnágiri	1,645,339	1,640,343	71	4,996	534
Kolába	749,016	745,489	464	3,527	951
Total ...	7,781,309	7,575,410	9,928	205,899	12,768

The increase in the land available for cultivation in Dhárwár is due to the disforesting of 8,087 acres : as a matter of fact 502 acres in that district were relinquished and 1,738 acres taken up newly for cultivation. In other districts the diminution of the area available for cultivation, though affected a little in places by corrections of measurement, was due to an increased demand for land and to a general extension of cultivation.

The corresponding figures for Sind are not available, owing to the incompleteness of the survey, but the figures reported show that the extension of cultivation continues to progress in all districts. In Shikárpur the occupied area is reported to have increased by 67,487 acres. The general increase is ascribed to the charactor of the inundation, which, while in many places destroying the kharif, induced an increase in the area under rabi crops: the low price of the occupancy right in Shikárpur is also reported to have led to a great rush for land this year. Sind.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedábád district all, and in the Kaira and Broach districts, most of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In all other districts such estates were under the management of the Collectors. Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, which are separately dealt with below, there were 83 estates of minors and others under management during the year, with an approximate area of 157,711 acres.

Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge in the year under report and the preceding year. The different classes of estates shown in the table are noticed separately below :— Estates in charge.

	Number.		Aggregate Revenue for collection.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862	57	54	71,313	71,010
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	5	4		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	38	34	66,097	67,994
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	5	4	21,128	19,666
Minors' estates under Guardians' and Wards' Act VIII of 1890...	53	34	92,240	1,23,347
Miscellaneous estates managed by agreement of owners and under Act VI of 1888	23	25	83,467	84,196
Estates managed under attachment for default &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code	10	12	74,462	79,478
Estates—				
(a) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code ...	308	312	1,01,067	97,299
(b) Under process of sale	51	66	.....	.....
Estates managed under Section 504, Civil Procedure Code ...	5	7	5,931	5,952
Total ...	555	552	5,15,705	5,42,942
Amount realized by sale under decrees	...	...	893	5,756
Tálukdári villages under Revenue charge	357	357	3,82,585	3,83,069

Ahmedábád Tálukdárs' Estates.

The number of estates managed under Act VI of 1862 was 54 at the end of 1893-94. During the year under report three were released, their debts having been paid off, and one was removed from the operation of the Act but kept under Government management. The number still under the operation of the Act is therefore 50. One estate, that of Dhanraj Virsal of Samadhiála, was released from management under the Act owing to the expiration of the term of 20 years, but remains under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer on account of debts due to Government. The balance unpaid amounts to Rs. 239. Three other estates are in a similar position and their aggregate debt is Rs. 6,443. Of the estates at present under management, 24 are managed directly, 26 by the Tálukdárs, and 4 by creditors under special arrangement. In March 1895, Government advanced Rs. 15,440, and paid off the creditors of 7 estates of Aniáli Kasbati and Bubaváv. Taking all the estates together, Rs. 30,237 were paid during the year under report to private creditors and Rs. 19,012 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 2,25,873 remains to be liquidated, of which Rs. 73,241 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,52,632 to Government. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and those made during the previous year are shown together for comparison in the following table :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	2,68,754	2,52,152
Added during the year	.....	1,336
	2,68,754	2,53,488
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt	16,602	27,615
Towards interest on loans	7,783	6,194
	24,385	33,809
Balance ...	2,52,152	2,25,873

The average payment for the year under report is 13·4 per cent. of the total sum due and the reduction of debt is 10·9 per cent. of the same, while the corresponding percentages last year were 9 and 6·1, but the increase in the percentages is due largely to the payments made by one group of estates only. An error was last year discovered in the accounts of the Aniáli Kasbáti estates, and in consequence of it nothing was paid on behalf of these estates in 1893-94. A double payment was therefore made during the year under report. At the end of last year 33 of the estates under management were indebted to Government. During the year under report two estates liquidated their debts, but as already mentioned for seven of the Aniáli Kasbáti estates advances were taken from the Government Treasury. The number of estates owing money to Government at present is therefore 38. Of these, four are no longer under the operation of Act VI of 1862.

Kaira Thákors' Estates.

At the end of last year there were 34 estates under management in Kaira; six were released during the year under report and 28 still remain under management. The estate of Alwa is held on a political tenure and there are disputes between the sharers. Rs. 771 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 15,721 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 1,25,417 remains unpaid, of which Rs. 5,305 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,20,112 to Government. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report compare with those of the previous year as shown in the following table :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	1,57,352	1,35,623
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt	21,729	10,206
Towards interest on loan	6,897	6,286
	28,626	16,492
Balance ...	1,35,623	1,25,417

The average payment for the year under report is 12·16 per cent. of the amount due at the commencement of the year and the percentage of debt reduction is 7·5; last year they were 18·1 and 13·8 respectively. The decrease is due to the fact that in 1893-94 large payments were made on account of some of the estates which were released at the end of that year, while during the year under report no such amounts were paid on behalf of any of the Kaira estates. Also from the revenues of two or three of the estates, certain expenditure was sanctioned for marriages and on other special occasions.

Broach Thákors' Estates.

The number of estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District was at the commencement of the year under report four and this number remained unchanged throughout the year. During the year Rs. 4,775 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 1,650 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 25,810 still remains due—Rs. 20,077 to private creditors and Rs. 5,733 to Government. The payments made on account of the debt settlement during the year compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	38,568	31,896
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt	6,672	6,086
Towards interest on loans	484	339
	7,156	6,425
Balance ...	31,896	25,810

The average payment for the year under report was 20 per cent. of the sum due at the beginning of the year, while the debt was reduced by 19 per cent. The corresponding figures of last year were 18·5 and 17·3.

Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1890.

At the close of 1893-94 there were 48 minors' estates under management. During the year under report four estates were released on their owners attaining majority, while two new estates came under management. Of the two new estates, that of Dákor is by far the more important. The minor is the hereditary Inámdár of Dákor Sansthán and manager of the celebrated temple at that place, which is monthly visited by lákhs of worshippers. The minor, who lives with his natural father at Sátára, has two estates, one which he holds as manager of the temple and one a private estate. The income of the former during the year under report was Rs. 26,648 and the expenditure (including Rs. 4,102 paid to creditors) was Rs. 19,163. This estate is indebted to the amount of Rs. 22,421, of which Rs. 12,124 are secured against the lands of the Sansthán; while the private estate, which had an income of only Rs. 2,111 during the year under report and an expenditure of Rs. 1,975 (including Rs. 1,028 paid to creditors), has a debt of Rs. 63,253, of which Rs. 43,776 are secured against the Inámdár's private lands. The estate of the other minor is situated partly in the Ahmedábád district and partly in Junágadh. This latter portion, which is by far the more valuable, is not under management of nor is the income derived from it paid to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, but is administered by the Junágadh State, who give an allowance to the minor who resides in Ahmedábád, where he studies with a private tutor. The income of the portion of the estate situated in Ahmedábád was during the year under report (including the balance in hand at the beginning of the year), Rs. 5,224, and of this, Rs. 3,775 were expended in paying creditors and on the maintenance of the minor's mother. No fresh investments of minors' balances in landed property were made during the year as none such were available, but Rs. 6,600 were invested in Government securities. Taking all the minors' estates together the total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,24,080, as against Rs. 91,523 in 1893-94. Including the balances in hand at the beginning of the year the figures are Rs. 3,63,890 and Rs. 3,36,241. Out of the year's revenues Rs. 93,642 were expended in paying the Government demand with maintenance and other charges, while Rs. 13,741 were paid to creditors, and Rs. 16,617 carried over as surplus balance. The total amount now invested in Government securities is Rs. 45,600, and Rs. 1,56,000 are invested in land. There is a cash balance of Rs. 49,250, the greater portion of which will shortly be invested.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 Civil Procedure Code.

The number of estates under management in accordance with the provisions of Section 320, Civil Procedure Code, at the beginning of the year under report was 308, as against 294 at the beginning of 1893-94. During the year 33 were released from attachment, and 37 fresh ones came under control, leaving the present total at 312. At the close of last year five estates were under attachment under Section 504, Civil Procedure Code, and during the year under report two were newly attached.

Miscellaneous Estates.

At the end of 1893-94 there were 23 estates under this head. During the year under report, 5 new estates came under management and 3 were released from it. The present total is therefore 25. Of these, 12 are in Ahmedábád, 9 in Kaira, and 4 in Broach. Twenty-one of them are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, and one under Section 26 of that Act.

Education of Minors.

Thákor Sursinghji of Utelia, who is now almost at the head of the Rájkumár College, was well reported on by the Principal. At the Wadhwán Girássia School there were 9 boys during the year under report, which is the same as last year. One boy, the Thákor of Jhánor, left the school last September, and one new boy, son of the Thákor of Kaira, joined recently. Almost all are progressing favourably in their studies. The same two minors as before continue to reside in the Jubilee Institute and attend schools in Ahmedábád, and are both making satisfactory progress in their studies. The minor Thákor of Jhánor, who left the Wadhwán school on account of ill-health, was provided with a tutor on Rs. 100 per mensem.

Revision Survey and Settlement.

The field work has now all been done and the reports with proposals for maximum rates submitted; except for Parántij and the Panch Maháls. During the year under report these proposals were formulated for Sánand, Viramgám and Dhandhuka, as also for the villages of Hariála and Kharenti in the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira District, and were submitted to Government for sanction; and orders were passed on the maximum rates to be imposed on the Tálukdárs of Dhandhuka and Sánand.

Execution of Decrees.

At the end of 1893-94 there were 804 decrees under execution under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these, 591 came from the Courts and 213 were received direct under Section 322A. The number received during the year under report was 146 as against 151, 142 and 115 in the three preceding years respectively. The number received direct was 12. The total number under execution during the year was therefore 962, the corresponding number last year being 900. Of the warrants to which these decrees relate, 676 were dealt with by management, 66 by sale, 110 were under enquiry and 110 were returned to the Courts. Those returned to the Courts were satisfied as under:—29 by compromise, 60 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment debtor's property under management, 8 by sale of the crops attached, 7 by sale of the property, 1 returned under Section 325, 2 returned under Section 266, 1 returned as there was no property, and 2 recalled by the Court. The following table shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years have been disposed of during the last two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Returned after disposal by compromise, &c.	96	67,597	110	77,092
Under payment by instalments from revenue of estates under management	657	8,60,678	676	9,11,181
Under process of sale	52	46,676	66	1,12,095
Under enquiry	95	1,11,516	110	1,37,151
	900	10,86,467	962	12,37,519
Amount paid to creditors direct or through the Civil Courts ...	...	70,507	...	79,110

The amount paid to creditors during the year under report is absolutely larger than that paid in the previous year, but considered relatively to the sum to be liquidated the proportion is slightly less, the percentage being 6·3 as against 7·7 and 6·5 in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively. This result is explained by the unfavourable nature of the season. The amount realized from the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and sent to the Civil Courts in the year under report was Rs. 64,789 as against Rs. 68,588 in 1893-94. Six estates or portions of estates were sold in execution of decrees passed against specific property before the coming into force of Act VI of 1888.

Suits.

Twenty-five original suits and appeals were pending at the beginning of the year under report. Fifteen new suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 40. Of this number 16 were finally decided. Of them 6 were in favour of the management and 9 in favour of the plaintiffs, one being compromised. Of those decided against the management none was of any importance. They were mostly for money claims against minors for the debts contracted by their deceased fathers, and the decrees were granted against the property of the deceased and not against the estate. The net cost incurred by the estates during the year under report on account of litigation was Rs. 638.

Financial Review.

The following abstract gives the financial results of the management of the estates for the year under report:—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Income including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's balances in hand.	Charges of all kinds.						Paid to Creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding balances written off.	Outstanding balances at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tálukas.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer and establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts ...	86	1,65,895	1,97,801	36,445	9,481	4,295	29,459	2,065	81,745	57,085	58,971	8,435	17,766
All other Estates under management	400	4,55,835	7,93,862	1,11,760	23,296	10,272	84,937	5,381	2,35,646	81,461	4,76,755	16,428	64,397
Total ...	486	6,21,730	9,91,663	1,48,205	32,777	14,567	1,14,396	7,446	3,17,391	1,38,546	5,35,726	24,863	82,163

In the Ahmedábád and Kaira districts the percentage of collection to gross income is lower than that of last year. In Broach it remains the same. The proportion of both remissions and out-tanding balances rose in both Ahmedábád and Kaira. In Ahmedábád this was chiefly due to the unfavourable season. In Kaira the falling off in the percentage of collections to gross revenue and the increase in that of outstanding balances to the same are due to the fact that Rs. 16,946 were brought into the Dákor accounts as outstanding balance, though they fell due before the management was assumed. Deducting this amount from the Kaira gross income there is an increase in the percentage of collections and a decrease in that of outstandings.

Working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888.

The provisions of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act which are most popular are those relating to partition, attachment at the request of the Tálukdár, and encumbrances, and the number of applications received and cases dealt with in connection with these subjects during each year testifies to the usefulness of the enactment. The provisions relating to partition save the Tálukdár expense in the matter of litigation, those regarding attachment assist him in making favourable terms with money-lenders, while those relating to encumbrances preserve his estate from the ruin consequent on his being left unprotected against the usurer. Ten cases of partition were pending at the beginning of the year, and eleven fresh applications were received. Twelve cases were decided during the year, the applications for partition being granted in eight cases and rejected in four. None of the cases was of any importance, and no question of special interest was raised. The number of estates now under management in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the Act is as stated above 25, of which five were newly attached during the year under report. At the close of last year, forty-two applications for permission to borrow money on the security of Tálukdári lands were pending, the amount involved being Rs. 1,77,400. During the year 70 new applications were received, making a total of 112 to be dealt with. In 55 cases sanction was given to the borrowing of sums varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 46,000, and in 24 the permission asked for was refused. 39 cases are still under enquiry. In almost all cases the loans were taken to pay off old debts and lessen the amount of interest. No large amounts were expended on marriage or funeral ceremonies except about Rs. 20,000 expended by the Thákor of Kherda on the wedding of his daughter. During the year under report sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 3,82,322 as against Rs. 1,60,915 in the previous year. The increase is due to so many large sums being required, one amount sanctioned being over Rs. 45,000, three over Rs. 30,000, two over Rs. 20,000, and five between ten and twenty thousand.

Encumbered Estates, Sind.

Karáchi District.

There were 4 estates under management in Karáchi at the beginning of the year, of which 2 were relinquished during the year. The total receipts of the estates amounted to Rs. 7,145 and the balance from the previous year was Rs. 1,314. Out of the total of Rs. 8,459, a sum of Rs. 8,114 was spent as detailed below and a balance of Rs. 345 was in hand at the close of the year.

Details of expenditure—	Rs.
Paid in satisfaction of Government debt	2,555
Do. interest due for the year 1893-94...	345
Cost of management	243
Government assessment	3,137
Maintenance to estate-owners	960
Miscellaneous expenditure	874
	8,114

The amount due from the remaining two estates to Government on account of debt at the close of the year was Rs. 1,317.

Hyderábád District.

There were in all 5 estates in Hyderábád under management at the beginning of the year. Of these, 2 were relinquished during the year. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 20,306 and the opening balance was Rs. 1,052; the total credits during the year amounting to Rs. 21,358. Of this Rs. 20,766 were expended as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of management	819
Amount paid in liquidation of Government debt	4,085
Do. do. private debt	600
Maintenance to owners	240
Government assessment	13,836
Other sundry expenditure	1,186
	20,766

leaving Rs. 592 at the close of the year to the credit of the estates. The amounts of Government loans and private debts remaining at the close of the year were as under:—

	Rs.
Government loan	1,900
Private debts	3,410
	5,310

Shikárpur District.

In the Shikárpur district there were 4 estates under management at the beginning of the year, of which 2 were relinquished during the year and 2 are still under management. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 5,782 exclusive of the opening balance which amounted to Rs. 3,114. Of the total sum, Rs. 8,896, at the credit of the estates, a sum of Rs. 6,058 as detailed below was spent, leaving Rs. 2,838 in hand at the close of the year.

Expenditure—	Rs.
Private debts re-paid	2,520
Cost of management	153
Maintenance to owners	386
Government assessment	2,804
Other miscellaneous expenditure	195
	6,058

Private debts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,476. All Government loans were paid off during the preceding year.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

Throughout the year there was only one estate under management in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The total amount to the credit of the estate during the year was Rs. 502, which includes the opening balance of Rs. 136 and receipts Rs. 366. Out of this Rs. 362 were disbursed, Rs. 361 of which were spent in payment of private debts, leaving a balance of Rs. 139 at the close of the year to the credit of the estate. Private debts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 361, but nothing was due to Government.

Thar and Párkar District.

There were no estates under management in the Thar and Párkar District.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Acts passed.

THE Acts passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1894-95, are set forth with short statements of their objects and reasons in Appendix III-A.

Acts.

Only one Act was passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report. This was Act No. II of 1894, an Act to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency.

Objects and Reasons.

The reasons for introducing and passing the above Act were described as follows :—

(1) The territory of Peint became a scheduled district under the third paragraph of Section 1 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, by virtue of a Resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 14th July 1885.

(2) Peint is no longer in so backward a state as to require exceptional treatment, and inconvenience arises from excluding it from the operation of the laws and regulations in force in the rest of the Presidency.

(3) The object of this Act is to assimilate the law in Peint to that in the district of Násik, which adjoins it on the east. Sanction for the introduction of the Bill was given by His Excellency the Governor General under Section 5 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

(4) The Act saves pending proceedings and declares that from the date on which it comes into force, Peint shall cease to be a scheduled district, and that all enactments in force in the Násik District, and no others, shall be in force in Peint.

Bills.

The Bills which were pending at the close of the year were :—

(1) Bill No. II of 1894 : A Bill to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.

(2) Bill No. I of 1895 : A Bill to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

Bill No. II of 1894.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. II of 1894 were described as follows :—

The object of this Bill is to effect the following amendments which it is desirable to make, for the reasons hereinafter stated, in the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 :

(1) It is found to be desirable to assimilate the provision in that Act as to payment of fees to Trustees to the corresponding provision in the Karáchi Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1886, section 16, paragraph 2). Section 1 of the Bill proposes therefore to amend Section 14 of the Aden Act in this sense.

(2) Schedule A of the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888, has proved to be not quite complete. It is therefore proposed to add to it now, with retrospective effect, certain properties which by mistake were previously omitted from it. But whilst allowing the transfer to the Trustees of the crane on Post Office pier (which is one of the properties now for the first time to be entered in the schedule), Government wish to retain to themselves the right of using that machine, whenever necessary; in Section 2 of the Bill it is proposed to add to Section 25 of the Act a sub-section (3) to give effect to this wish. It is also proposed in Section 2 of the Bill to vest prospectively in the Board the Marshág Road which it is the interest and desire of the Board to maintain.

(3) It is expedient to place beyond doubt the right of Government to reclaim on the foreshore, in front of lands belonging to it, without prejudice to any rights to levy landing-fees, &c., which the Act vests in the Trustees. This it is proposed to do by Section 3 of the Bill.

(4) It is deemed expedient, as proposed in Section 4 of the Bill, to enable the Trustees to keep their moneys in the Bank which conducts the business of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(5) The purpose of Section 5 of the Bill is to authorize Government to require the Trustees to pay such contribution towards the actual cost of harbour-police and police employed in guarding the property of the Board, and towards the actual cost of medical services in the port, as may from time to time appear reasonable.

(6) Section 6 provides for a slight amendment of the Act which is necessary to enable the Board to recover compensation for any damage or mischief done to its property by any vessel with a pilot on board, when such damage or mischief is not attributable to any fault of the pilot.

(7) Section 7 is intended to introduce the additions to the schedules descriptive of the properties referred to in paragraph 2 above, as intended to be transferred to the Board.

Bill No. 1 of 1895.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. I of 1895 were described as follows:—

(1) Section 3 of Bombay Act I of 1874 (The Bombay Tramways Act) authorizes single tracts of tramway only along the streets specified in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of that section.

(2) Portions of these streets have since been widened by the Municipality, the Company's traffic has much increased, and experience shows that double tracks of tramway effect a great saving of time to passengers and also cause to ordinary street traffic less interruption and inconvenience than the passing places for cars which are necessary where single tracks only are laid down.

The object of this Bill is to authorize, with the consent of the Municipal Corporation and the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and the sanction of Government, the conversion into double tracks of all or any portion of the single tracks abovementioned.

Police.

Moffussil Police.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force stationed in the Presidency of Bombay excluding Sind was 14,944. It was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 25,13,615, exclusive of the appointment of the Inspector General of Police, or Rs. 1,46,814 more than in the year 1893. The rise in the annual cost of the police is due in a great measure to the partial introduction of the reorganization scheme sanctioned by Government in February 1894. The force was distributed as follows:—

General police duties	7,798
Jail guards	182
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	4,483
Town duties	2,221
Cantonment duties	232
Inspector General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	28
	14,944

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force to Area.	Proportion of Force to Population.
				1 to	1 to
Northern Division.				Sq. mi.	
Ahmedábád	1,176	3,816	921,712	3·24	781·77
Kaira	707	1,596	871,589	2·25	1,232·79
Panch Mahals	787	1,601	313,417	2·03	398·
Broach	498	1,483	341,490	2·98	685·72
Surat	818	2,653	649,989	2·02	794·
Thána	751	3,578	819,580	4·75	1,091·31
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	714	6,589	888,755	9·22	1,219·14
Khándesh	1,739	9,943	1,460,851	5·71	840·05
Násik	821	5,940	843,582	7·23	1,027·
Poona	1,268	5,352	1,067,600	4·22	842·11
Sátára	983	4,987	1,225,989	5·07	1,249·
Sholápur	593	4,542	750,689	7·65	1,266·
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	691	4,655	1,013,261	6·73	1,427·1
Bijápur	666	5,668	896,339	8·51	1,195·7
Dhárwár	878	4,603	1,051,314	5·25	1,197·39
Kánara	649	3,949	446,351	6·08	687·75
Kolába	475	2,129	594,872	4·48	1,252·
Ratnágiri	696	3,922	1,105,926	5·63	1,602·
Total	14,904	75,987	15,163,506	5·09	1,015·02

Education.

The predominance of the Mahomedans and Maráthas in the force has still continued, their number being 4,892 and 4,225 respectively against 5,005 and 4,074 in 1893.

The standard of education among officers and men showed a little improvement during the year under report. The number of subordinate police officers and men able to read and write an ordinary report was 2,192 and 4,834 out of the total number of 3,132 officers and 11,745 men. The percentage was 70 for officers and 41 for men. Taking officers and men together, the percentage of education showed an improvement of 6 on the average of the past three years. Taking the percentage by districts, the highest was obtained in the Ratnágiri district, viz. 95 among officers and 74 among men, and the lowest was 46 among officers in the Bijápur district and 10 among men in the Panch Mahals district.

Drill and ball practice.

The result of the competition shooting this year showed a further improvement over last year, the number of marksmen rising from 718 to 839. This was due to the men having become accustomed to the use of the new weapons (B. L. S. B. carbines). The [illegible] the list as last year, Khándesh coming second and Kaira and Panch Mahals third.

districts represented at the competition shooting, 11 won the 25 Presidency prizes, Khándesh carried off 5 prizes or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole number worth Rs. 96 out of a total amount of Rs. 525, and 4 of the remaining 20 fell to Kaira. Two competitions were held for the mounted police; in one the weapons were B. L. carbines and in the other revolvers. In the former, Sátára and Násik carried off the 1st and 2nd prizes and in the latter Khándesh again carried off all the three prizes.

Punishments.

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,227 against 2,462, while the average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report is 2,297 as compared with 2,150, the average of the three years preceding 1893. The percentage of punishments to the total strength was 14·96 against 16·73. The number of judicial punishments decreased from 152 to 98; dismissals and other departmental punishments were 188 and 1,941 respectively against 188 and 2,122 in the previous year.

Rewards.

The total number of rewards was 772, of which 238 were by promotion and 534 by money. There was an increase of 75 and 47 under both the heads as compared with the figures for 1893. The money rewards were granted chiefly for services in connection with cases under the Opium, Salt, Abkari and Excise laws.

Cognizable crime.

The following table gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 for each Division and for the Presidency as a whole. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp and Forest Laws:—

Offences.	Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Indian Penal Code cases ...	3,570	3,414	3,236	4,318	4,046	4,059	3,087	2,910	3,009	10,975	10,370	10,304
Class VI	2,102	2,627	1,449	1,491	956	999	998	703	743	4,591	4,286	3,191
Total ...	5,672	6,041	4,685	5,809	5,002	5,058	4,085	3,613	3,752	15,566	14,656	13,495

The figures of actual crime showed a further decline from 15,566 in 1892 and 14,656 in 1893 to 13,495 in 1894. Cases of murder including attempts to commit murder and culpable homicides numbered 253 during the year under report as compared with 240 in 1893 and 229 in the preceding year. Dacoities rose from 118 to 121; the Northern and the Southern Divisions showed an increase of 6 and 7 respectively and the Central Division a decrease of 10. Robberies decreased from 218 to 211 and thefts from 4,972 to 4,827; while cases of house-breaking increased from 1,985 to 2,022. Cases of receiving stolen property declined from 330 to 286. The decrease in Class VI was principally due to a great falling off of mhowra cases in the Thána district.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The total number of cases for disposal by the police, including offences under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI and cases pending from the previous year, was 22,368, of which 19,707 were under "Indian Penal Code." Of the 22,368 cases, 9,356 were classed as "Excluded," 2,926 disposed of without being brought to trial, these being commonly known as "undetected cases," 7,767 decided by trial, 2,305 pending at the close of the year and 14 ended by the death, lunacy or escape of the accused. The corresponding details of the 19,707 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code are 8,912, 2,899, 5,699, 2,183 and 14. Convictions were obtained in 6,891 cases, of which 4,910 were under "Indian Penal Code." The percentages of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial were 57 and 86 under Indian Penal Code, 94 and 95 under Class VI and 64 and 88 under "All classes." During the year 15,281 persons were arrested by the police *suo motu* against 17,282, and there were 947 persons under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year (1894). The total number for disposal was therefore 16,228 against 18,075 in the preceding year. Of the 16,228 persons, of whom 13,599 were charged with offences under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 14,337 in the previous year, 347 were released and never brought to trial and 14,695 disposed of by trial of whom 9,327 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63 or the same as last year. The corresponding percentage under the Indian Penal Code was 59 in 1894 and 57 in 1893. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 61 under "All classes" and 57 under "Indian Penal Code," as compared with 62 and 56 in the previous year. These two percentages under class VI were 83 and 82 as compared with 84 and 83. Of the total number of cases "excluded" under "All classes," 7,376 were adjudged as "false owing to mistake of fact or law" and 781 "maliciously false."

Stolen property.

The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 5,97,478 against Rs. 6,56,105 in the previous year. Including property stolen in cases pending from the previous year, the total value of the property to be accounted for by the police amounted to Rs. 6,87,484, of which they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,04,378; the percentage of recovery was therefore 44 against 40 in 1893. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 69 as compared with 71 in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each Division of the Presidency in comparison with those for the year 1893:—

Division.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons. Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
1	2.		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Northern Division	49,919	51,088	316	264	·63	·51	66,079	72,732	11,999	14,474	18,053	13,78[illegible]	25,552	24,733	27·32	16·97
Central Division	61,607	52,195	341	502	·55	·96	75,607	70,479	11,187	10,608	25,502	21,094	36,893	37,264	33·72	29·92
Southern Division	14,580	13,922	646	529	4·43	3·54	20,750	19,880	4,881	3,426	3,814	3,911	11,809	12,328	18·38	19·67
Total ...	126,106	118,205	1,303	1,295	1·03	1·09	162,436	163,091	28,067	28,506	47,369	38,804	73,054	74,225	29·16	23·79

The table shows a decrease of 7,901 cases over those of 1893; while compared with the number in 1892, there is still an increase of 11,608. The decrease is general in all districts except Súrat, Thána, Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár, where there is an increase. The Northern Division shows an increase of 1,169 and the Southern Division of 342, while the Central Division a decrease of 9,412. Of the districts showing decreases, Poona comes first with 15,749, while in 1893 it showed the largest increase. In 1,295 cases the police were employed in making enquiries against 1,303 in the previous year. No less than 163,091 persons appeared before Courts against 162,436, and of these 38,804 were convicted against 47,369, 28,506 were discharged against 28,067 and 74,225 acquitted against 73,054. The percentage of conviction to persons appearing before Courts is 23·79 compared with 29·16 in 1893. The Central Division has the highest percentage of 29·92 in this respect. The percentage in the Northern Division has fallen from 27 to 18, while that in the Southern Division has slightly risen from 18 to 19.

SIND POLICE.

Strength and cost. The total sanctioned strength of the police force of the five districts of Sind was 4,212 during the year 1894. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,11,921 or Rs. 15,035 less than in 1893 owing to the difference in pay of gazetted officers, smaller contingent expenses, vacancies and other causes. Proposals for increasing the strength and improving the pay of the lower grades have been under consideration for the past 4 years. These were sanctioned and the reorganisation was introduced from November 1st. The Hyderábád district received the largest additions to its force, particularly in the mounted branch.

Distribution. The police were distributed as below :—

1.	General duties	2,203
2.	Jail guards	101
3.	Treasury and miscellaneous	1,038
4.	Town, Municipal and Harbour	783
5.	Cantonments	45
6.	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	6
	Total ...	4,176

The difference of 36 between this and the sanctioned strength is due to vacancies. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population :—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force. To Area. 1 to	To Population. 1 to
Karáchi	1,311	14,272	571,951	10·88	436·27
Hyderábád	1,073	8,372	876,525	7·79	816·8
Shikárpur	1,002	8,075	908,426	8·05	906·61
Upper Sind Frontier	279	2,520	174,548	9·04	625·6
Thar and Párkar	547	13,409	340,324	24·51	622·16
Total ...	4,212	46,648	2,871,774	11·08	681·9

As in the previous year there was a large preponderance of Mahomedans in the force.

Education.

Of the total number, 798 subordinate officers, 433 or 54·3 per cent., and of 3,408 men, 431 or 12·8 per cent., were sufficiently educated to be able to read and to write an intelligent report. Taking subordinates, officers and men together, the percentage of educated men in the force was 20·5. The highest percentage was 27·1 in the Shikárpur district.

Drill and ball practice.

Drill was fair, but it was necessarily confined to the men at head-quarters. During the year 66 men obtained marks-men's badges, Hyderábád heading the list with 24. Five money prizes were awarded at the annual competition shooting as under to the armed foot police :—

Hyderábád	4
Shikárpur	1

And three to the mounted police in :—

Hyderábád	1
Upper Sind Frontier	1
Thar and Párkar	1

Punishments.

Of the total number of 4,206 subordinate officers and men 561 or 13·3 were punished, 51 judicially and 510 departmentally. There was an increase of 26 in the total number of punishments as compared with 1,893. These punishments do not include extra drill.

Rewards.

Of the above force 39 or ·9 per cent. were rewarded by promotions and 48 or 1·1 per cent. by donations of money. The figures were 80 and 55 respectively in 1893.

Cognizable crime.

The following table gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1892, 1893 and 1894 for the province. Class VI comprises offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamps, Forest and other laws :—

Offences.	Sind.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Indian Penal Code cases	5,096	4,324	4,387
Class VI	2,098	1,708	1,812

Murders increased from 59 to 73 and cases of attempt to murder and culpable homicide from 18 to 25. There were 11 cases of dacoity against 1 last year. Robberies decreased from 54 to 45. Thefts including house-breaking with intent to commit theft decreased from 3,067 to 3,062. The number of simple theft cases was 2,154. Cases of receiving stolen property fell from 152 to 126.

Success of the Police in dealing with offences.

At the commencement of the year 638 cases were pending from previous year either in the Courts or under investigation by the police. During the year 8,496 were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation. There were thus 9,134 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 3,256 cases were excluded, the majority being classed by the Magistrates as false, either maliciously or otherwise, on the final reports of the police. Of the remainder 1,334 were disposed of without being brought to trial, 3,858 were decided by trial, in 4 cases further proceedings were stopped owing to the death or insanity of the accused and 682 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial 3,573 or 92·61 per cent. ended in conviction. At the beginning of the year 398 persons were under arrest or on bail in cases taken up *suo motu* by the police, and the police arrested 6,150 persons during the year ; thus there were 6,548 persons to be accounted for. Of these, 356 were released without being brought to trial, 5,855 were tried, 9 died or were dealt with as insane, and 328 persons were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried, 4,288 or 73·24 per cent. were convicted. In the preceding year 820 cases were pending from previous years and 8,645 cases were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation. Of these, 3,572 were excluded, 1,329 cases were disposed of without being brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 3,691 cases. In four cases the accused died and 586 cases were pending at the close of the year. Contrasting the figures for the year with those of 1893 the number of persons convicted of murder rose from 45 to 73. There was however a decrease under attempts at murder and culpable homicide from 19 in 1893 to 12 in 1894. Under "robberies" and "dacoities" the number of persons convicted decreased from 30 to 25 in the former and increased from 1 to 6 in the latter.

Stolen property.

The value of property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,481 as compared with Rs. 1,78,557 in 1893, and the value of property involved in cases of previous years pending at the beginning of 1894 amounted to Rs. 18,113. The total amount to be accounted for was therefore Rs. 2,27,594 against Rs. 2,06,057. The amounts recovered in 1894 and 1893 were Rs. 98,453 and Rs. 98,425 respectively. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 63·77 against 68·10 in 1893.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in Sind in comparison with those for the year 1893 :—

Division.	Total number of cases.		Total number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before Court.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Sind	18,796	15,724	207	124	1·50	·8	22,731	23,524	4,725	5,539	4,561	5,131	12,378	12,105	20·06	21·8

The table shows a net increase of 1,928 non-cognizable cases over the preceding year. The number of persons concerned in these cases increased by 793.

Bombay City Police.

General. In contrasting the work of the Bombay City Police this year with that of last year, two facts must be borne in mind, first that the strength of the police was increased in August 1893, and then that the crime returns of last year were swollen by the occurrence of the riots in August 1893.

Strength and cost. The total sanctioned strength of the force, including the dockyard and harbour police, was 2,210 consisting of 243 officers and 1,967 men, of which 11 officers and 88 men belong to the Dock and Cattle-pound police. The increase over last year amounts to 54 officers and 233 men, and the proportion of the police force to the population has risen from 1 to 417 to 1 to 364. The total cost rose from Rs. 5,18,078 to Rs. 7,10,528.

Conduct. The conduct of the force during the year was satisfactory, although the punishments rose from the preceding triennial average of 19 dismissals, 399 departmental and 7 judicial punishments to 22, 513 and 7 respectively: this increase is explained by the increased strength of the force generally, and of the staff of supervising European officers. One hundred and thirty-one men were rewarded during the year, 47 by special promotion and 84 by money donations.

Cognizable crime. Seeing that the returns for 1893 were abnormally increased by offences committed during the riots of that year, some decrease might have been expected in the returns for cognizable crime for the year under report, and in fact there has been a decrease in the number of cases reported under Classes I to III, but this decrease has been concealed by an increase of 12,191 cases under the head "Miscellaneous." This increase is solely due to the greater activity of the police and of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the year 37,274 cognizable offences were reported—30,737 to the police and 6,537 to the Magistrates—showing an increase over 1893 of 12,149 and of 16,075 over the average of the previous three years 1891-93. Penal Code cases fell from 3,730 in 1893 to 3,633 in 1894. In connection with cognizable cases 42,577 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates against 30,048 in the preceding year. In minor offences the percentage of convictions to arrests was 96. In real Penal Code cases, of which 2,544 out of 3,172 were brought to trial, 3,097 persons were arrested by the police and 2,996 disposed of by trial; of these, 2,609 were convicted and 387 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and persons tried were respectively 84 and 87. Nine cases of murder occurred during the year, of which 3 cases remained undetected. Including one case pending from 1893, 7 cases were sent for trial, and convictions obtained in every case. Property to the value of Rs. 3,30,158 was alleged to have been stolen during the year, and of this Rs. 2,22,938 was recovered, giving a percentage of 67·52 against 41·03 in 1893.

Non-cognizable crime. There were in all 8,623 non-cognizable cases before the Courts, of which 3,513 were Penal Code cases: last year the figures were 7,959 and 3,724 respectively. The number of persons concerned in these offences who appeared before the Courts was 7,563, of whom 2,749 or 36 per cent. were convicted.

The Arms Act. There was a general increase in the amount of arms and ammunition imported during the year, the numbers of rifles, guns and revolvers increasing by 174, 15 and 168, while empty cartridges increased by nearly 9 lákhs and gunpowder by nearly six tons. Licenses and permits under the Act amounted to 4,778 against 5,027 last year, possession licenses decreasing by 81.

Inquests. The Coroner held 421 inquests during 1894 or 73 less than in 1893, which is exactly the number of people who were killed during the riots regarding whom inquests were held. The following verdicts were recorded:—

Homicides	7
Deaths caused by rash and negligent acts...	3
" " by grievous hurt	1
Suicides	83
Accidental deaths	237
Deaths from natural causes.	63
Deaths from unknown causes	24
Still-born	2
Abortion	1
Total ...	421

Passes and passports were granted to 12,736 persons against 13,476 in 1893: of these, 7,863 were British subjects, 1,179 subjects of Native States, and 3,440 foreigners from Central Asia, whilst 254 pilgrims passed through Bombay, who had obtained passports from Civil and Political Officers outside Bombay. Pilgrims.

During the year 101 fires occurred, causing a loss of property estimated at Rs. 5,77,650. Twenty-one persons were killed and 507 injured by tram-cars and other conveyances during 1894: the figures for 1893 were 17 and 624 respectively. During the year 3,209 men of the force were treated as in-door patients in the Police Hospital. Compared with the average strength (2,021), the percentage of men in hospital in 1894 was 158·78, while the death-rate per mille was 16. Miscellaneous.

Railway Police.

The strength and cost of the four Railway Police forces during the year 1884 were as follows:— Strength and cost.

Name of Railway.	Officers.	Men.	Total number of Officers and Men.	Cost.
				Rs.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	57	437	494	91,358
G. I. P. Railway	102	504	606	1,38,052
Southern Marátha Railway	48	256	304	64,701
Rajputána-Málwa Railway	125	525	650	1,35,014
Total ...	332	1,722	2,054	4,29,125

The police stationed on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway are not shown separately this year, as they have been distributed between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Rajputána-Málwa Line. Owing to the extensions on the line in question the strength of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police was increased by 1 officer and 9 men, while that of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway Police by 5 Head Constables and 16 men for duty on the Deesa, Phullera and Mehsana Stations and for the Railway Stores at Ajmere. The strength of the Southern Marátha Railway Police was increased by 4 Constables to accompany night trains.

During the year under report there was a very marked decrease in the number of punishments inflicted on the members of police force on the G. I. P. Railway, and on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, that on the latter being attributed to the substitution of a black-mark system for petty fines. Dismissals on the Southern Marátha and Rajputána-Málwa Railways rose from 8 and 12 to 20 and 28. The enforcement of stricter discipline on the former line has generally been attended with better results. The percentages of educated men have increased generally on the several lines, but the percentage on the Rajputána-Málwa still remains the lowest at 37·8 per cent. The percentages on the other lines are: B. B. & C. I. Railway, 57; G. I. P. Railway, 66; and Southern Marátha Railway, 64. Conduct and education.

The number of cognizable cases reported to the police shows a decrease on every line, whilst the number of non-cognizable cases reported increased. The general results of the years 1893 and 1894 as regards both species of cases are summarised in the following table:— Crime.

Name of Railway.	Number of cases reported.		Number in which convictions were obtained.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on other process.		Number convicted.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.								
Cognizable	294	252	203	169	298	245	221	180
Non-cognizable	67	86	...	...	74	107	68	75
G. I. P. Railway.								
Cognizable	340	322	188	187	364	365	236	215
Non-cognizable	28	57	...	...	33	74	19	55
Southern Maratha Railway.								
Cognizable	178	145	135	116	224	167	174	134
Non-cognizable	49	64	...	...	66	70	58	60
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.								
Cognizable	1,196	1,072	492	531	757	773	621	616
Non-cognizable	92	105	...	...	135	172	99	127
Total:								
Cognizable	2,008	1,791	1,023	1,003	1,643	1,550	1,252	1,139
Non-cognizable	236	312	...	...	308	423	244	317
Total cases ...	2,244	2,103	1,023	1,003	1,951	1,973	1,496	1,456

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The results of the police work in detecting and prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages:—

Name of Railway.	Percentages									
	Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.		Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	70	67	89	88	6	7	76	77	80	80
G. I. P. Railway	58	55	96	98	6	11	66	61	75	71
Southern Marátha Railway	78	79	96	99	5	...	80	89	79	84
Rajputána-Málwa Railway	42	49	91	89	...	...	86	82	83	80

Cognizable crime.

The decrease of cognizable crime on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is attributed mainly to a decrease in the number of opium cases, while that on the other three lines is due to a diminution of thefts. In the case of the G. I. P. Railway this result is attributed to the employment of a better class of policemen, and in the case of the Southern Marátha Railway to the agricultural season having again been favourable. Thefts from passengers reported on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway still amount to more than three times the total of all the other lines. As regards the recovery of stolen property, the Rajputána-Málwa Railway with Rs. 36,546 to account for raised its percentage of recoveries from 38 to 41; similarly the Southern Marátha Railway raised its percentage from 68 to 86, having to account for Rs. 8,374. The property stolen on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways amounted to Rs. 9,361 and Rs. 24,085 respectively, while their percentages of recoveries fell from 52 and 47 to 35 and 39.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was 28 out of 86, on the Southern Marátha Railway 4 out of 64, and on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway 102 out of 105. On the G. I. P. Railway no case out of the 57 reported was investigated by the police.

Aden Police.

Constitution: Land Police.

The strength and constitution of the Land Police, foot and mounted, remained the same as in 1893-94, and are distributed as follows:—

	Foot.	Mounted.
In Aden	145	...
At Shaikh Othman	41	15
At Perim	10	...
	196	15
	211	

Cost.

The cost of maintaining the force amounted to Rs. 56,301 against Rs. 62,130 in the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,829. The figures for the year 1893-94, however, include the cost of the lines at the Tawáli, which explains the decrease. The following table shows the sources whence the cost was met:—

	Police in Aden.	Police Shaikh Othman (including mounted).	Perim Police.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid by Government	36,638	.....	2,425	39,058
„ Municipality	3,163	14,080	.....	17,243
Total ...	39,793	14,080	2,425	56,301

Conduct.

The conduct of the force is stated not to be as good as last year, and the complaint is made that the scale of pay is too low to attract the better class of men. During the year under report 19 men were dismissed, 72 men fined and otherwise slightly punished, 16 men resigned, 2 men deserted and 3 men superannuated. The health of the force was not good.

Convictions in cognizable cases.

The number of persons placed before Magistrates for cognizable offences was 460 against 597 last year, all of which were dealt with by the Court of the Resident. The percentage of convictions was 71·7 against 78·39 in 1893-94.

The value of property stolen and recovered is given in the subjoined table. It will be observed that the percentage of recoveries was only 24·07 against 64·87 in the year previous :— Stolen property.

	1894-95.		1893-94.		Percentage.	
	Stolen.	Recovered.	Stolen.	Recovered.	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden (Crater)	4,005	348	1,614	1,045	...	...
Steamer Point	838	679	1,711	1,247	...	...
Shaikh Othman	1,599	524	2,369	1,403	...	...
Total ...	6,442	1,551	5,695	3,695	24·07	64·87

The strength of the Harbour Police remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 4 European Constables and 30 Native Havildars and Constables. Harbour Police.

The cost of maintaining the force including clothing, &c., was as follows :— Cost.

	1894-95.	1893-94.
Government contribution	Rs. 1,447	Rs. 4,595
Port Trust	„ 9,581	„ 8,747
Total ...	Rs. 11,028	13,342

VAGRANTS.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during the year was 106 as compared with 80 in 1893, 97 vagrants having been admitted into the Workhouse during the year, while 9 remained over from 1893. Of the 97 newly admitted vagrants, 75 were arrested in Bombay, 15 were received from other parts of the Presidency, and three from the Madras workhouse. In 1893, 62 were admitted, of whom 37 were arrested in Bombay, 19 were received from other parts of the Presidency, four from the workhouse at Madras and two from Allahabad. Bombay Government Workhouse: Admissions.

Of the 106 vagrants dealt with during the year, 39 were discharged to employment, 11 were sent to other stations where they had prospects of employment. Three were discharged to the care of friends, one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, five to the European General Hospital, while two were deported to England. Five are shown as having been re-admitted after desertion. Twenty-one vagrants deserted and are still at large. There were thus 19 vagrants left in the workhouse at the close of 1894 as compared with 9 in 1893. Discharges.

The total expenditure of the workhouse during 1894 was Rs. 6,791 as compared with Rs. 6,040 in 1893; and the total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act in the City of Bombay during the year was Rs. 7,390, as compared with Rs. 6,973 during 1893. The increase in each case appears to be the natural consequence of a larger daily average population. Cost.

There was no admission into the female workhouse in 1894. The total cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 138 against Rs. 167 in 1893, when there were two admissions. Female Workhouse.

Two men and one woman applied to the Political Resident at Aden for relief. The former were sent to Port Said and the latter to Assab. Aden.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, in the year under review was 1,273 as compared with 1,230 in the previous year, which in its turn showed an increase of 144 over the figures for 1892-93. Taking the number killed by wild animals separately, there was an increase of 2, the number last year being 40 against 38 in the preceding year. Of these 40 persons, 10 were killed by tigers, 19 by leopards or panthers, 1 by a bear, 2 by wolves, and 8 by other animals. According to districts, the greatest number of deaths from wild animals, viz. 15, occurred in Khándesh. The mortality from snake-bite was higher than in the previous year, the recorded number of deaths being 1,233 against 1,192 in the year 1893. The increase occurred in the Southern Division and Sind, while the number of deaths in the Central Division fell from 150 to 120. Total destruction of life.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes increased from 1,994 in the previous year to 2,307 in the year under report. The districts which suffered most were Kánara (818), Thar and Párkar (349), Hyderabad (244) and Khándesh (188). Mortality among cattle.

The number of wild animals destroyed and for which rewards were paid was 528 as against 645 in the previous year. The largest numbers of tigers were killed in Kánara (21) and Khándesh (20). The amount of reward paid for the destruction of these 528 animals was Rs. 3,726 as compared with Rs. 3,872 in 1893. No rewards for the destruction of snakes are now paid by Government in this Presidency, but municipalities paid rewards aggregating Rs. 135 for the destruction of 796 snakes. Measures were taken in almost all districts for keeping village-sites and surroundings clear of prickly pear and other cover for snakes. Destruction of wild animals and snakes, and rewards paid.

Gun Licenses.

During the year under review, 897 licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild beasts and the protection of crops were granted as compared with 1,702 in the previous year, the total number of licenses in force being 9,136 as compared with 9,083 in the previous year.

Chemical Analysis.

General.

The total number of articles examined during the year was 3,027, showing a decrease of 213 from the figures for last year. The decrease occurred in Government stores and articles examined for the Customs department and is principally due to the diminution of mixed petroleum samples, and of the number of cargoes of kerosine imported. Concurrently with this decrease medico-legal cases increased from 317 to 356, and the number of articles examined in connection therewith from 1,350 to 1,502.

Medico-legal cases: (a) Human.

Of the 356 medico-legal cases, 175 were cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings as compared with 160 in the preceding year, poison being detected in 84 cases or 48·0 per cent. as compared with 45·6 in 1893. The following table shows the cases in which poison was detected, the number of persons poisoned and the deaths therefrom for 1893 and 1894 :—

	Cases.		Persons poisoned.		Deaths.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Arsenic	39	50	67	88	15	25
Opium	18	11	19	16	11	7
Dhatura	4	3	3	6	1	2
Other poisons	12	20	64	20	2	7
Total ...	73	84	153	130	29	41

The 20 cases of "other poisons" include 3 each of copper and strychnia poisoning, 2 each of cerbera thevetia (both fatal) and powdered glass, and one each of prussic acid (fatal), aconite (fatal), lead, mercury, phosphorus and plumbagin: while in 4 cases other vegetable alkaloids were detected, in three of which they proved fatal.

(b) Animal.

Out of 117 cases of animal poisoning, real or alleged, investigated during the year, poison was detected in 66 cases, in 50 of which the animal died, the number of deaths being the smallest ever recorded. In 22 cases the poison consisted of the seeds of cerbera thevetia, in 2 of red lead, in one copper, and in 41 of arsenic.

Potable waters.

In the year under review, 427 samples of water were examined as to their fitness for potable purposes against 431 in 1893. Of these, 176 were classed as bad, the quality of the remainder being fair or good.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above, 83 samples classed as miscellaneous were also examined and reported on, showing an increase of 17 on the number for the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

This section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as by the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts. The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the last census (1891) :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

The Courts of which the work forms the subject of this section are :—

Regulation Provinces,

The High Court.
16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
5 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
4 Presidency Magistrates.
115 First Class Magistrates.
198 Magistrates of the Second Class.
213 do. Third Class.
14,910 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court
3 Sessions Judges.
1 Assistant Sessions Judge.
5 District Magistrates.
30 Magistrates of the First Class.
55 do. Second Class.
58 do. Third Class.

The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph are all stipendiary. During the year under report there were 77 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, of whom 30 form 7 Benches of Magistrates. Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, nineteen were Europeans and six were natives, three of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-one of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and one hundred and one were natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates, all were natives, except seven and five, respectively, who were Europeans. These include 29 Special Magistrates in the Presidency proper and 13 in Sind.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year 1894 amounted to 231,534, of which 189,803 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 206,681 and 171,878 respectively. The number of offences against the public tranquillity fell from 1,076 to 1,006; the number of cases under Chapter XIV, which has continued to increase for some years past, fell from 2,199 to 1,680. The number of cases of hurt and those of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement and of criminal trespass rose from 28,104 to 28,545, from 491 to 517, and from 2,978 to 3,031 respectively. Cases of criminal force and assault, and those of mischief and of criminal intimidation, have fallen from 5,773 to 5,730, from 4,667 to 4,423, and from 6,035 to 5,445. The number of cases of receiving stolen property shows a decrease of 172. Offences under special and local laws, which had decreased by 479 in the year 1893, show an increase of 19,637 during the year under report. Of the 495 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 222 were murders as compared with 239 out of 490 in the preceding year. The following table shows the classification of such offences for the years 1893 and 1894, with regard to the motives for which they were committed :—

	Number of Murders.	
	1893.	1894.
From motives connected with women	84	69
Of children for the sake of their ornaments ...	8	11
Other murders for the sake of gain	26	32
For other causes	121	110
Total ...	239	222

The offences under the heading of "Special and Local Laws" consist principally of offences under the Indian Arms Act, Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act, the Opium Act, the Abkári Act (Bombay), the Presidency Town, District and Village Police Acts, the Cantonment Act, the Public Conveyances Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Municipal Acts. The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1894 as compared with the year 1893 :—

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Ahmedábád	921,712	20,870	20,450	1 to 44	1 to 45
Kaira	871,589	9,364	6,083	1 to 93	1 to 143
Panch Maháls	313,417	1,738	1,827	1 to 180	1 to 171
Broach	341,490	3,348	3,137	1 to 102	1 to 108
Surat	649,989	5,006	7,211	1 to 130	1 to 90
Thána	904,868	8,220	7,883	1 to 110	1 to 114
Kolába	509,584	4,422	4,013	1 to 115	1 to 126
Násik	843,582	7,905	8,689	1 to 107	1 to 97
Khándesh	1,460,851	9,292	8,965	1 to 157	1 to 162
Ahmednagar	888,755	5,546	4,492	1 to 160	1 to 197
Poona	1,067,800	13,270	19,783	1 to 80	1 to 53
Sholápur	750,689	6,957	8,416	1 to 108	1 to 89
Sátára	1,225,989	9,776	9,063	1 to 125	1 to 135
Belgaum	1,013,261	3,340	3,643	1 to 303	1 to 278
Dhárwár	1,051,314	3,074	2,856	1 to 342	1 to 368
Bijápur	796,339	1,608	1,202	1 to 495	1 to 662
Kánara	446,351	2,169	2,032	1 to 206	1 to 219
Ratnágiri	1,105,926	2,639	2,238	1 to 419	1 to 494
Karáchi	564,880	5,098	6,650	1 to 111	1 to 84
Hyderábád	918,646	5,170	5,301	1 to 178	1 to 173
Shikárpur	915,497	6,100	5,885	1 to 150	1 to 155
Upper Sind Frontier	174,548	895	747	1 to 195	1 to 233
Thár and Párkar	298,203	969	930	1 to 308	1 to 320
Bombay (City)	821,764	35,102	48,307	1 to 23	1 to 17
Total ...	18,857,044	171,878	189,803	1 to 110	1 to 99

The decrease is most marked in the district of Bijápur. There is also a considerable decrease in the districts of Kaira, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Dhárwár, Kánara, Ratnágiri,

Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar. Next to these are the districts of Sátára, Broach, Khándesh, Shikárpur, Thána and Ahmedábád. The districts of Surat, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum and Karáchi show a considerable increase, it being most marked in the district of Surat. There is also an increase in the districts of Panch Mahál, Násik and Hyderábád. The City of Bombay continues to be the most criminal of all the districts, while the district of Bijápur appears to be the least criminal, and in the districts of Ahmedábád and Poona the number of offences in proportion to population is very high.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

In connection with the 189,803 offences returned as true during the year under report, 186,197 cases, including cases not disposed of during the previous year, were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 286,109, being 8,259 more than in 1893. Of these 144,766 were acquitted or discharged, 113,025 were convicted, 402 died during trial, 1,841 escaped, and 9 were transferred to other provinces, while the cases of 26,066 remained pending at the end of the year. During the previous year the number of persons under trial was 277,850, of whom 148,656 were acquitted or discharged, 108,873 were convicted, 713 died during trial, 1,894 escaped, and 13 were transferred to other provinces, 17,701 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1894 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Died, escaped or transferred ...	1·25	·94	·79
Acquitted or discharged	59·48	53·50	50·59
Convicted	32·64	39·19	39·50
Remaining under trial	6·63	6·37	·9·11

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions fell from 57·72 in 1893 to 56·15 during the year under report. The proportion is highest in the cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, hurt, mischief, offences relating to marriage, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, and attempts at mischief and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. The number of convictions ranges highest in the cases of offences affecting the public health, thefts, receiving of stolen property and in the case of offences under special and local laws.

European British subjects.

During the year under report 401 cases involving 418 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last named heading being 325 or 81 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 418 persons tried, 350 were convicted and 68 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being almost the same as last year, viz. 16 : 84.

Miscellaneous cases.

There were 3,396 miscellaneous cases involving 3,847 persons before the Criminal Courts during the year 1894. Of the 3,847 persons, 1,110 were discharged, 2,695 were convicted, 2 died and 40 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were 3,276 cases involving 3,672 persons, of whom 1,332 were discharged, 2,322 were convicted, 3 absconded and 15 persons were under trial at the close of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases, and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Work done by the Courts.

Of the 286,109 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 4,518 were placed before village officers, 16,584 before special Magistrates, 34,999 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 166,939 before Stipendiary Magistrates, and 16,667 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 187 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 46,028 came before them directly. There were 2,037 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions, and 130 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,081 and 225 respectively in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i.e.* once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, viz. 288,089, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court.

The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 39 cases involving 51 persons during the year 1894. Of these 1 person escaped, 8 persons were discharged or acquitted and 42 were convicted. No case remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1893 there were 47 cases involving 144 persons, of whom 51 were discharged or acquitted and 93 were convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 30 cases, involving 43 persons, for confirmation of sentences of death, and 8 cases involving 13 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 56 persons 12 were acquitted and 41 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 41 persons and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of reference disposed of 18 cases, involving 20 persons, referred to it. Of these 20 persons 2 were discharged or acquitted, 1 who was a lunatic died, and 17 were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 12. The cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The Sadar Court in Sind.

In the Courts of Sessions 2,037 persons were under trial during the year 1894 as against 2,081 in 1893. Of these 1,045 were acquitted, 700 were convicted, 7 died and 3 escaped, 217 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions rose from 51 : 49 in 1893 to 60 : 40 during the year 1894. Courts of Sessions.

Exclusive of 1,915 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year 1894, as compared with the two previous years, the numbers given in the following table :— Magistrates.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Persons under trial	254,086	270,544	279,489
Died, escaped or transferred ...	3,255	2,616	2,240
Acquitted or discharged	152,053	145,519	141,827
Convicted	81,600	104,820	109,598
Remaining under trial	17,178	17,589	25,824

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of fell from 57·53 in 1893 to 49·36 during the year under report.

The Police Pátils had before them 4,618 persons as compared with 5,059 in the year 1893. Of these, 1,872 were discharged or acquitted and 2,727 were convicted, 19 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. Police Patils.

The following table gives the duration in days of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Session and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind as compared with the duration in the previous year :— Duration of trial.

	1893.	1894.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	2·091	5·72
Stipendiary Magistrates...	5·633	9·24
District and Divisional Magistrates	4·019	4·84
Chief Magistrates of Districts	·83	7·07
Courts of Sessions	29·163	25·62
High Court, Original Side	·335	·188
Sadar Court in Sind	28	43

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year 1894 amounted to 276,711 against 307,349 in 1893. Of these 4,967 were examined by Police Pátils, 264,373 by all classes of Magistrates, 7,074 by the Courts of Session and 297 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Session in the previous year amounted to 294,313 and 7,971 respectively. Witnesses.

The High Court on its Original Side passed 5 sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 21 and 12 persons respectively as compared with 32 and 6 respectively in the preceding year. Two persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on its Original Side in the year 1893. There were 125 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report against 180 in the preceding year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 15,318 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 15,576 so sentenced in 1893. In 13·80 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. No sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report. There were 90,640 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 85,364 persons so sentenced during the previous year. The following table shows the aggregate amount of fines imposed and realized as well as the total amount paid by way of compensation during the year 1894 as compared with the previous year :— Punishments.

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fines imposed	4,22,696	4,20,487
„ realized	3,56,705	3,45,682
Compensation paid	30,639	39,240

The percentage of fines realized fell from 84·4 in 1893 to 82·2 during the year under report. During the year under report 654 persons were sentenced to whipping against 723

in 1893. Of the sentences of whipping above referred to 467 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 67 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments, and 120 on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping decreased by 69, the decrease being most marked in the last of these classes. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other sentences was 5·147 as compared with 5·415 in the previous year.

Appeals and applications for revision.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 277 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 8,776; in addition to these, applications involving 443 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, and in the interest of 220 persons the Courts took steps to obtain revision on their own motion. Of these, 5 died, 2,638 had their appeals or applications rejected, 3,734 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 32 the sentences were enhanced, of 743 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and of 1,453 reversed. In the case of 53 persons, the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 265 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of 307 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

As a Court of appeal the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 566 persons from convictions by the Courts of Sessions. Of these 1 died, in the cases of 295 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 113 the sentence was confirmed, of 46 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 56 reversed, in the case of 6 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 49 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were the appeals of 786 persons before the High Court. The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 835 persons, the cases of 327 persons being sent for, chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder being taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 7, modified those of 51 and reversed those of 119. In the case of 3 persons the proceedings were quashed and in those of 20 persons new trials or further inquiry were ordered. The High Court did not interfere in the cases of 596 persons and the cases of 39 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Besides these cases the High Court disposed of 3 references made by the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay under Section 432, Criminal Procedure Code. In the year 1893 the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 905. The number of criminal cases of all kinds received by the High Court during the year under report was greatest from the districts of Poona, Bombay City, Násik and Ahmedábád. During the year under report 14 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 19 persons as compared with 18 appeals involving 23 persons in 1893 and the appeals against 18 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1894. The appeals against 6 persons were rejected, in the case of 3 persons the orders of acquittal were confirmed, in the case of 11 persons such orders were set aside, and in the case of 3 persons a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The appeals against 14 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Sadar Court in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 158 persons against 142 during the year 1893. In the case of 50 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 75 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 27 modified and of 2 reversed, and in the case of 1 person a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 3 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The same Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 562 persons against 664 persons in the preceding year; while applications in which 56 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 408 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 25 persons, modified those of 72 and reversed those of 65. It quashed the proceedings in the case of 1 person, ordered new trials or further inquiry in the case of 30 persons and the cases of 17 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Courts of Session.

The Courts of Session had before them the appeals of 1,835 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates as compared with 1,691 in the year 1893. The appeals of 60 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of the several methods in which the appeals were disposed of in 1893 and 1894 is shown in the following table:—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Appellant died, escaped or appeal transferred	...	3	...	·17
Appeals rejected or sentences confirmed ...	1,086	1,170	67·37	65·91
Sentences modified	155	201	9·62	11·32
Sentences reversed or proceedings quashed or new trial ordered	369	401	22·89	22·59
Referred to High Court for revision ...	2	...	·12	...

The Courts of Session had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 786 persons as compared with cases involving 735 persons in the previous year, with the following result that in the cases of 492 the decisions were not interfered with; 107 cases were referred to the High Court, new trials were ordered in 79 cases, while the decisions were reversed in 37 and the proceedings quashed in 36; 35 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Magistrates.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them the appeals of 3,788 persons against 3,950 in 1893 and 3,594 in 1892, with the following results:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Died, escaped or were transferred ...	...	1	1
Appeals rejected.	803	730	752
Sentences confirmed...	1,569	1,858	1,790
Sentences modified	333	416	332
Sentences reversed	800	863	794
Proceedings quashed	6	2	9
New trials or further inquiry ordered ...	34	19	36
Referred to High Court	...	...	...
Pending at the close of the year	49	61	74

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 868 persons as compared with cases involving 1,043 persons in the previous year. Cases involving 170 persons were referred to the High Court: new trials were ordered in cases involving 71, while in cases involving 622, they refused to interfere.

Trials by jury and with assessors.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In most districts trials in the Courts of Session are held with the aid of assessors. In the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád and Karáchi certain offences are tried by a jury of five persons. There were 44 persons tried by jury in the High Court, and the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in the cases of all these persons. In the Courts of Session mentioned above there were 338 accused persons tried by jury during the year under report. Of these, in the case of 323 accused persons the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the case of the remaining 15 persons the Judge did not approve of the verdict and the cases of all of them were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 1 person and set aside the verdict in the case of 9 persons. In the case of the remaining 5 persons, the Sadar Court in Sind set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of 3 persons, refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 1 person, and the case of 1 person remained pending at the close of the year. Besides these there was 1 case involving 3 persons before the High Court under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the High Court ordered their re-trial. In the cases of 16 persons either no jurors were appointed or the opinion of the jurors was not asked. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1 person was tried by jury, and the Magistrate accepted the verdict. In the Courts of Session 1,101 accused persons were tried with the aid of assessors. Of these in the cases of 801 the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 84 persons the Judge differed from one or more but not from all the assessors, and in the case of 216 the Judge differed from all the assessors. There were 84 accused persons in whose cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

Prisons.

Prison population.

The total number of persons confined during 1894 was 75,437 as compared with 79,393 in 1893, while the admissions were 67,329 as against 71,364. The daily average fell from 8,251 to 8,139 in consequence. These figures include the statistics for the Civil Jails, which have this year been included in the general summary. The main cause of the general decrease is the re-action after the Bombay riots of 1893, which abnormally filled the prisons of Bombay and Thána with under-trial prisoners; the Shikárpur prison, however, also shows a marked decrease. The total number of convicts admitted during the year was 15,011, which is a further substantial decrease from previous years. The following statement gives the figures for the last five years. It must, however, be remembered that the total admissions prior to 1893 do not include the admissions into the Subordinate Jails and lock-ups of Aden, Bombay and Rájkot, while the figures for 1894, as explained above, also includes the statistics for Civil Jails;—

Year.	Total admissions.	Admissions of convicts.	Percentage of admissions of convicts to total admissions.
1890...	52,538	15,849	30
1891...	53,540	15,931	30
1892...	52,682	16,209	30·7
1893...	69,550	15,221	22·3
1894...	67,329	15,011	22·1

Disposal of convicts.

The following statement shows the number and disposal of convicted prisoners in 1893 and 1894 :—

	1893.			1894.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Prisons—						
To undergo sentence	3,967	78	4,045	3,126	95	3,221
For transportation beyond seas, &c. ...	96	10	106	127	7	134
Released on appeal	748	28	776	876	28	904
Do. on expiry of sentence	12,418	678	13,096	11,604	591	12,195
Do. under remission rules	1,104	35	1,139	1,599	52	1,651
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness	3	...	3	1	1	2
Do. on other grounds	7	...	7	24	...	24
Transported beyond seas	91	7	98	106	6	112
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	1	...	1	8	...	8
Escaped	12	...	12	15	...	15
Executed	34	...	34	31	...	31
Died	182	4	186	238	2	240
Number remaining on 31st December	7,091	219	7,310	6,83	196	7,028
Total ...	25,754	1,059	26,813	24,587	978	25,565

The marked decrease in the number transferred to undergo sentences in other prisons is attributed to the effects of the Bombay riots, and the increase in releases under the remission rules to the recent admission of prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment to the benefit of those rules. The increase in the number "released by order of Government on other grounds" is mainly due to the release of 14 prisoners in August 1894.

Escapes.

The total number of escapes was 24 against 21 last year, and 14 escaped convicts were recaptured during the year.

Re-convicted prisoners.

Of 2,280 previously convicted prisoners admitted into the jails, 1,691 were identified before trial as against 1,258 out of 2,097 in 1893. The number of prisoners classified by the Courts as "habituals" rose from 1,100 to 1,324, while the number so classified after conviction by the jail authorities was 558 against 789.

Juvenile offenders.

The number of juvenile offenders admitted to the jails was 72 males and 20 females, against 86 and 19 last year.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences committed by prisoners during 1894 was 4,214 against 4,475 in 1893: of these, 29 against 23 were dealt with by criminal courts: 1,242 major punishments were inflicted as against 923 in the previous year: punishments, major and minor, involving solitary confinement rose from 521 to 1,057. Of the 29 offences dealt with by the criminal courts 21 consisted of escapes or attempts to escape, one was an attempt to tamper with the registers, and 7 were assaults, in one of which a warder lost his life.

Under-trial prisoners.

The following table compares the number of under-trial prisoners in prisons, subordinate jails and lock-ups with those confined in 1892 :—

	1893.	1894.
Prisons.		
Number remaining at close of previous year ...	160	170
Number admitted during year	5,674	2,571
Total ...	5,834	2,741
Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.		
Number remaining at close of previous year... ...	526	455
Number admitted during year	44,270	44,818
Total ...	44,796	45,273
Grand Total ...	50,630	48,014

The decreased admission into prisons was due to the return to a normal state of affairs after the Bombay riots. There was a marked increase in the number of females admitted into lock-ups. There were 5 escapes of under-trial prisoners, as against 15 and 17 respectively in the two preceding years. Deaths decreased from 21 to 18, 12 of which were in lock-ups.

Civil prisoners.

Admissions decreased from 1,814 to 1,702, while the daily average rose from 116 to 117, as the terms of imprisonment were generally longer. The average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 68-15-0 to Rs. 74-7-7, which is attributed mainly to the enhancement of the halálkhor tax paid by the Bombay Civil Jail. The increase must, however, be partly due to the greater length of the terms of imprisonment referred to above. There were 3 deaths during the year as against 2 in the previous year.

Financial results.

Proceeding to a consideration of the financial results of the administration for 1894, and taking the charges first, the gross expenditure on account of all classes of criminal prisoners for 1894 compares as shown below with the preceding year:—

	1893.	1894.
Average number of prisoners	No. 8,135.	No. 8,022
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and general superintendence ...	26,191 0 0	26,590 0 0
Cost per prisoner	3 3 6	3 5 0
Rations	2,40,799 0 0	2,25,139 0 0
Cost per prisoner	29 9 7	28 1 0
Establishment	1,92,960 0 0	2,02,580 0 0
Cost per prisoner	23 11 6	25 4 1
Police guards	32,221 0 0	32,288 0 0
Cost per prisoner	3 15 5	4 0 5
Hospital charges	14,121 0 0	15,508 0 0
Cost per prisoner	1 11 9	1 14 11
Clothing	24,989 0 0	20,892 0 0
Cost per prisoner	3 1 2	2 9 8
Contingencies	55,311 0 0	57,088 0 0
Cost per prisoner	6 12 9	7 1 10
Gross cost of maintenance	5,66,592 0 0	5,80,085 0 0
Cost per prisoner	72 1 8	72 4 11

The decrease in the gross cost of maintenance is due chiefly to the lower daily average strength of criminal prisoners confined. The following statement gives the net cost, exclusive of inspection charges:—

	Total cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.	Cash earnings.	Earnings per head.	Net cost.	Net cost per head.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Central Prisons and Prisons	5,03,484	70 6	90,747	12 11	4,12,737	57 12
Sub-Jails	22,908	66 6	2,040	5 15	20,868	60 7
Lock-ups	27,103	51 5	...	...	27,103	51 5
Total ...	5,53,495	68 15	92,787	11 9	4,60,708	57 7
For 1893	5,60,401	68 14	1,34,398	16 8	4,26,003	52 6
Increase	...	0 1	...	...	34,705	5 1
Decrease	6,906	...	41,611	4 15	...	...

From the above two tables it appears that, whereas the gross cost of maintenance per head of criminal prisoners remained practically the same, the net cost showed an increase. This is explained as due to the fall in demand for prison-made articles and the failure to find suitable work for the Dakkhan and Sind gangs.

Employment of convicts.

The following table shows the manner in which the convicts were employed:—

	Average number under sentence to labour.	Sick and convalescent.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles for prison use.	On additions, alterations and repairs to prison buildings.	Manufactures.	Extramural labour.
Central and District Prisons.											
1893... Number ...	6,889	544	...	295	326	654	404	945	380	2,765	1,176
1893... Percentage.	100	7·9	...	4·3	4·7	9·5	5·9	13·7	5·5	31·4	17·1
1894... Number ...	6,932	436	110	363	461	648	403	951	695	2,202	663
1894... Percentage.	100	6·3	1·6	5·2	6·7	9·3	5·9	13·7	10·0	31·8	9·5
Subordinate Jails.											
1893... Number ...	198	13	...	30	...	35	61	16	1	31	11
1893... Percentage	100	6·6	...	15·1	...	17·7	30·8	8·1	0·5	15·7	5·5
1894... Number ...	211	10	1	26	...	37	67	18	3	35	14
1894... Percentage.	100	4·8	0·5	12·3	...	17·5	31·8	8·5	1·4	16·6	6·6

The decrease in the number of "sick and convalescent" is apparent only, as under this head those unemployed for other reasons were included last year. The increase in the number engaged on additions, &c., to prison buildings is due to the work in the new Central Prisons of Hyderábád and Ahmedábád, and must be taken into consideration in considering the decrease in those employed extramurally. The earnings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 92,787, and when compared with the figures for 1893, show a decrease of Rs. 41,611. The average earnings of each prisoner sentenced to labour were Rs. 13 and the average earnings for each prisoner employed on jail manufactures were Rs. 27-11-0 against Rs. 18-15-0 and Rs. 37-14-0 respectively in the previous year. The following table compares

the net cash earnings, *i. e.* practically the difference between cash paid into and cash drawn from the treasury—in connection with the manufactory account:—

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	51,494	44,448
Garden	3,944	3,304
Extramural labour	74,463	25,302
Building and repairing Prisons	2,666	17,693
Subordinate Jails	1,831	2,040
Total ...	1,34,398	92,787

Mortality.

The following table compares the sickness and mortality of all prisoners (convicts and under-trial prisoners) in both jails and lock-ups during 1894 with the figures for 1893: the statistics for civil prisoners are excluded from this table:—

	1893.	1894.
Average daily strength	8,135	8,022
Number of admissions to Hospital	6,569	6,578
Daily average sick	233·69	234·9
Deaths	207	258
Ratio per mille of deaths to average daily strength	25·4	32·2

The Kaira jail, which has always been the most unhealthy, disappeared on the opening, on January 1st, 1895, of the Ahmedábád Central Prison, and the transfer of the Shikárpur jail, the next in point of death-rate, to Sukkur has been suggested.

The year under report was marked by the introduction in July of the new Prisons Act, and the opening of the new Hyderábád Central Prison. The new Ahmedábád Central Prison was completed during the year but was not opened until 1st January 1895. The strength of the extramural Deccan gáng had to be kept at a very low figure owing to the dearth of suitable employment, but work has been found for it in Khándesh, which it is expected will enable it to show better financial results in future.

Reformatory Schools.

Yerrowda Juvenile Reformatory School.

During the year under report there were 27 admissions into the Reformatory, or 2 less than in 1893; and the total number of boys confined during the year was 129 against 134 last year. Of these 25 boys were released, 2 were transferred to jails, and 1 died, leaving 101 on the rolls at the close of the year against 102 last year. The general conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory, and while the average daily strength remained constant at 101, the percentage of punishments fell from 36·7 to 33·7. Since the opening of the Reformatory, 98 boys have been released on the expiry of their sentences: of these 18 are following the trades there taught them, 17 are otherwise employed, 2 have died, 3 have been re-convicted and sent to jail, whilst the careers of the remaining 58 boys have not been traced. Under the mark-system 84 boys—a decrease of 10,—earned marks, and their earnings amounted to Rs. 219 against Rs. 212 last year. The number of admissions into hospital rose from 130 to 134, and the average number of daily sick remained constant at 3·6. One death occurred from acute bronchitis.

Financial results.

The factory operations yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 35 per boy employed on them, showing an increase of Rs. 326, and Rs. 10 per boy, over the results for 1893. The garden results exhibit an apparent loss of Rs. 46, but as the value of vegetables supplied to the boys during the year increased by Rs. 58 there was no actual loss. The total cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 11,153 to Rs. 11,689: the chief cause of this increase is the appointment of a full-time Hospital Assistant. The cost of rations fell slightly, although from August 1st 1894, the diet of boys over 14 was improved.

Civil Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The subject of this section is the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden. The territories to which this report relates are the Regulation Provinces within the Original or Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories according to the census of 1891 are given in the preceding section relating to criminal justice. The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included, because though they both at times perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.

13 District Judges.
*2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulations XXIX of 1827 and VII of 1830.
1 Joint Judge.
2 Assistant Judges with full powers.
5 Assistant Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by three Small Cause Court Judges).
13 First Class Subordinate Judges.
88 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
2 Inámdárs and Jághirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
87 Village Munsiffs under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
1 Assistant Judge.
1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
12 Subordinate Judges.
2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 7 Head Munshis in Thar and Párkar, with powers to try civil suits.

* The Judge of Poona is the Agent for Sardárs in the Dakkhan, and the Political Agent, Kolhápur, is the Agent for Sardárs in the Southern Marátha Country.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency (including the Province of Sind) amounted to Rs. 35,79,266 as compared with Rs. 35,31,854 in the year 1893, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 47,45,846 as compared with Rs. 45,86,537 in the preceding year. These figures include all receipts and charges that fall under the head "Law and Justice." The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding two years :—

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	5,40,881	3,32,731	4,27,518	3,47,833	4,35,331	3,70,352
High Court (Appellate Side)	75,028	2,79,438	68,183	2,75,199	69,395	2,87,094

Original Jurisdiction : Number of suits instituted.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 213,318 as against 205,944 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 7,374 suits. The increase is most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while the Revenue Courts and the Province of Sind show a marked decrease. The number of suits instituted in the High Court amounted to 1,326 as compared with 1,374 in the year 1893. In the Original Jurisdiction the number of suits instituted shows an increase of 24; the number of insolvency suits in the High Court was 624, being 71 less than in the year 1893. There were 4 matrimonial suits in the High Court as compared with 6 in the year 1893, but none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits carried on in the District Courts rose from 621 in 1893 to 703 during the year under report. The increase is most marked in the districts of Sátára, Ratnágiri and Poona and the Province of Sind. Part of the increase was doubtless due to the transfer of suits from Subordinate Judges' Courts to District Courts for trial by Assistant Judges without appellate powers. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction during the year 1894 was 137,079, showing an increase of 6,591 as compared with the year 1893. This is distributed among thirteen districts, the largest being in Khándesh. The increase of suits there is attributed to a better harvest throughout the district during the year. There is a decrease in six districts, it being most marked in Sátára. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts rose from 50,665 to 53,511. The increase is distributed among almost all the Small Cause Courts, it being the largest in the case of the Presidency Small Cause Court. The number of suits filed before Village Munsiffs fell from 7,665 in the year 1893 to 6,687 during the year 1894.

Classification of suits.

The following table exhibits the classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted during the year under report, (*a*) in all other Courts, and (*b*) in the High Court :—

No.	Class of Suits.	Suits in the Mofussil Courts.	Suits in the High Court.
1	Suits for money or moveable property	169,058	319
	Title and other Suits.		
2	Suits for immoveable property	18,748	38
3	Suits for specific relief	1,273	37
4	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	310	.....
5	Mortgage suits	8,422	28
6	Suits relating to religious and other endowments	23	1
7	Matrimonial suits	169	9
8	Testamentary suits	153	27
9	Suits not falling under any of the previous heads	7,777	238
	Total ...	205,933	697

In the Mofussil suits there is an increase of 8,327 as compared with the year 1893. This increase is distributed among the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th classes, it being most marked in the 1st class, while the remaining classes show a decrease. There is an increase of 24 in High Court suits as compared with the year 1893. The increase is most marked in the last class, while the first class shows a decrease.

Value of suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 53,89,520 against Rs. 55,46,475 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,56,955. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 2,08,67,835 against Rs. 2,03,52,349 in 1893, an increase of Rs. 5,15,486. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was Rs. 35,69,400 against Rs. 33,94,206 in the year 1893, showing an increase of Rs. 1,75,194. In the 213,318 suits instituted during the year 1894 the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 29,581	Rs. 500 in 35,733
Rs. 50 in 89,848	Rs. 1,000 in 3,821
Rs. 100 in 39,613	Rs. 5,000 in 2,298

Rs. 10,000 in 262.

In 227 suits the value of the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. There were also 11,935 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money. There is an increase in those classes of suits in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 and also in that class of suits in which the value of claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. The remaining classes show a decrease.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report was 212,604 as compared with 208,266 in the year 1893, showing an increase of 4,338. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 33,711 and at the end of the year 35,717. The number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is shown in the table below:—

	1893.	1894.
High Court	1,489	1,390
Sadar Court in Sind...	.....	1
Courts of District and Assistant Judges	603	695
Co. Subordinate Judges	131,518	135,256
Do. Cantonment Magistrates	763	402
Do. Jaghirdars and Inámdárs	48	28
Small Cause Courts	50,945	53,899
Village Munsiffs	7,621	6,705
Courts of Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876	15,274	14,228
Total ...	208,266	212,604

These figures show an increase in four of the classes, and a decrease in the rest.

Details of suits disposed of: High Court.

The following table exhibits the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year 1894 as compared with the year 1893:—

		1893.	1894.
Disposed of without trial		349	318
Compromised		105	126
Decreed on confession		15	5
Decreed *ex-parte*		456	446
Dismissed *ex-parte*		297	281
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff	3	*6
	,, defendant	.....	*2
With contest	For plaintiff	196	148
	,, defendant	71	66
Total ...		1,489	1,390

* These suits were regarded in the statement from the High Court, Original Side, as disposed of, when they were referred to arbitration.

There were 1,248 suits pending at the end of the year 1894 against 1,231 pending at the close of the year 1893.

Mofussil Courts.

The following table exhibits the manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Presidency Small Cause Court during the year 1894 as compared with the preceding year:—

		1893.	1894.
Disposed of without trial		20,063	19,416
Compromised		38,338	39,848
Decreed on confession		23,166	24,065
Decreed *ex-parte*		63,823	66,935
Dismissed *ex-parte*		2,295	1,927
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff	1,091	1,363
	,, defendant	70	59
With contest	For plaintiff	39,768	40,754
	,, defendant	10,542	10,140
Total ...		199,156	204,507

There were 34,469 suits pending at the close of the year 1894 as compared with 32,480 pending at the end of the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year:— Duration of suits.

Class of Courts.	Average number of days during which Suits lasted.			
	1893.		1894.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	159·	61·	132·	68·
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts	130·050	51·215	132·346	57·330
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	48·051	21·309	17·54	17·45
Mámlatdárs' Courts	23·445	14·139	45·918	102·560
Small Cause Courts	76·41	46·218	76·37	45·33
District Courts	259·	117·713	276·616	128·336
High Court	322·112	300·336	335·546	301·744
Presidency Small Cause Courts	41·6	36·3	42·9	31·7

The average duration of suits increased in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, of Mámlatdárs, in the District Courts and in the High Court, while it decreased in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. In the Courts of Jághirdárs and Inámdárs it decreased in the case of contested suits but increased in the case of uncontested ones. In the Presidency Small Couse Courts it increased in the case of contested suits but decreased in the case of uncontested ones. In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts it decreased in the case of uncontested suits but remained almost the same in the case of contested ones. Of the 1,248 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 757 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 34,469 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 11,738 had been instituted for more than three months.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 20,333 miscellaneous cases out of 24,173 which came before them, leaving 3,840 pending at the close of the year. Miscellaneous suits.

The total number of appeals before all the appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to 11,439, of which 4,966 were disposed of and 6,473 remained pending at the end of the year. The following table gives the number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years:— Appeals.

	1893.			1894.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court.						
Original Side	62	48	50	56	49	57
Appellate Side — First Appeals	202	177	260	215	260	215
Appellate Side — Second do.	980	867	1,036	836	800	1,072
Sadar Court in Sind — First Appeals	32	27	30	32	31	31
Sadar Court in Sind — Second do.	38	38	13	27	22	18
District Courts.						
Ahmedábád (including Kaira and Panch Mahals)	457	231	563	513	384	692
Surat	125	133	129	109	109	129
Broach	72	86	242	82	99	225
Khándesh	270	283	127	287	283	131
Thána (including Kolába)	408	439	302	384	321	365
Násik	231	129	162	173	173	162
Ahmednagar	255	199	263	266	358	171
Poona	266	197	120	239	128	231
Sholápur-Bijápur	349	333	439	428	245	622
Sátára	392	471	298	434	275	457
Belgaum	269	228	298	348	250	396
Dhárwár	394	484	305	342	243	404
Ratnágiri	642	779	543	605	548	600
Kánara	213	152	163	210	141	232
Karáchi	36	30	13	36	28	21
Hyderábád	104	109	58	94	64	88
Shikárpur	182	201	146	160	153	153
Thar and Párkar	10	9	1	2	2	1

The number of appeals filed during the year 1894 on the Original Side of the High Court was 56 as compared with 62 in the preceding year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of first appeals rose from 202 in the year 1893 to 215, but the number of second appeals fell from 980 to 836 during the year under report. The Sadar Court in Sind shows a decrease of 11 in the number of second appeals, and the number of first appeals is the same as in the preceding year. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including those in Sind) rose from 4,675 in 1893 to 4,712 during the year 1894. The districts of Sholápur-Bijápur, Belgaum, Ahmedábád, Sátára, Khándesh, Ahmed-

nagar and Broach show an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year 1894, it being most marked in the districts of Sholápur-Bijápur and Belgaum, while those of Násik, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Poona, Thána (including Kolába), Shikárpur, Surat, Hyderábád, Thar and Párkar and Kánara show a decrease. The number of appeals filed in the district of Karáchi is the same as in the preceding year. The arrears in all the District Courts increased from 4,172 at the end of 1893 to 5,080 at the end of the year under report. There was an increase in the districts of Sholápur-Bijápur (183), Sátára (159), Ahmedábád (129), Poona (111), Dhárwár (99), Belgaum (98), Kánara (69), Thána (including Kolába) (63), Ratnágiri (57), Hyderábád (30), Karáchi (8), Shikárpur (7), and Khándesh (4), and a decrease in those of Ahmednagar (92) and Broach (17). The arrears in the districts of Surat, Násik and Thar and Párkar are the same as in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals to the District Court increased from 304·8 days in 1893 to 368·2 days in 1894. In the High Court there were 106 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side, including 18 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, 5 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, while in 20 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 16 modified, in 6 reversed and in 2 cases they were remanded. There were 57 such appeals and references pending at the end of the year. From the Mofussil Courts there were 475 appeals from original decrees of which 260 were disposed of. The number of second appeals before the High Court was 1,872 against 1,903 in 1893. Of these, 800 were decided, leaving 1,072 pending. The Sadar Court in Sind decided 31 first and 22 second appeals out of 62 and 40 before the Court. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts was 8,884 including 797 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers as compared with 8,665 in the year 1893. Of these 3,804 were decided and 5,080 left pending. There were 223 miscellaneous appeals before the appellate Courts of which 154 were disposed of as against 166 out of 225 in 1893. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 220 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 6 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 2 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, one for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage under Act IV of 1869, 4 under the Bombay Act III of 1876, 1 under the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, 1 under the Limitation Act III of 1877, 1 under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, and 1 under the Bombay Municipal Act II of 1884. There were left pending at the close of the year 96 such applications and references.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 283,704 as compared with 278,204 in the year 1893. These were dealt with as follows:—

In 38,499 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 49,128 do. in part.
138,951 applications were wholly infructuous, 339 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal, and 53,021 remained pending at the close of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,867 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,738 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1893 were 3,640 and 1,809 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 49,01,812 as compared with Rs. 1,03,67,618 in the preceding year.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the Mofussil amounted to 432 as compared with 377 in 1893, 326 in 1892, 354 in 1891 and 296 in 1890. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 59 as against 47 in 1893. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter XXI, there were 624 applications presented as against 695 in 1893 and 685 in 1892.

Inspections: quality of work done.

During the year under report six of the District Judges, one Assistant Judge F. P., and one Assistant Judge inspected 20 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections were on the whole satisfactory. In most districts the pressure of civil appeals, the early disposal of which is most important, leaves the District Judges but little time for administrative duties.

Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution and executed by the Collectors of districts during the year 1894:—

Divisions.	Number of Decrees for disposal.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number returned to Civil Courts (included in column 5).	Balance.	Remarks.
	Balance on 1st January 1894.	Received during 1894.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division	(a) 2,079	(b) 1,490	(c) 3,569	(c) 2,107	347	1,462	(a) includes 424 cases under section 323 (2) d. (b) includes 66 do. (c) includes 490 do.
Central ,, ...	3,042	3,608	6,650	3,018	652	3,632	
Southern ,, ...	9	19	28	19	12	9	
Sind	196	405	601	291	23	304	
Total ...	5,326.	5,522	10,848	5,441	1,034	5,407	

Sind appears in this table for the first time this year, as the system was only extended to that Province in August 1893. Last year in the Presidency proper there were altogether 9,867 decrees for disposal, of which 4,145 were disposed of.

Northern Division. Of the 2,107 decrees disposed of in the Northern Division, 876 or 41·5 per cent. were settled by mutual agreement as compared with 796 or 43 per cent. in 1893. The cases disposed of by sale of property were 390 or 18 per cent. as against 315 or 17 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of decrees disposed of by mutual agreement was lowest in Ahmedábád (22 per cent.) and highest in the Panch Maháls (68 per cent.). The proportion executed by sale was highest in Thána (30 per cent.) and lowest in Ahmedábád (5·7 per cent.).

Central Division. In the Central Division 1,641 decrees were settled by mutual agreement, being a decrease of 162 on the previous year's figure, the percentage remaining nearly stationary at 54·5. The area of Government land sold was 7,766 acres, bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 6,801 against 8,400 acres with an assessment of Rs. 7,441 in 1893. The price realised by the sale of Government land, including the amount of the mortgage liens, was Rs. 1,35,074. The price realised by the sale varied between 38 times the assessment in Poona and 16 times the assessment in Násik. The proportion of decrees executed by sale was highest in the Khándesh district (27·6 per cent.) and lowest in Sholápur (13·7 per cent.).

Southern Division. Bijápur continued to be the only district in the Southern Division in which the provisions of Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code were in force. One hundred and seventy-six acres of Government land were sold at an average of 30·6 times the assessment. Only one decree was settled by mutual agreement out of the 19 disposed of.

Sind. In Sind, of 297 decrees disposed of, 202 were settled by mutual agreement and 71 by sale. In those settled by mutual agreement, Rs. 7,074 or 9 per cent. was remitted by creditors. Altogether 1,220 acres of Government land assessed at Rs. 3,286 were sold for Rs. 21,152. The price obtained varied from 24·2 times the assessment in Shikárpur to 4·6 times in Hyderábád.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879.

Judges and Courts. In the 37 tálukas within the four districts to which the Act applies there were altogether 28 ordinary and additional Subordinate Judges as in the previous year.

Suits generally. The number of fresh proceedings of all kinds, including suits before Munsifs and applications to Conciliators during the year, as compared with the numbers for 1892 and 1893, will be seen from the following table:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Suits in the Courts	15,624	15,932	17,144
Suits before Village Munsifs	7,761	7,665	6,687
Applications to Conciliators	23,957	24,795	23,967
Total ...	47,342	48,392	47,798

Of the 17,144 suits filed in the Courts, 10,975 or 64 per cent. fell under Chapter II of the Act, the percentages for the two previous years being 63·1 and 63·6. The number of suits against non-agriculturists falling under clause (*x*) of Section 3 of the Act was 441 against 531 in the preceding year. Taking suits under all the clauses together, the total of purely agriculturists' cases fell from 38·1 to 36·7 per cent., while non-agriculturist cases rose from 61·9 to 63·3 per cent.

Redemption suits. During the year under report 309 redemption suits under Chapter II and 307 outside that chapter, in all 616 suits, were instituted against 669 in 1893 and 810 in 1892, showing a falling off of 7·8 per cent. on last year's number.

Suits by mortgagees. Suits under Section 3, clause (*y*), rose from 844 to 881, of which, as in 1892 and 1893, about 48 per cent. came from the Sátára district.

Summary procedure. The summary procedure laid down in Section 9 was, as usual, not followed in most of the Courts. Out of 700 cases below Rs. 10 in value, which were disposed of during the year, the summary procedure was only adopted in 10.

Consent suits. The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 456 out of 1,190 such suits disposed of. This gives a proportion of 38·3 per cent. against 36·2 per cent. in 1893 and 40 per cent. in 1892. Out of the remaining 734 suits, there was no occasion to ask consent in 263 cases, and consent though asked was refused in 471 cases or 39·5 per cent. against 40·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Disposal of suits under Chapter II. In the beginning of the year the total arrears of all kinds of suits were 6,096, and the institutions were 17,144. The total for disposal was 23,240, out of which 16,575 suits were disposed of, leaving 6,665 suits as the balance at the end of the year. The arrears of suits under Chapter II were 2,569. These figures do not correspond with the balance shown in the previous year (2,583); but the difference is accounted for by the Subordinate Judges as being due to cases which were found on enquiry not to fall under Chapter II. The institutions under Chapter II were 10,975, and the total for disposal was 13,544, out of which 10,762 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,782 at the end of the year. All the districts except Sátára showed an

increase in arrears, the total being 8·2 per cent. The following statement summarises the results for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

Classification of Disposals.	1893.	1894.
Total disposal ...	9,761	10,762
Plaint returned	14	14
Dismissed for default	790	758
Decided *ex-parte*	551	503
Admitted	1,880	2,200
Contested	6,518	6,693
Awarded in whole	2,006	2,227
Awarded in part	983	1,006
Rejected	529	460
Abated or dismissed	39	15
Compromised	2,774	3,391
Withdrawn	177	177
Disposed of by arbitration	1	4
By transfer	17	7
Total	9,761	10,762

It will be seen from this statement that the total disposals under Chapter II were 213 less than the institutions and 1,001 more than the disposals of last year.

Comparing the results with those of 1893, and excluding cases in which the plaint was returned or the suit abated or was disposed of by arbitration or transfer, the remaining suits were disposed of as follows :—

Classification of Disposals.	1894.	1893.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Decided *ex-parte*	4·7	5·7
Withdrawn	1·6	1·8
Compromised	31·5	28·5
Admitted	20·4	19·3
Contested	34·3	36·0

Contested cases, agriculturist and non-agriculturist, numbered respectively 1,630 and 2,063 against 1,328 and 2,190 last year.

Suits of which past history was examined.

The enquiry into the past history of suits under Sections 12 to 14 was made in 347 cases against 428 in the year 1893. This gives a proportion of 10·6 per cent. on the total number of suits affected and of 26·7 per cent. on the number of contested suits, as against 13·5 and 32·2 per cent. respectively last year. In 2,227 (or 60·3 per cent.) out of 3,693 contested suits the plaintiffs' claims were allowed in full, in 1,006 cases or 27·2 per cent. they were allowed in part, and in 460 cases or 12·5 per cent. they were rejected. The percentages for last year were 57, 27·9, and 15·1 respectively.

Disposal of redemption suits.

Including arrears (416) and new institutions (616), there was a total of 1,032 redemption suits for disposal, including those falling under Chapter II. In the previous year the total was 1,212. Out of the total number of suits for disposal, 563 suits were disposed of during the year under report as against 775 in 1893, and the balance of undisposed-of suits was 469 against 437 in 1893. Out of 563 suits disposed of, the claims were rejected in 92 cases, and they were dismissed, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 145 cases. The rejections were thus 16·3 per cent. as against 18 per cent. in 1893, and the dismissals were 25·8 per cent. against 32·8 per cent. in the previous year. The two together made up 42·1 per cent. as against 50·8 per cent. in the previous year. Mortgage claims amounting in all to Rs. 1,04,520 were settled at Rs. 77,044, showing an abatement of Rs. 27,476 or 26·3 per cent., as against 27·5 per cent. in 1893. The Conciliators in the four districts settled 61 claims in which the mortgage-debt amounted to Rs. 18,363 and the sum awarded was Rs. 17,377. In one case the debt was held to be satisfied without payment. In all, the Subordinate Judges and the Conciliators settled a mortgage-debt of Rs. 1,22,883 for Rs. 94,421 in the course of the year under report. In 1893 the debt settled was Rs. 1,36,285, and in 1892 Rs. 1,44,338. The decrease in the year under report is apparently due to the decrease in the institutions. The total mortgage-debt thus settled by the Courts and the Conciliators in the course of the last 15 years exceeded 40 lákhs of rupees, and a settlement was effected for 28½ lákhs of rupees.

Execution of decrees.

The following table shows the measure of success obtained in the recovery of instalments on applications for execution made in the past two years under decrees granting instalments :—

Years.	Amount claimed in old applications in arrears.	Amount claimed in applications filed during the year.	Total claimed.	Amount claimed in applications in which satisfaction was obtained in full or in part.	Amount claimed in applications wholly infructuous.	Amount actually realised.	Amount claimed in applications which remained pending at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893	1,72,442	5,06,917	6,79,359	1,58,231	3,29,813	98,352	1,91,315
1894	1,19,580	4,93,782	6,83,362	1,70,599	2,82,521	1,29,049	2,30,242

Including the applications in which execution was obtained in full or in part, and the decrees in which payments were voluntarily made, the proportion of cases in which instalment decrees were satisfied rose from 67 per cent. in 1893 to 74·6 per cent. in the year under report. The proportion of the sums paid voluntarily to the total claimed in applications disposed of by partial or complete satisfaction rose from 40 to 44·2 per cent. during the year.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II in all Courts was 3 months and 20 days against 3 months and 18 days in 1893.

Costs.

The total value of suits in 1894 was Rs. 6,31,931 against Rs. 5,52,268 in 1893. The total cost amounted to Rs. 77,055 against Rs. 70,918, giving a cost per Rs. 100 of Rs. 12-3-1 against Rs. 12-13-5. The proportion was lowest in Sholápur as in 1892 and 1893, and highest in Sátára.

Village Munsifs.

At the beginning of the year there were 88 and at the end 87 village Munsifs. The number of suits instituted before them was 6,687 against 7,665 in 1893. Including arrears, there were 6,980 suits for disposal, and of these 6,705 were decided.

Conciliators.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 228 Conciliators, out of whom 14 died, 4 resigned, the appointments of two Conciliators were cancelled without resignation, and 15 new appointments were made, bringing the total number at the end of the year to 223. The number of applications made to them in 1894 was 23,967, showing a decrease of 828 or 3·3 per cent. over the figures for the previous year (24,795).

At the beginning of the year the arrears were 3,231, and the balance at the end of the year was 3,459. The disposals in all were 23,968 as against 25,302 in 1893. The total number of applications presented to the Conciliators involved claims of the value of Rs. 30 lákhs against 33 lákhs in 1893, 31 lákhs in 1892, and 32 lákhs in 1891. Agreements were effected in 4,333 cases under Section 44 as in the previous year. The agreements effected represented a proportion of 18·1 per cent. on the total number of applications disposed of as against 17·1 per cent. in 1893 and 18·5 per cent. in 1892. These agreements related to claims valued at 5½ lákhs of rupees against 6¼ lákhs in 1893, 6⅓ lákhs in 1892 and 5⅔ lákhs in 1891. The settlement was effected at Rs. 4,50,861, showing an abatement of 19·3 per cent. against 22 per cent. in the previous year. Conciliation failed in 11,632 cases or 48·5 per cent. as against 49 per cent. in the previous year. In five cases out of six the reason of the failure to conciliate was the failure of the parties to attend; and agreements were effected in two out of every three cases in which both parties appeared. The following table compares the disposal of applications with the results for the previous year:—

Year.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Struck off in default.	Agreements effected (Section 44).	Conciliation failed.
1893	1,670	6,764	4,333	12,376
Per cent.	6·6	26·7	17·7	49
1894	1,537	6,342	4,333	11,632
Per cent.	6·4	26·4	18·7	48·5

Refund system.

The system of refunding half the court-fees in cases against agriculturists, when settled amicably at the first hearing, was in force in 11 tálukas where the conciliation system did not obtain. The reports of the Subordinate Judges show that certificates were issued in 523 as against 418 cases in 1893, and the amount refunded was Rs. 960 as against Rs. 547. There is thus an improvement under this head in the number of cases amicably settled.

Revision.

The records of 81 per cent. of the suits decided under Chapter II by the lower Courts were examined by the Special Judge and his Assistants against 57 last year. Including arrears, the number of applications for revision was 635, and of these, 472 cases were decided. Decrees were confirmed in 323 cases and reversed in 47 cases against 305 and 43 respectively in 1893.

Deeds executed by agriculturists.

The following table shows the number and value of sale-deeds, mortgage-bonds, and money-bonds executed during the past two years:—

Year.	Number of Sale-deeds.	Value of Sale-deeds.	Number of Mortgages.	Value of Mortgages.	Number of simple Bonds.	Value of simple Bonds.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894	20,847	28,60,892	54,059	56,87,269	25,432	16,38,169
1893	21,255	28,93,201	57,487	58,79,351	28,598	16,54,027

Though in the year under report mortgages have decreased in a larger proportion than sales, the remark in the last year's report seems on the whole to be still true that mortgage-deeds have increased since 1885 both in number and value in a larger proportion than sale-deeds.

Registration.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

Deeds registered.

During the year 1894-95 there have been 198,437 registrations recorded against 193,303 in 1893-94, the increase of 5,134 transactions being equivalent to 2·65 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 169,590 to 174,220, and optional registrations from 23,713 to 24,217.

The first named class therefore shows an increase of 4,630 transactions or 2·73 per cent, and the last named of 504 or 2·12 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review was 13·90 against 13·98 during the preceding year.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-six wills were registered in 1894-95 against 1,483 in 1893-94, exhibiting an increase of 53 or 3·57 per cent, 37 wills were deposited, 14 withdrawn from deposit, 2 opened and 4 removed for record in Court, against 40 deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 17 opened, and 11 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. No authority to adopt was registered in 1894-95, nor in the previous year.

Values and fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 10,28,00,115 against Rs. 8,91,38,949 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 1,36,61,166. Exclusive of wills and 867 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1894-95 was Rs. 524-6-4 against Rs. 466-13-7 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee has been Re. 1-12-4 during 1894-95 against Re. 1-11-7 during 1893-94.

District increases and decreases.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in 18 districts, and a decrease in 7, viz. Broach, Kolába, Thána, Poona, Dhárwár, Hyderábád and the Upper Sind Frontier, while in Kaira the number of registrations remained stationary.

Refusals to register.

There were 465 refusals to register during the year under review against 470 in 1893-94.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report on the ground of insufficiency of stamp was 315 against 336 in 1893-94. In 78 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 191 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 46 cases awaited disposal at the close of the year.

Offices.

At the close of the year there were 26 Registry and 220 Sub-Registry Offices in existence, as in the previous year.

Inspections.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 13 Registry and 16 Sub-Registry Offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 22 Sub-Registry Offices and the general indexes of one district, the Inspector, 2nd Division, 28 Sub-Registry Offices and the general indexes of one district, the Inspector, 3rd Division, 15 Sub-Registry Offices and the general indexes of one district, and the Inspector, 4th or Sind Division, 32 Sub-Registry Offices and the general indexes of three districts. The Registrars in all carried out 174 examinations of Sub-Registry Offices, and 133 Sub-Registry Offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Prosecutions.

There was no offence committed under Section 81 of the Registration Act during the year under report. Out of 16 persons charged with offences under Section 82 of the same statute eleven were convicted and five acquitted.

Receipts.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 5,67,690) show an increase of Rs. 25,219 over the receipts (Rs. 5,42,471) for 1893-94. The result is due to the increase in the number of registrations.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year decreased by the sum of Rs. 1,538 compared with that of the previous year. This result is due to the issues of books and forms in the preceding year having to a considerable extent covered the departmental requirements of the year under review.

Financial results.

The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,88,937 and if the surplus (Rs. 9,736) derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1894-95 amounts to Rs. 2,98,673. In 1893-94 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 2,69,417.

Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

This Act is in operation in the four Dakkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Number of registrations.

There were in all 142,575 registrations during the year 1894-95, against 139,512 during the preceding year, the increase of 3,063 transactions being equivalent to 2·19 per cent. There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the three districts of Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Poona and a decrease in the Sátára District. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1894-95, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in numbers and the ratio of increase or decrease in each district :—

Districts.	Number of documents in 1893-94.	Number of documents in 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio.
					Per cent.
Ahmednagar	36,086	38,061	1,975	...	5·47
Poona	52,248	52,760	512	...	·97
Sátára	36,319	36,197	...	122	·03
Sholapur	14,859	15,557	698	...	4·69
Total ...	139,512	142,575	3,185	122	...

Taking the four districts together, it is found that in transactions relating to immoveable property there was an increase of 5,582, the number having risen from 104,331 in 1893-94 to 1,09,913 in 1894-95. Registrations under the head of moveables show a falling off of 2,519 transactions, the number having decreased from 35,181 in 1893-94 to 32,662 in 1894-95. Results in the two main classes of deeds.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1894-95, 5,840 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions against 6,111 deeds of the same nature executed during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 271. Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

In the immoveable class in the case of sales, mortgages, leases and other deeds relating to land alone, there were registered in all in the past year 47,169 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 52,403 between agriculturists and moneylenders against 44,311 in the one and 50,945 in the other case during the preceding year. Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and agriculturists and sávkárs.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 75,33,421 in the year under report against Rs. 73,06,840 in the previous year. The average value per transaction, taking the results as a whole, amounted to Rs. 52-13-4 against Rs. 52-5-11, showing an increase of Re. 0-7-5. Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of deeds and of copies granted, &c., during the past year was Rs. 53,732 against Rs. 52,185 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 1,547. Fee receipts.

The expenditure during the year under the several heads of charge amounted to Rs. 58,219 against Rs. 58,815 during the year 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 596. The net financial result, taking into account Rs. 2,698, being the value of books and forms supplied by the Government Central Press, is a deficit of Rs. 7,185 during the year under report against Rs. 10,856 in the year 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,671. Expenditure.

During the year under report the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps visited and examined the offices of 3 táluka village Registrars. The Registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur carried out the examinations of 27, 35, 24 and 6 offices respectively. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 7 and the Inspector of the 3rd Division examined 11 offices. The Inspectors of village registry offices of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur examined 50, 46, 60 and 28 offices respectively, some of these offices being visited by the Inspectors more than once during the year. Revenue officers have collectively during the year under report carried out 76 examinations of village registry offices. Inspections.

Summary of results under both systems of Registration during the year.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1894-95. In all 341,012 documents, including 1,536 wills, were registered; of these, excluding wills, 301,715 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 10,52,81,753, and 37,761 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 50,51,783; total stated value Rs. 11,03,33,536. The gross expenditure under both systems, including a hypothetical charge of Rs. 18,963 for books and forms, amounted to Rs. 3,39,670 and the gross receipts to Rs. 6,21,421. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounts to Rs. 2,81,751. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies Act amounts to Rs. 9,736, and therefore for the year 1894-95 the total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources stands at Rs. 2,91,487.

Joint Stock Companies.

The number of documents of all descriptions registered during the year under report was 622 against 656 in the year preceding. The number 622 includes the memoranda and articles of association of 30 companies and 5 societies newly registered, as also 18 returns received under section 4 of Act XXI of 1860. The principal cause of decrease is the diminution of the number of companies who changed their places of business during the year under report, the decrease under this head alone amounting to 35. Registration.

The subjoined table exhibits the financial result for the year under report in comparison with that of its predecessor. The surplus of the present year amounts to Rs. 2,499 over last year, which in its turn exceeded the year before by Rs. 1,505 :— Financial results.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	8,273	10,781
Expenditure	1,037	1,046
Surplus ...	7,236	9,735

The increase is roughly due to—

	Rs.
(1) Registration of new companies	2,000
(2) Do. of resolutions increasing capital	500
Total ...	2,500

New Companies.

Thirty companies were started during the year. Of these two mills replaced others which went into liquidation during the year.

Capital.

Seven companies increased their capital during the year, and the nominal and paid-up capital of one has been reduced by order of the Court.

On March 31st, 1895, there were 277 companies (including the newly registered) carrying on business against 256 in 1893-94. Nine companies went into liquidation, and 11, which were in liquidation, were finally dissolved in the year under report.

Nature of Companies.

The following table shows the nature of business of the several companies with their nominal and paid-up capitals. Paid-up capitals of some of the companies newly registered have not been shown, as the summaries of capitals and lists of shareholders of the companies had not been received till the close of the year 1894-95 :—

No.	Nature of business of Company.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Banking, Loan and Insurance...	14	34,75,000	3,80,428
2	Do. do. new	7	20,000	.....
3	Trading	44	1,88,95,100	1,43,86,713
4	Do. new	4	1,66,000	735
5	Mills and Presses	168	10,36,83,555	8,40,09,674
6	Do. new	15	58,05,625	.....
7	Planting	3	1,10,000	69,790
8	Mining and Quarrying	1	8,82,000	8,69,379
9	Ice Manufacture	4	12,27,500	9,08,155
10	Do. new	1	30,000	.....
11	Others	13	76,55,000	74,63,695
12	Do. new	3	5,00,000	.....
	Total ...	277	14,24,49,780	10,80,88,569

Local Boards' Administration.

Northern Division.

There are 6 District and 40 Táluka Local Boards in the Northern Division. The former are presided over by the Collectors of the respective districts and the latter by Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of tálukas. The total number of members constituting the several Boards was 728, the same number as in the preceding year; of these, 11 were ex-officio, 390 nominated and 327 elected. The number of official and non-official members was 186 and 542 against 182 and 546 respectively in the preceding year. Of the total members, 36 were Europeans and 692 Natives. The triennial term of the Local Boards in the Ahmedábád, Surat, Thána, Kaira and Panch Maháls districts expired during the year and fresh elections were consequently held. No elections were held in the Panch Maháls District as the franchise has not been extended to that district in consequence of the backward condition of its people. The total number of meetings held by the several Boards was 232 as compared with 223 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 8·08 against 7·95 last year. The total income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 11,39,282 against Rs. 12,98,113 of the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,58,831. Adding to the total income the opening balance of Rs. 8,99,681, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,38,963 against Rs. 21,42,155 in the preceding year. The following are the principal items of the revenue of the several Boards:—Provincial rates (One Anna Local Fund Cess) Rs. 6,31,144, Education Rs. 33,916, Medical Rs. 20,758, Civil Works Rs. 1,91,624, Contributions (certain items of Provincial revenues ceded to the Local Boards and grants towards schools, &c.) Rs. 2,17,884, Cattle Pound Receipts Rs. 26,322. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-2-6 and that of income (excluding balance) was Re. 0-4-7 against Re. 0-3-2 and Re. 0-5-4 respectively last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,25,414 as compared with Rs. 12,48,414 in the previous year. The following are the chief items of expenditure:—Administration (office establishment) Rs. 28,033, Education Rs. 4,02,110, Medical (including vaccination charges) Rs. 64,109, Miscellaneous Rs. 13,470, Civil Works (construction and repairs of roads and buildings, improvement of water-supply, &c.) Rs. 7,72,209, Debt and Interest Rs. 33,458. Of the total amount shown under the head "Civil Works," Rs. 3,03,960 were spent on works executed by civil agency and Rs. 4,68,249 on works executed by the agency of the Public Works Department as compared with Rs. 3,19,310 and Rs. 4,04,690 in the preceding year. Rs. 4,45,634 as against Rs. 4,09,462 were expended on the construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure on "water-supply" amounted to Rs. 1,75,737 as against Rs. 1,78,215 in the preceding year. Rs. 25,951 were expended on the construction of 38 new tanks, while Rs. 72,333 were spent on 271 new wells and troughs. The expenditure on improving the existing sources of water-supply amounted to Rs. 77,452. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,13,549.

Central Division.

The constitution of the 6 District and 66 Táluka Local Boards in the Central Division remained unchanged during the year. The total income during the year as compared

with that of the previous year, shows a net increase of Rs. 18,460, the figures for the two years being Rs. 14,64,999 and Rs. 14,46,539 respectively. As usual "Provincial Rates," "Police," "Civil Works" and "Contributions" were the principal items of revenue. The incidence of taxation per head of population remained unchanged at 2 annas 1 pie. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,33,916 against Rs. 13,94,757 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,39,159, the largest items appearing under "Education" and "Civil Works" as usual. The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 9,62,209 and Rs. 8,93,292 respectively against Rs. 9,10,427 and Rs. 9,62,209 in the previous year. The amount expended on the improvement of water-supply was less than that spent last year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 97,432 and Rs. 1,15,098 respectively. The expenditure on the improvement of village sites shows a small increase.

Southern Division.

There were in the Southern Division, as in the preceding year, 6 District and 50 Táluka Local Boards; but the number of members on them fell from 900 to 898 owing to two seats on the Táluka Local Board of Vengurla in Ratnágiri being vacant at the close of the year. A noticeable event of the year was the occurrence of the fourth triennial elections in all the districts in the Division. There are only 6 Táluka Local Boards, all in the Kánara District, from which the franchise has been withheld on account of the backward condition of the local population. All the other Boards are composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. The total number of meetings held by District and Táluka Boards showed an increase of 38, as compared with the number held in 1893-94. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,44,725. The income of the Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 11,54,929 against Rs. 11,32,430 in the year preceding. Of the total income, more than 50 per cent. was derived from the One Anna Local Fund Cess. The incidence of the one anna cess per head of population was 2 annas and 2 pies, and that of the total income 3 annas and 10 pies. The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,77,816 against Rs. 11,05,612 in 1893-94. Rs. 4,29,662 were spent on "Education," Rs. 5,98,758 on "Civil Works," and Rs. 51,748 on "Medical Objects." The money laid out on water-supply amounted to Rs. 1,38,816 against Rs. 88,690 in the preceding year. Twenty-three new tanks, 159 wells, 35 school-houses, 15 chávdis, 16 rest-houses, and 3 miscellaneous buildings were constructed during the year under report. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 6,05,728.

Sind.

There was no change in the number of Local Boards during the year under report, there being 5 District and 46 Táluka Local Boards in the Province. The District Boards continue to be presided over by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts, and the Táluka Boards by the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of the tálukas. The third triennial term of all the District and Táluka Boards in all except the Karáchi District having expired, they were reconstituted during the year. The total number of members of which the several Boards were constituted was 659 against 654 in the previous year. Of the former 367 were nominated, 284 elected and 8 ex-officio. Of the total number 131 were officials. The total number of meetings held by the several Boards during the year was 405 against 358 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 6·65 against 6·43 in the previous year. The total income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 8,44,208 as against Rs. 8,40,020, showing an increase of Rs. 4,188. The balance at the credit of the Boards from the preceding year was Rs. 3,89,679, and the sum available for expenditure Rs. 12,33,888 against Rs. 12,01,978. The principal source of income was the "Local one-anna cess" (known as Provincial Rates). The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,63,623 as compared with Rs. 5,01,847. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-2-11 as contrasted with Re. 0-3-2 in the previous year. The incidence of the entire income was the same as last year, viz. Re. 0-5-4. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,88,385 as compared with Rs. 8,12,298 in the preceding year. The largest expenditure occurred under "Education" and "Civil Works." The expenditure incurred on the improvement of water-supply amounted to Rs. 34,587 against Rs. 28,687 during the previous year. Besides this Rs. 3,181 were spent in connection with the improvement and conservancy of villages and towns, &c. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 3,45,503.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Financial.

The opening balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances, and other adjustment items was Rs. 35,47,236, or Rs. 15,97,236 in excess of the budget estimate. Of this large excess, however, Rs. 5,12,459 were on account of the unexpended balances of the grants for 1893-94 and previous years, which had to be renewed for expenditure in 1894-95, and Rs. 9,03,991 represented the value of reserve stock, the available net surplus being thus reduced to Rs. 1,80,786. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 65,39,373 or Rs. 4,64,873 more than the estimate, but Rs. 2,23,322 less than the revenue of the preceding year, when credit was taken for Rs. 4,58,699 as the net premia received on the issue of different municipal loans between 1888-89 and 1893-94. Thus the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 1,00,86,609. The principal items of increase as compared with the estimate were—

Items.	Increase.
	Rs.
Property Taxes—	
General Tax	32,711
Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	88,265
Halálkhor Tax, including receipts for special service...	81,557
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees	10,232
Town Duties	1,14,542
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	18,348
Market receipts	10,806
Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous ...	1,08,412
Total ...	4,64,873

Deducting Rs. 5,332 the net excess realization of interest on the investments of sinking fund, &c., which amount was invested, the net excess income was Rs. 4,59,541. In framing the budget estimates for 1895-96, a sum of Rs. 46,000 under the head of "Interest and profits on investments of surplus loan and other balances" was taken credit for; and deducting that amount, as also Rs. 17,177 on account of additional grants sanctioned during the past year in excess of the amount reserved for that purpose in the budget for 1895-96, there remained an unappropriated balance of Rs. 3,96,364.

Compared with the actuals of the preceding year, there were slight decreases under the heads of General Tax (Rs. 1,114), Town Duties (Rs. 8,713), Garden receipts (Rs. 1,338), Miscellaneous fines (Rs. 480), Miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 8,358), and Savings (Rs. 988), Interest and profits on investments of surplus loan and other balances (Rs. 33,952), and profit on the Municipal Workshops (Rs. 801).

The total sanctioned grants during the year amounted to Rs. 70,13,631. Of this sum, Rs. 62,57,211 were on account of the budget sanction, Rs. 4,04,816 for lapsed grants renewed and Rs. 3,51,604 for additional grants. Of the above total of Rs. 70,13,631, Rs. 63,73,486 were expended, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 6,40,145. Out of this, Rs. 50,000 on account of anticipated savings were appropriated when the budget estimates for the current year were framed. Rs. 3,86,246 have been, or will have to be appropriated for the renewal of unexpended grants for 1894-95 and Rs. 97,971 for the renewal of balances of grants for 1893-94 and previous years. The balance left available for further appropriation was therefore Rs. 1,05,928.

The balances actually available on 1st April last for future requirements, exclusive of the value of reserve stock on hand, were as under:—Workable closing balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances and other adjustments items, Rs. 37,13,124; *less* unexpended balances of grants for previous years above referred to, Rs. 4,84,218 and amount appropriated in the Budget for 1895-96, Rs. 18,25,000: total Rs. 23,09,218, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,03,906. Deducting from this the value of reserve stock (Rs. 9,14,284) the balance actually available was Rs. 4,89,622.

The following tables show the main heads of revenue and expenditure as compared with the estimates for 1894-95 and the actuals for 1893-94.

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95 as compared with actuals for 1893-94.		Actuals for 1894-95 as compared with estimates for 1894-95.	
				More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property Taxes—							
General Tax	18,59,825	18,26,000	18,58,711	...	1,114	32,711	...
Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue ...	12,86,828	13,00,000	13,88,265	1,01,437	...	88,265	...
Halálkhor Tax, including receipts for special service ...	5,82,026	6,00,000	6,81,557	99,531	...	81,557	...
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees ...	3,51,175	3,45,850	3,56,082	4,907	...	10,232	...
Town Duties	8,97,256	7,74,000	8,88,542	...	8,714	1,14,542	...
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,30,579	3,30,750	3,49,098	18,519	...	18,348	...
Market Receipts	3,62,132	3,65,600	3,76,406	14,274	...	10,806	...
Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous	6,34,174	5,32,300	6,40,712	6,538	...	1,08,412	...
Total ...	63,03,995	60,74,500	65,39,373	2,45,205	9,828	4,64,873	...
			Deduct ...	9,828			
				2,35,377			
Net Premia received on the different Municipal Loans raised between 1888-89 and 1893-94 ...	4,58,699	...	...	...	4,58,699		
			Deduct more ...		2,35,377		
Total. ...	67,62,695	60,74,500	65,39,373	...	2,23,322	4,64,873	...

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95 as compared with the actuals for 1893-94.		Actuals for 1894-95 as compared with the estimates for 1894-95.	
				More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence	2,29,517	2,19,416	2,11,621	...	17,896	...	7,795
Assessment and Collection Department	2,42,413	2,63,347	2,47,771	5,358	...	...	15,571
Fire Brigade	1,06,314	1,17,539	1,14,144	7,830	...	...	3,396
Public Gardens	2,80,453	1,24,850	93,969	...	1,86,484	...	30,881
Public Works, Ordinary	14,14,096	16,51,421	15,10,047	95,952	...	...	1,41,374
Do. New	1,27,607	2,99,984	1,57,287	29,680	...	...	1,42,696
Public Health Department	13,39,614	14,02,872	13,70,168	30,554	...	...	32,704
Municipal Debt	21,27,457	22,52,378	20,26,571	...	1,00,887	...	2,25,807
Police	3,30,272	4,01,625	3,74,022	43,750	...	...	27,603
Education	88,015	89,435	87,290	...	725	...	2,145
Hospitals and Dispensaries	52,477	62,143	61,456	8,979	...	...	688
Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	37,500	48,192	46,568	9,068	...	...	1,625
Miscellaneous	1,29,495	80,429	72,572	...	56,924	...	7,857
Total ...	65,05,229	70,13,631	63,73,486	2,31,171	3,62,915 2,31,171	...	6,40,146
					1,31,743		
Excess on Tánsa and other works sanction to be met out of the Premia received on the respective Loans shown as a charge against current revenue	2,93,849						
Investment of the balance of the Premia received on different Loans.	1,64,851						
	4,58,699	...	...	...	4,58,700	...	...
	69,63,928	70,13,631	63,73,486	...	5,90,443	...	6,40,146
Loan Works	12,48,361		12,12,168				
	82,12,289		75,85,654				

Revenue.

Taking the revenue side first, there was an increase of Rs. 38,499 on the yield for general tax for the past year; but as the outstandings recovered for former years were less by Rs. 39,613 than similar outstandings recovered in 1893-94, there was a net decrease of Rs. 1,114. The increase of Rs. 1,01,437 in the water tax was due to enhanced receipts from charges on valuation and metre measurements. On account of halálkhor tax the increase of Rs. 99,531 was partly due to larger recoveries of outstandings for former years, partly to increased valuations and the erection of new buildings. The decrease of Rs. 8,714 in town duties was chiefly on account of the reductions in the scale of duties on grain and firewood. On wines, spirits, sugar and timber there was an increase. The considerable increase of Rs. 18,519 under the head of receipts from Government for liquor licenses and tobacco duty is attributed to the larger consumption of tobacco. The market receipts show an equally satisfactory increase, Rs. 14,274, and the returns from property and miscellaneous were enhanced by Rs. 6,538, principally owing to the increase from license fees.

Expenditure.

The actuals of expenditure were less than the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 5,90,443, the principal items of reduction being Rs. 17,896 on cost of general superintendence, Rs. 1,86,484 on account of public gardens, Rs. 1,00,887 for municipal debt, Rs. 56,924 under the head of miscellaneous, and Rs. 725 in respect of education (Victoria and Albert Museum). The very large item of reduction in respect of gardens was due to the fact that in the previous year the expenditure of Rs. 1,94,565 for the purchase of land for the extension of the Victoria Gardens, previously met by advances, was finally adjusted against a grant from current revenue as against a sum of Rs. 28,103 paid for garden extension in 1894-95. The balance of the reduction under gardens was chiefly owing to the charge for water consumed being reduced from ten annas to four annas per 1,000 gallons.

On ordinary public works the increase was Rs. 95,952 consequent on charges for drainage, water works, road repairs, lighting, repairs to the Tánsa main embankment injured during the heavy rains, and cost of improving Bora Musjid and Gilder Streets, Gowalia Tank and Matharphakadi Roads. The cost of new works was increased by Rs. 29,680 and that of the Health Department by Rs. 30,554. The large reduction of Rs. 1,00,887 in the charges for debt arose from the fact that in the previous year heavy payments were made towards the repayment of the balance of the 4½ per cent. consolidated loan due to Government. The heavy increase in the Police charges, Rs. 43,750, was due to the enlarged contribution for the expenses of the force for 1894-95; and to the fact that during the previous year the expenditure was reduced by a refund of Rs. 33,073 paid by Government as the

unexpended balance of the municipal contribution for 1892-93. Under the head of miscellaneous, the decrease of Rs. 56,924 was principally owing to the investment on account of the worn-out water mains renewal instalment being less than in the previous year.

Municipal loans.

The following table exhibits the expenditure incurred during the last five years on the principal loan works in progress :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tansa	34,38,285	20,99,193	1,85,353	47,407	44,259	58,14,497
Other Water Works	5,26,656	92,471	46,633	5,036	69,668	7,40,465
Sewerage Works	4,13,114	4,39,224	5,65,444	3,26,926	6,50,034	23,94,743
Markets	24,905	1,74,475	68,005	48,496	*Cr. 16,494*	2,99,387
Roads	1,66,819	4,58,742	10,55,026	4,95,066	2,37,211	24,12,864
Minor and other Sanitary, &c., works	8,013	1,56,134	7,45,219	3,25,428	2,27,490	14,62,585
Total ...	45,77,791	34,20,539	26,65,681	12,48,361	12,12,168	1,31,24,541

The following statement shows the total assets and liabilities at the end of the year :—

ASSETS.

I.—Balances and Investments—	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Cash balance in Office and Bank Treasuries ...	2,75,370		
(2) Invested Surplus Cash Balance	21,77,108		
(3) Invested Loan Fund Balances	15,17,979		
(4) Invested Sinking Fund	11,17,111		
(5) Invested Municipal Buildings, Fire Insurance, Renewal of Water Mains and Net Premia &c. Funds ...	4,27,883		
(6) Contractors, &c., deposits in Government and other Securities	2,06,500		
		57,21,951	
II—Advances Departmental, and to Contractors		24,845	
III—Municipal Property—			
(1) Land and Buildings, Tulsi, Vehar, Pawai, and Tánsa, &c., Water Works	3,66,10,769		
(2) Roads, Bridges and other improvement works ...	1,03,62,440		
(3) Reserve Stock	9,14,284		
		4,78,87,493	
Total Assets	Rs.	5,36,34,289	
Deduct—Total Liabilities	,,	3,72,22,425	
Value of Assets over Liabilities	Rs.	1,64,11,864	

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
I.—By various Loans	3,67,50,640
II. Deposits by Contractors, &c., ...	4,53,855
III.—Adjustment item reserved for Loan Works Establishment... ...	17,930
Total Liabilities ...	3,72,22,425

The assets, Rs. 5,36,34,289, when contrasted with those of the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 4,29,793. The liabilities, Rs. 3,72,22,425, when contrasted in the same way, show a decrease of Rs. 1,19,210. And as the value of assets over liabilities on 31st March last amounted to Rs. 1,64,11,864 as against Rs. 1,58,62,861 on 31st March 1894, the excess of assets over liabilities for the year was Rs. 5,49,003, principally due to the enhanced value of buildings, water works, roads, and other improvement works.

The statement given below shows the financial position at the beginning and end of the year respectively with regard to the various loans raised from the public and Government :—

		Balance due on 1st April 1894.	Amount raised in 1894-95.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1894-95.	Balance due on 31st March 1895.	Interest paid in 1894-95.	Total of columns 4 and 6.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loans raised from Government.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vehar Water Works Debt	4 per cent.	25,74,674	...	25,74,674	9,533	25,65,140	1,02,787	1,12,320
Lons raised from the Public.								
House Rate and Market Loans of 1867 and 1868.	6 ,,				*Fully paid off in 1894-95.			
Drainage Loan of 1878 (Rs.26,94,000)... ...	5 ,,	22,14,000	...	22,14,000	†34,000	21,80,000	¶1,10,837	1,44,837
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 Lákhs)	5 ,,	38,99,000	...	38,99,000	‡...	38,99,000	1,85,725	1,85,725
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 Lákhs).	5 ,,	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	‡...	7,00,000	35,500	35,500
The Tánsa Water Works Loan (14¼ Lákhs)...	5 ,,	1,47,00,000	...	1,47,00,000	‡...	1,47,00,000	7,27,475	7,27,475
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lákhs.	5 ,,	12,00,000	...	12,00,000	‡...	12,00,000	50,537	50,537
The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1888-89 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,08,500	5 ,,	10,08,500	...	10,08,500	‡...	10,08,500	49,425	49,425
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1889 and 1890 ...	5 ,,	2,48,000	...	2,48,000	‡...	2,48,000	12,400	12,400
35 Lákhs Various Sanitary Works Loan of 1890 and 1891	5 ,,	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	‡...	35,00,000	1,59,912	1,59,912
Municipal Building Loan of 1891 (8 lákhs) ...	5 ,,	8,00,000	...	8,00,000	‡...	8,00,000	40,000	40,000
Loan of 4½ lákhs for Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations	4 ,,	4,50,000	...	4,50,000	‡...	4,50,000	16,427	16,427
Loan of 42 lákhs for repayment of the Balance of the 4½ per cent. Government Consolidated Loan	4 ,,	42,00,000	...	42,00,000	‡...	42,00,000	1,69,310	1,69,310
Loan of Rs. 23½ lákhs for Drainage and other Works, 1st Instalment	4 ,,	13,00,000	...	13,00,000	§...	13,00,000	38,285	38,285
Total of Loans raised from the Public ...	Rs.	3,42,19,500	...	3,42,19,500	34,00	3,41,85,5	15,95,835	16,29,835
Grand Total ...	Rs.	3,67,94,174	...	3,67,94,174	‖43,533	3,67,50,69	16,98,622	¶17,42,155

*The two unpaid debentures of the House Rate Loans, amounting to Rs. 1,000, were paid off in 1894-95. The arrears interest paid on the above bonds amounted to Rs. 17.

†The amount of bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st January 1895 was Rs. 46,500, which, together with two unpaid bonds for Rs. 500 each for the preceding years, aggregated Rs. 47,500, out of which Rs. 34,000 were repaid during 1894-95, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 13,500. Out of the latter sum, Rs. 9,500 were paid off during 1895-96, and the balance will be repaid when the holders apply for payment.

‡As under the terms of these Loans the bonds could not be repaid to the holders before the dates stipulated in the debentures the Sinking Fund has been invested as under :—

		Amount of Sinking Fund invested up to 1893-94.	Balance of Debt Instalments for 1894-95.	Interest accumulations for 1894-95.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44 Lákhs Sanitary Works Loans... ...	5 per cent.	4,47,202	62,050	22,608	5,31,859
7 do. Sanitary Works Loan	5 ,,	40,608	6,000	2,053	48,661
12 do. Drainage and Water Works Loan	5 ,,	73,372	11,000	3,709	88,082
Tánsa Water Works Loan of 147 lákhs .	5 ,,	86,122	42,000	4,354	1,32,476
Loan of Rs. 10,08,500 for Miscellaneous Works...	5 ,,	47,974	8,600	2,425	59,000
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000	5 ,,	10,338	2,400	523	13,260
35 Lákhs Various Sanitary Works Loan	5 ,,	93,288	29,000	5,435	1,27,723
Municipal Building Loan of 8 Lákhs ...	5 ,,	14,610	7,000	912	22,522
Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations Loan of 4½ Lákhs	4 ,,	8,100	8,100	319	16,519
42 Lákhs Loan for repayment of Balance of the Government Consolidated Loan.	4 ,,	.....	75,500§	1,508	77,008
Total ...		8,21,614	2,51,650	43,847	11,17,111
			2,95,497		
In 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures at par deposited with the Bank of Bombay		8,13,500	+2,10,000		=10,23,500
In 4 per do. do. ...		8,000	+ 85,500		= 93,500
		8,21,500	+2,95,500		=11,17,000
In cash do. do. ...		114	— 3		= 111

§The Sinking Fund instalment on account of this loan will not be due until 1st July 1896 as per conditions of the loan.

‖This amount, together with Rs. 2,95,497 set apart as Sinking Fund during 1894-95, brings up the total disbursements for that year on account of repayment of debt to Rs. 3,39,030.

¶If to this amount the sum of Rs. 2,95,497 set apart on account of Sinking Fund, Rs. 17 on account of arrears interest paid on the House Rate Loan debentures as per note * and Rs. 13,429 on account of Bank's commission, &c., charges on different loans were added, the total payment on account of debt would aggregate Rs. 20,51,098, of which Rs. 24,527 are chargeable to Fire Brigade.

Registration and valuation of properties.

The number of properties on the assessment book at the close of 1894-95 was 52,148 against 51,673 in the previous year, or an increase of 475. The details are contrasted in the following table :—

Years.	Classification of properties according to description.				Classification of properties according to liability to pay General Tax.			
	Buildings.	Salt-pans.	Vacant lands, including tanks, &c.	Total.	Number assessed to General Tax.	Number exempted or compounded for on special terms.	Small plots of unproductive land for which no bills are issued.	Total.
1893-94	33,833	175	17,665	51,673	39,649	4,357	7,667	51,673
1894-95	34,265	175	17,708	52,148	40,032	4,446	7,670	52,148

In the year under report 322 buildings were demolished, while 743 new buildings were erected and 282 existing properties were enlarged. The recorded gross valuation was Rs. 2,76,13,741, or an increase of Rs. 6,34,013 over the previous year. Of this increase, Rs. 2,74,222 was on account of the erection of new buildings; Rs. 1,78,244, enlargements of buildings; Rs. 1,81,547, the rise in rents and the correction of under-assessment. The number of complaints against assessment was 2,215, the enhancements were Rs. 4,91,411, and the reductions Rs. 1,46,595. The property taxes levied amounted to Rs. 39,32,125 as against Rs. 37,98,264 in 1893-94. In previous years, public educational institutions were charged the general tax, but when the re-valuation of Government properties was made (for five years from 1st April 1894), such institutions were exempted, and the annual amount payable by Government was reduced from Rs. 1,07,815 to Rs. 98,374. In the same way the valuation of the Port Trust properties for five years from the same date was reduced by Government from Rs. 1,63,523 to Rs. 1,52,482 on account of reduced receipts of the Trust from docks and wharfs; the outstandings on account of property taxes, which on 31st March last amounted to Rs. 80,667, were by the end of July last reduced to Rs. 23,343.

Collections.

The following table gives the details of the amounts which had to be collected during the year:—

Taxes.	To be collected.				Collected.			Uncollected.
	Opening balance outstanding.	Total of Bills issued during 1894-95.	Amount payable by Government and Port Trust without Bills.	Total.	On account of former years.	On account of 1894-95.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	18,961	16,07,673	2,66,338	18,92,972	13,871	18,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	26,971
Water Tax	28,567	13,73,710	.....	14,02,2[illegible]7	27,148	13,[illegible]	13,[illegible]7	36,590
Halálkhor Tax	99,267	6,81,615	.....	7,80,882	66,639	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	96,054
Total ...	1,46,796	36,62,998	2,66,338	40,76,132	1,0[illegible],659	38,0[illegible],948	39,1[illegible],607	1,59,[illegible]25

Taxes.	Deduct.			Balance outstanding at the end of 1894-95.		
	On account of former years.					
	Amount written off by Standing Committee.	Bills cancelled (amended bills being issued in lieu of the same.)	Total.	On account of former years.	On account of 1894-95.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	68	4,941	5,010	1,776	20,185	21,961
Water Tax	238	4,094	4,332	1,85[illegible]	30,313	32,168
Halálkhor Tax...	31	69,485	69,517	2,133	24,404	26,537
	338	78,521	78,859	5,764	74,902	80,667

The number of assessment appeals to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes was 24 as against 30 in the previous year. Of these, 3 were dismissed, 1 was allowed, 11 were settled by consent and withdrawn by the appellants, and 9 remained undisposed of at the closed of the year.

Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

The opening outstanding balance on account of this tax was Rs. 3,657. The demand for the year ending 31st December 1894 was Rs. 1,72,675 as against Rs. 1,67,580 for the previous year, and bills to the extent of Rs. 232 were issued on account of tax due for former years, so that the total demand was Rs. 1,76,564. The amount actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,71,889 against a collection of Rs. 1,74,139 in the previous year.

The amount recovered on account of licensed public conveyances, including license fees and fees for badges, and the amount realized from tolls at the Máhim and Sion causeways, as contrasted with the previous year, was as follows:—

Year.	Tax on Public Licensed Conveyances.	License Fees.	Fees for Badges.	Toll Fees at Mahim and Sion Causeways.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,64,720	5,094	7,914	12,666
1894-95	1,68,889	5,376	7,963	15,372

Miscellaneous Revenue and Refunds.

The receipts from miscellaneous revenue in the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,711; and the total amount of refunds for which certificates were granted on account

of vacancies and over-collections under all heads to Rs. 18,246, the details of which are as follows :—

Taxes.	For 1889-90.	For 1890-91.	For 1891-92.	For 1892-93.	For 1893-94.	For 1894-95.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Tax	553	533	612	682	9,242	6,623	18,246

Revenue audit.

The books and balances of the whole of the Ward Clerks in the seven Ward Offices of the city were duly examined at the end of each quarter, and the bills were checked in detail after comparison with the Head Office accounts. The assessment books in the Head Office were also examined, with a view to ascertain that no property had escaped its liability to pay taxes. The books relating to the collection of taxes on vehicles and animals were also examined and the entries checked. 11,312 claims for $\frac{1}{5}$ drawback under Section 158 (2) were received and scrutinised. 6,263 entries in Forms 11, 11-A and 11-B, on account of increase or decrease of valuations, were checked and traced through all the assessment and collection accounts. 1,062 complaints against valuations were heard and decisions on 295 cases of complaints against amendments under section 167 were scrutinized. The revenue receipts or vouchers of the following departments were also examined and checked :—

	No. of receipts.	Amount
		Rs.
Markets and Slaughter-houses	14,348	3,54,106
Health Department	19,922	79,132
Engineer's Department	9,517	44,401
Victoria Gardens	3,070	6,401

In the Licensing Department each of the 5,698 licenses granted was scrutinized with respect to the amount of the fee leviable. The number of claims for refund sanctioned after examination on account of vacancy or over-collection was 716, amounting to Rs. 18,380.

Town Duties.

The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 16,13,164 against Rs. 18,20,954 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 2,07,789. The principal items in which there were decreases were grain and firewood, owing to the reduction of duty from annas 4 to annas 2 per khandi on the former and from annas 2 to anna 1 on the latter. The amount of refunds sanctioned shows a decrease of Rs. 2,18,509 as compared with the amount sanctioned last year. The net revenue derived from the duties during the year was Rs. 8,56,907 against Rs. 8,46,188 in the previous year.

Public Works Drainage.

The special drainage works in progress were the sewerage of Colába on the Shone system of lifting, and the following on the gravitation system :—Umbarkhádi, Connaught and Sussex Roads and Parel. Unfortunately the Colába and Umbarkhádi works were greatly delayed, and in February last it was found necessary to take them out of the hands of the contractors and proceed with the completion of the sewers departmentally. The sewers in Connaught and Sussex roads were practically completed, whilst the Parel sewerage was approaching completion at the close of the year. Plans and estimates were prepared for the several undermentioned works, partly on the gravitation and partly on the lifting system, at an estimated aggregate cost of Rs. 39,59,292 :—(1) The Mázgaon district (gravitation); (2) Queen's Road sewer, raising sewage in; (3) Malabár Hill and Khambálla Hill district (gravitation); (4) Machinery for sewerage of Parel, Mazgaon, Old Race Course, Malabár Hill, Khambála Hill, the Elphinstone Reclamation, Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli district (on the Shone system), Mázgaon district (sectional); (5) Parel district (sectional); (6) Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli district (gravitation); (7) Malabár Hill and Khambála Hill (sectional); (8) Old Race Course district or Agripada (gravitation sectional); (9) Elphinstone Reclamation (sectional). Also for numerous storm-water drains at a cost of Rs. 3,75,301. A proposal made by the Commissioner for adopting the Shone system in all parts of the island which cannot be drained by gravitation to the Love Grove Pumping Station was recommended for adoption by the majority of a committee of the Corporation, and in April last the Corporation authorized the preparation of plans and estimates for the Mázgaon district on the Shone system, together with the cost of engines, boilers, air mains, &c., that may be considered necessary so as to be available for all the remaining districts south of Elphinstone Road. It may be noted that the plans and estimates for Mázgaon sectional system, as above, which provides for the drainage of Kásara Basin district, are being prepared. In January the Corporation sanctioned the grants of Rs. 8,24,330 for the provision of the following works estimated for as above :—Sewerage of the Mázgaon district on the gravitation system, Rs. 3,32,661; raising sewage in Queen's Road sewer, Rs. 2,00,756; sewerage of Malabár and Khambála Hill districts on gravitation system, Rs. 1,57,026; sewerage of Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli district on gravitation system, including pipe sewers in Fergusson Road and Bapty Road, Rs. 93,572; sewerage of Old Race Course district on gravitation system, Rs. 40,815; total Rs. 8,24,330. Regarding the existing drainage system, it is reported that the new Worthington's triple expansion sewage pumping engines at Love Grove have answered the expectations formed of them, although for some time there was some trouble with the valves and framing. The use of a new fuel economizer

effected a saving of about 7 per cent. of coal; a penstock for holding back the sewage from the pumps was successfully fitted, although all the work of fitting had to be executed in running sewage. An automatic sewage height recorder was also fitted, which shows at a glance the fluctuations in the flow of sewage, &c. The new pumps discharge nearly 31,000,000 gallons daily as compared with 23,306,240 of the old pumps—an increase of 32 per cent., whilst the consumption of coal has been reduced by 46 per cent. Some minor works connected with the drainage of Queen's Road, the Agripada district, the nightsoil depôt in DeLisle Road, paving and V-draining the meat-van siding at the slaughter-houses, the construction of storm-water and other drains were completed or were in course of completion at the close of the year. Some small progress was made with the provision of public latrines and urinals in various localities, though the number of such essential places of convenience is still small.

Water-supply: Tánsa.

The rainfall was 114·64 inches as against 116·32 in the previous year. The heaviest fall was 9·56 inches on 20th July, on the morning of which day the water rose to 408·15 R. L. and passed over the waste weir—which is 1,650 feet long—in a volume 3·15 feet deep; whilst over the remaining 6,150 feet of the dam the volume was 0·15 feet. The discharge over the waste weir was thus estimated at 34,500 cubic feet per second, and over the remainder of the dam at 500 cubic feet per second. The approximate draw-off into the duct for the year was 8,153 million gallons against 7,400 millions last year, the highest draw-off in any one month being in March, 796,000,000, and the lowest in September, 543,000,000. For two days and a half in July the supply was cut off to allow of general inspection and repairs to the duct, and the total period during the twelve months for which the supply was cut off on account of bursts in the 48″ main and other causes was nine days and fifteen hours. The heavy rain of July caused high floods in the district and the embankment between the 31st and 23rd miles was seriously damaged, necessitating sundry repairs.

Vehar.

The rainfall was 85·56 inches or 3·49 inches more than the average. The heaviest fall was on 10th July, 5·31 inches. The lake overflowed on 19th August and did not cease to overflow until 12th October, the quantity that passed over the waste weir being calculated at 4,400 million gallons. The daily loss from 31st October to 31st May was 14·7 million gallons as against 18 million gallons before the introduction of the Tánsa supply. A large quantity of water flowed into the lake from the Tánsa duct. There was a serious burst of the 32″ main at Kurla and the proposals for renewing the mains thereat were before a committee of the Corporation at the close of the year.

Tulsi.

The rainfall was 111·15 inches as against 94·07 inches in 1893. The heaviest fall was on 21st July, 9·40 inches. The lake overflowed next day and continued to overflow until the 5th October. The loss from 1st November to 31st March was 83¼ million gallons.

Pawai Lake.

The water-supply from this lake was not required during the year.

Bhandarwáda Reservoir.

The filter-beds were regulated and worked throughout the year. The Corporation sanctioned the covering with teakwood of the clear-water channels at a cost of Rs. 1,200, and this work was nearly completed at the close of the year. It is expected that amongst other advantages the vegetable growths will be checked by this means. Fair progress was made with the work of covering the storage basin, which was commenced on the 26th July 1894, the sanctioned grant being Rs. 1,60,000.

The offer of rewards for the capture of crocodiles in the lakes and for the finding of their eggs resulted in claims for five crocodiles and 98 eggs.

Distribution and maintenance.

The connections at Chinchpokli were not completed on account of the dispute with the G. I. P. Railway Company not having been settled. A suit was filed in the High Court, but did not come on for hearing before the close of the year. Out of the sum of Rs. 30,000 provided for the extensions of water mains, Rs. 28,026 was expended on work done partly by contract and partly departmentally. The total number of notices issued during the year to owners on account of faulty taps, service pipes, &c., was 6,781 against 5,055 of the previous year. Sanction was accorded by the Standing Committee to the severance of service connections in 803 cases, but action was taken in only 151 cases. The number of bursts of water mains and pipes during the year was 313 against 187 of last year. During the year 576 new connections were made and 266 services were disconnected on account of buildings being demolished, non-payment of rates, &c. The net increase in the number of connections during the year was 310, realizing a total of 19,166, being an increase of 1·6 per cent. The meters in use on the 31st March 1895 numbered 1,674, being an increase of 112 over the previous year. The registered consumption of water as per meter throughout the year was 1,277 millions of gallons; last year it was 1,087 millions of gallons. The value of stock on the 1st March 1894 was Rs. 4,58,665, purchases during the year aggregated Rs. 68,847 and issues Rs. 94,979; the balance on the 1st March 1895 was Rs. 4,43,543.

Municipal buildings.

The principal Municipal buildings and works completed and under construction and repairs during the year were as follows:—

Completed.

Fire Brigade Station at Cólába.
Sheep and Goat Market at DeLisle Road.
Fa kland Road Overbridge.
F. and G. Ward Stables at Dádar.

Under Construction.

Fire Brigade Station at Bábula Tank.
Do. do. at Sánkli Tank.
Do. do. at Dádar.
New Ward Offices at Null Bazár.
Retaining-wall at Walkeshwar Road.
Gibbs' Road works.
Making of streets which have become public under the Municipal Act.

Nothing was done in respect of the work of erecting the market and school at Bhuleshwar, pending the preparation and approval of the draft deed of trust in respect of the Government grant-in-aid for the purpose, namely Rs. 33,500. Applications for permission to build or rebuild, &c., houses, during the year amounted to 1,040, being 13 less than last year; of these, 1,022 were wholly or partially passed, 18 being unconditionally disapproved on sanitary and other grounds. Notices numbering 3,613 were issued to house-owners under various sections of the Municipal Act, being 1,059 less than the number issued in the previous year. Against house-owners who failed to comply with the notices served upon them, summonses were issued under various sections of the Municipal Act numbering 391; in 157 cases the parties complied with the terms of the notices before service of summonses, 18 cases resulted in convictions and fines amounting to Rs. 191, and in 213 cases the parties were warned and discharged. During the year 28 buildings or parts of buildings or structures fell down; seven persons were injured and one was killed. Under the Municipal Act, 2,782 notices for the summary removal of dangerous or objectionable structures were issued; of these 576 remained undetermined at the close of the year. General street improvements affecting an aggregate area of 5,093 square yards were effected at an approximate cost of Rs. 89,809.

Roads.

The road from Dádar to Mátunga was completed with the exception of the connection with the Sion Road; the cost up to the year was Rs. 91,165. The expenditure on the portion of the Club Road lying between Morland Road and Gilder Street, which was completed during the year, was Rs. 15,144. The work at Souter Road was delayed by the contractors. The whole of the work in Agripada and Arthur Road could not be carried out as the land was not acquired, but the matter is being pushed forward. The whole of Morland Road was completed and taken over by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 25,649, also Khandia Street extension costing Rs. 2,105. The Wári Bandar overbridge, including a road from Wári Bandar to Gunpowder Road, Victoria Road extension and the burial ground at Tank Bandar were sanctioned by the Corporation, at a net cost to the Municipality of Rs. 8,51,655, terms having been made with the Port Trustees and the Railway Company. The acquisition of the land necessary for the purpose was in progress, and the municipal expenditure on this head at the close of the year was Rs. 91,136. The Falkland Road overbridge was completed and taken over on the 11th March 1895. The construction of the retaining-wall at Walkeshwar Road made satisfactory progress. No important work was done during the year to the portion of Gibbs Road which subsided. As there appeared no prospect of acquiring property by private purchase for the projected road through Návroji Hill, the Standing Committee sanctioned the necessary steps under the Land Acquisition Act; the inquiry came on before the Collector but had to be postponed *sine die*. Negotiations with property owners were resumed and some purchases effected. It is proposed to revise the whole of the estimates amounting to Rs. 3,32,023. During the year under report the total area of roads repaired was 6,745,195 square feet at a cost of Rs. 2,40,833, which is a little less than 7 pies per square foot, and is the same as last year. Two new six-ton steam rollers were purchased during the year. Two private roads, which became public under the Municipal Act, were taken over and, together with the set-backs, packed and metalled; four private lanes were declared public, and the new road from Tank Bandar to Kalachauki was taken over from the Port Trust. The tramway was extended by 4 new lines aggregating 7,510 yards during the year.

Lighting.

Gas was delivered at a minimum pressure of eight-tenths of an inch throughout the year, as recorded at all the municipal registers. The illuminating power was up to the required standard and the quality generally good and free from impurities. The number of gas lamps was increased by the addition of 32. The positions of 70 lamps were changed to more suitable places for effective lighting. The subject of renewing the contract for gas to be supplied by the Gas Company was under discussion at the close of the year. Proposals to modify the rates were embodied in the conditions, and, as the period of the contract will probably be ten years, the lighting question will not recur again for a considerable period. Kerosine oil lighting was as heretofore carried out departmentally. Oil of 150° proof was used throughout the year. The net cost of this mode of lighting during the year was Rs. 27,971. The number of lanterns at the end of the year was 1,619; the average number of lamps throughout the year may be assumed to be 1,547, entailing an average cost of Rs. 18-1-3 per lamp per annum. The electric light installation at the Municipal Offices was found to require attention as to the distribution of the lamps, the number proved insufficient, and others were added where required. The total candle-power now available is 9,236. As the plant was found to yield a considerable surplus of power, it was availed of to light the Arthur Crawford Markets with twenty 2,000 candle-power arc lamps, also to supply a sufficient number of incandescent lamps to light the Clock Tower, the staircase to it and the power house at the Municipal workshops; the total expenditure, including contingencies, on these alterations was Rs. 20,960. It is found that

the cost is only slightly in excess of gas and that the markets are lighted in a far more efficient manner.

Fire Brigade.

The new steam fire engine station at Colába was completed, and opened on the 1st of June. The new station at Naigaum Tank, Dádar, is approaching completion, and the work of constructing the new steam fire engine station at Bábula Tank Road was taken in hand, and when the new station at Sánkli Tank is erected, the work of housing the Fire Brigade will be complete. The building of this latter station will shortly be commenced, the plans having already been prepared. The water-supply was satisfactory. The total strength of the brigade is 140, including all ranks; no casualties happened during the year. The number of fires during the year was 97, of which 10 were classed as serious; last year the numbers were 120 and 24 respectively. The estimated damage by fire and water to property during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,445 as compared with Rs. 6,77,128 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 4,51,683.

Public Health.

The state of the public health during the year under review was not so favourable as in the previous year, the mortality showing an increase of 4,188. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 27,330, equal to a death-rate of 33·25 per 1,000 of population calculated on a population of 821,764 (census of 1891). The average number of deaths for the previous five years amounted to 24,764, or a death-rate of 29·6 per 1,000 of population. The mortality returns show an increase in the death under every head. The number of deaths according to place of birth was as follows:—

Born in Bombay	12,611
Born elsewhere and unknown	14,719
Total ...	27,330

The sections of highest mortality were 2nd Nágpáda 53·12, Kámátipura 49·00, Tardeo 45·41, Parel 42·06, Byculla 40·63 Umarkhádi 40·57, Mándvi 39·20, Khára Taláv 38·65, and Girgaon 36·55, and the sections of lowest mortality were the Water division 3·74, Fort Southern 9·11, Esplanade 13·71, Mahálakshmi 17·27, Chaupáti 17·46, Wálkeshwar 19·09, and Fanaswádi 22·14 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate was highest amongst Negro-Africans, Lingáyats, Hindu low castes, Jains, Musalmáns and Eurasians, being 547·94, 72·70, 55·01, 44·55, 42·10, and 40·18 per 1,000 of population respectively, and lowest amongst Europeans, Pársis, Brahmins, Native Christians and Jews, being 20·37, 21·80, 24·93, 29·38 and 29·47 per 1,000 of population respectively.

Licenses.

The actual amount collected for license fees during the year was Rs. 63,914 as compared with Rs. 60,507 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,407. An increase of revenue may be looked for, as the number of purposes for which licenses are required is much larger under the present municipal law than under former Acts, although revenue from the issue of licenses is not the primary object. The actual collections for each of the past four years have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1891-92	46,383
1892-93	54,986
1893-94	60,507
1894-95	63,914

The number of prosecutions undertaken was 3,162, the number last year was 3,239, showing a decrease of 77. The fines inflicted aggregated the sum of Rs. 1,168.

Street accidents.

The number of persons injured and killed in the public streets was 569 and 22, respectively. The accidents chiefly occurred in the undermentioned streets and roads:—

Hornby Road.	Parel Road.
Carnac Road.	Girgaon Road.
Abdul Rahiman Street.	Duncan Road.
Kalbadevi Road.	Tárdeo Road.
Shaik Memon Street.	Sopári Bágh Road.

The number of street accidents for the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	No. injured.	No. killed.	Total.
1890-91	507	33	540
1891-92	510	30	540
1892-93	600	24	624
1893-94	620	19	639
1894-95	569	22	591

Education.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. The municipal contribution towards primary education was Rs. 59,135 as against Rs. 58,532 for the year 1893-94.

The Government contribution was Rs. 28,000. In addition to the sum of Rs. 59,135 for primary education, the Corporation sanctioned the following grants for other educational institutions:—

School for Deaf Mutes	Rs.	1,800
Veterinary College	„	2,500
Victoria and Albert Museum	„	11,200
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	„	10,000
Joint Schools Committee's Establishment	„	4,800
		30,300
Total ...	Rs.	89,435

District Municipalities.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1894-95 under the heads Vital Statistics, Medical Services and Instruction, is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter VI under the head of Sanitation. Full details of municipal finance may be found in Appendix V—G in Part III of this report.

Sind.

The number of municipalities in Sind (25) remained unchanged throughout the year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 351, of whom 71 were elected and 280 nominated. The elective system continued in force in 6 municipalities, *viz.* Karáchi, Kotri, Hyderábád, Shikárpur, Sukkur and Jacobábád. The attendance at municipal meetings was fair. The aggregate income of the municipalities exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 25,15,609 against Rs. 19,39,857, showing an increase of Rs. 5,75,752. But the greater part of this is nominal: omitting items under the head "extraordinary and debt" there is a net increase of Rs. 1,80,597, only, and this is further reduced to Rs. 1,24,427 if refunds granted on account of octroi are also omitted. The increase is spread over the five districts as under:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Karáchi District	46,224
Hyderábád do.	20,602
Shikárpur do.	55,310
Thar and Párkar District	2,001
Upper Sind Frontier District	290
	1,24,427

The increase in the Karáchi district chiefly occurs in Karáchi itself, and is mainly due to the increase in receipts from octroi, water rate, conservancy cess, sale-proceeds of land and interest on investments, and the recovery of about Rs. 3,000 from the North-Western Railway on account of the cost of pipes laid for them in connection with their water-supply from the temple reservoir. The increase in the Hyderábád district is chiefly due to the revision of the octroi schedule and the imposition of water-tax in Hyderábád and of house tax in Tando Mahomed Khán, while that in the Shikárpur district is ascribed to the introduction of the halalkhor cess into the town of Rohri, larger sales of land and enhancement of bandar fees in Sukkur and the inclusion, for the first time this year in the accounts of municipalities, of grants made by Government and local funds towards dispensaries, owing to the amalgamation of dispensary funds with the municipal funds. The increase in the Thár and Párkar district was mostly confined to increase in octroi owing to larger imports of grain and cloth in Umarkot, due to the season in the desert tálukas having been favourable. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier district is insignificant. The amount of octroi refunds granted during the year under report was Rs. 6,38,972 against Rs. 5,82,804, showing an increase of Rs. 56,168, which is chiefly due to larger exports from Karáchi. The incidence of municipal taxation including octroi was Rs. 2-5-3 per head of population against Rs. 1-14-8 in the preceding year, while that of the total income including debt rose from Rs. 3-15-3 to Rs. 5-5-9. If however items under the head "extraordinary and debt," as also refunds granted on account of octroi be deducted, the incidence would be Rs. 3-8-1 against Rs. 3-1-7 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,38,394 against Rs. 24,78,603 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 59,791. Deducting however the items under the head of extraordinary and debt and the amount of octroi refunds as in the case of income, there is really a net increase of Rs. 1,14,450, which is distributed as under:—

		Rs.
	Increase	
Hyderábád District		51
Shikarpur do.		2,15,911
Thar and Parkar District		1,808
		2,17,770
Deduct—	*Decrease.*	
Karáchi District		99,523
Upper Sind Frontier District		3,797
		1,03,320
	Net Increase ...	1,14,450

The increase in the Shikárpur district is almost entirely due to the large outlay incurred on account of water works and repairs to roads, and to the inclusion for the first time this year of the entire expenditure of dispensaries, which used formerly to be shown only in the dispensary fund accounts. The latter cause also accounts for the increase in the Thár and Párkar district. The decrease in Karáchi is chiefly due to smaller expenditure in connection with drainage works, while that in the Upper Sind Frontier district is ascribed to the non-payment for want of funds of the annual grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the maintenance of the Civil Hospital at Jacobábád and to no works having been undertaken during the year. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,55,423 against Rs. 1,54,843, showing an increase of Rs. 580. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 3,71,823 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,49,037. The closing balance of the year 1893-94 was shown last year as Rs. 3,76,905, while the opening balance of the year under review is shown as Rs. 5,082 less, and the difference is due to the exclusion of the following items:—

	Rs.
Balance of the defunct municipality of Mirpur Batoro...	487
Investments by the Matiari municipality of previous years included in the balance and now shown as advances recoverable in the memo. of liabilities and claims	6,000
Do. Tando Adam do. do.	11,600
	18,087

and to the inclusion of the dispensary balances aggregating Rs. 13,005 in nine municipalities. The aggregate expenditure on conservancy, including road-cleaning and watering and latrines, amounted to Rs. 2,49,505 against Rs. 2,11,355, showing an increase of Rs. 38,150.

Northern Division.

The total number of municipalities in the Division during the year was 41 against 45 last year. The decrease of 4 is due to the abolition of the municipalities of Báreja, Uvársad, Bávla and Kásandra in the Ahmedábád district. The total number of municipal commissioners was 554 against 589 in the year 1893-94. The decrease of 35 is due to the abolition of the above mentioned municipalities, and to the addition of three members to the Godhra Municipal Board.

Receipts.

The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 15,67,990 during the year under report against Rs. 17,61,366 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,93,376. This decrease, however, is only nominal, being principally due to a loan of Rs. 22,000 having been raised by the municipality of Ahmedábád in the previous year; and when items under the head "extraordinary and debt" are omitted the figures show an increase of Rs. 71,045 as compared with 1893-94, which is principally due to larger receipts from (1) "tax on houses and lands," (2) "water rate," (3) "conservancy tax," (4) "rents of lands, houses &c.," (5) "sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands," (6) "fees and revenue from medical institutions," (7) "interest of investments," (8) "grants of contributions from Government for medical purposes," (9) "grants and contributions from local funds for medical purposes," (10) "grants and contributions from other sources for educational purposes," and (11) "recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals." The increase under the first head is principally due to the introduction of the scheme of taxation sanctioned by Government for the Surat municipality from the 1st April 1894; and also to the construction of new houses, mills and factories outside the city walls of Ahmedábád; to the tax having been levied on the valuation of houses and not according to their classes in Bulsár, and to the introduction of the revised rates of house-tax in Bhiwndi. The increase under the second head is due to the extension of house connections in Ahmedábád and to the supply of water to some more mills and factories. The increase under conservancy tax occurred principally in Viramgám, and is due partly to the collection of arrears of the previous year and partly to the full rates having been levied during the year under report. The increase under the fourth head is chiefly made up of small amounts in the municipalities of Ahmedábád, Godhra, Broach, Surat, Bulsár and Thána. A larger number of sales of lands in Ahmedábád and of strips of land in front of houses and shops in Godhra on 99 years' leases accounts for the increase under the fifth head. The "fees and revenue from medical institutions" increased as the dispensary accounts were transferred to the respective municipalities in October 1894. The increase under the seventh head is chiefly due to larger receipts on account of interest on investments made by the municipalities of Surat, Broach and Ahmedábád. The transfer of the maintenance of the dispensaries to the municipalities necessitated the transfer of the grants from Government and local funds, and accounts for the increase under the eighth and ninth head. The increase under "grants and contributions from other sources for educational purposes" was due to a donation made under the will of the late Mr. Ardesir Hormasji. The increase under the last head was partly in Ahmedábád, where recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals had not been credited to the municipal accounts before, and partly in Kurla where receipts on account of water supply to the public were credited for 12 months instead of 11 as in the previous year. On the other hand there was a considerable diminution in the receipts under (1) "octroi," (2) "tolls," (3) "tax for the removal of sullage water," (4) "conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)," (5) "premium on loans," (6) "grants and contributions from Government for educational purposes," and (7) "grants and contributions from local funds for general purposes." The decrease in the receipts from octroi is chiefly due to the duty on certain articles having been abolished in Surat from the beginning of the year. In Viramgám and Ankleshvar also there was a falling off in the receipts from this source. The decrease under the second head occurred chiefly in Surat, where owing to the revision of the schedule of tolls, carts laden with cowdung cakes, earth, cotton stalks, manure, &c., were exempted. There was also a decrease in Broach which was due to a smaller number of carts laden with cotton having entered municipal limits during the year owing to the poorness of the crop. The reason for the decrease in the amount of "tax for the removal of sullage water" is that the Ahmedábád municipality reduced its rates by half during the year under report. The decrease in "conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)" is due to a diminution in the sale-proceeds of night soil and street sweepings, and in the fees for removal of carcasses in Surat. No large loan was raised during the year under report in Ahmedábád as in the previous year. This accounts for the decrease under the head "premium on loans." The decrease in "grants from Government for educational purposes" is due to the abolition of four small municipalities in the Ahmedábád district and smaller receipts in the municipalities of Dohád, Hánsot, Kurla and Máhim-Kelva. A diminution in the grant to the Nadiád Municipality and the cessation of the grants to the municipalities of A'nand, Umreth and Matár account for the decrease under the head "grants and contributions from local funds for general purposes." The large decrease under the head

"extraordinary and debt" is owing to no loans having been raised in the market as in Ahmedábád in the previous year, and to smaller receipts under the heads "Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans" and "Advances" in Ahmedábád. Of the total income Rs. 10,10,801 were derived from taxation against Rs. 9,82,008 in the preceding year, 44 per cent. being from indirect and 56 from direct taxation, the latter showing an improvement over last year. The six smaller municipalities in Ahmedábád levy no indirect taxes. So also in Kaira and Panch Maháls, none of the municipalities, except Nadiád in the former district, derive their income from indirect taxation, and proposals are now before Government for the introduction of a revised scheme of house taxation in Nadiád. In Viramgám the percentage of direct taxation has risen from 38·2 to 51·9 per cent. The major part of the income of the Broach and Ankleshvar municipalities is derived from indirect taxes, but the former municipality has abolished the octroi on machinery and castings, and in the latter steps have been taken for the abolition of the octroi duty on all but three articles and the substitution of a house tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the year was Rs. 1-6-8 against Rs. 1-5-6 last year and the incidence of the total income was Rs. 2-3-1 against Rs. 2-6-7. Refunds of octroi amounted to Rs. 36,681 against Rs. 33,478 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,203, which is due principally to larger refunds having been made by the municipalities of Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Broach and Thána. The proportion of refunds granted by the Surat Municipality was very small during the year under report. This is in a measure due to the exemption of certain articles from the octroi schedule. Besides, a sum of Rs. 36,290 was refunded by this municipality out of deposits on account of taxable articles in transit through the city against Rs. 34,529 last year.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 15,80,269 against Rs. 16,70,693 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 90,424. This decrease, however, is only apparent, for, omitting the "extraordinary and debt" account there is really an increase of Rs. 53,750, which is due to larger expenditure on the following items—(1) Water-supply," (2) "Drainage," (3) "Hospitals and dispensaries," (4) "Buildings." The increase in expenditure under the above heads occurs in the municipalities of Ahmedábád, Surat, Nadiád, Viramgám and Mehmadábád. The increase under the head "water-supply" is due to the commencement of the water-works in Surat and to certain improvements having been made in connection with water works in Ahmedábád. There was an increased expenditure in Nadiád owing to the deepening and widening of a tank and to the construction of a culvert as an inlet to it. The increase under the head "drainage" relates chiefly to Ahmedábád and Viramgám; in the former the drainage system was further extended and some more house connections made during the year. The increase under the head "hospitals and dispensaries" was principally due to their management having been transferred to the municipalities. Besides, two new institutions were opened during the year in Ahmedábád, viz. the Jamalpur dispensary and the Ranchodlal Home Medical Relief Institution. There was an increased expenditure in Mehmadábád also, owing to the erection of new quarters for the hospital assistant. The commencement of the Ghástipura section of the Surat flood protective works accounts in a great measure for the large increase under the head "buildings." A sum of Rs. 17,195 was made over to the Public Works Department for the construction of the foundation and an amount of Rs. 5,697 paid for the purchase of the land required. There was also an increase under this head in Parantij, owing to the construction of a new municipal office. The other items in which there is a marked increase are:—(1) "Collection of taxes," (2) "Refund," (3) "Interest on loans," (4) "Payments to sinking fund" and (5) "Deposits." The collection charges continue to be high in the municipalities of Dholka, Viramgám, Gogha, Ranpur, Ankleshvar, Bassein and Mahim-Kelva, which however are all municipalities in which octroi duty is levied. The increase relates principally to Surat, where an additional establishment was entertained for the collection of the house and property tax levied for the first time during the year. The increase under the head "refunds" is due to the grant of larger refunds in Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Broach and Thána. The full interest on the loan of Rs. 2,20,000 raised in the preceding year by the Ahmedábád Municipality was paid during the year, which accounts for the increase under the head "interest on loans." The increase in "payments to sinking fund" relates to the Ahmedábád Municipality, which credited a larger sum to that fund during the year. The municipalities of Surat and Ránder made larger repayments of deposits during the year, and hence the increase under that head. On the other hand there was a decrease under—(1) "Collection of tolls," (2) "Conservancy," (3) "Markets and slaughter-houses," (4) "Dák bungalows and serais," (5) "Roads," (6) "Discount," (7) "Investment in securities," (8) "Repayment of loans," and (9) "Advances." The decrease under the head "collection of tolls" is mainly due to the Surat Municipality abolishing its toll establishment on 1st October 1894, and farming out the collection. There was a decrease in expenditure under the head "conservancy" in the municipalities of Viramgám, Nadiád, Kapadvanj, Broach and Surat. The decrease in expenditure under the head "markets and slaughter houses," relates chiefly to Dohad, where no slaughter house was built, and Thána, where no charges were incurred in erecting new shops, as in the previous year. The fact that a large sum was expended in Dákor during the previous year on the construction of a dharamsála accounts for the decrease under the head "Dák bungalows and serais." The expenditure on "Roads" again fell during the year, owing to smaller outlays in Ahmedábád, Viramgám, Nadiád, Dákor and Broach, and to the economy exercised in Surat. The decrease under the head "Discount" is solely due to the Surat Municipality having invested a smaller amount in Government paper. The municipalities of Ahmedábád and Broach having made smaller investments during the year, there is a decrease under the head "Investments in securities." The decrease under "Repayment of loans" is owing to the Ahmedábád municipality having repaid a smaller sum during the year under report than in the preceding year. The Surat municipality having made smaller advances during the year for

the purchase of Government paper accounts for the reduction in the amount of "Advances." The undermentioned municipalities have still to repay the loans shown against their names:—Ahmedábád Rs. 12,13,964, Nadiád Rs. 6,000, Godhra Rs. 8,145, Surat Rs. 1,50,000, and Bhiwndi Rs. 4,000. The total amount of outstanding balances to the credit of the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 73,220 against Rs. 58,397. Of this amount Rs. 25,514 are on account of house tax, Rs. 1,626 on account of wheel tax, Rs. 24,964 on account of conservancy, halálkhor and privy taxes, Rs. 6,751 on account of tax for the removal of sullage water, Rs. 11,877 on account of water rate and Rs. 270 on account of tax for the removal of dyers' waste water, the remainder being on account of miscellaneous items. The balances are larger this year in all the districts except Broach. The municipality of Ahmedábád alone is responsible for a balance of Rs. 41,438, Nadiád and Surat City being responsible for Rs. 8,861 and Rs. 9,202 respectively. It appears that steps are in progress for the recovery of the amounts and in several cases realizations have been effected since the close of the year. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,24,237 and the closing balance to Rs. 5,11,958.

Central Division.

During the year under review the two municipalities of Shirála and Kásegaon were abolished, and two new ones, viz. Kharda and Ráver, were brought on the list. The total number of the municipalities remained therefore the same as last year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 948 against 941 in the year 1893-94. The changes in the list of municipalities account for the difference in the total number. The aggregate income of the municipalities, exclusive of the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 14,31,071 against Rs. 15,00,432 in the previous year, thus shewing a decrease of Rs. 69,361. The decrease is, however, nominal, for if the items under "Extraordinary and Debt" be deducted from the figures of both years, there is really an increase of Rs. 96,350. This increase is due to larger receipts from (1) octroi, (2) punitive police rates, (3) fees and revenues from medical institutions, (4) grants and contributions from Government for medical purposes; and (5) miscellaneous. Of the total income of Rs. 13,47,375, which is exclusive of the items under "extraordinary and debt," Rs. 4,33,408 were derived from indirect taxation, Rs. 5,02,632 from direct taxation, and Rs. 4,11,335 from miscellaneous sources against Rs. 3,92,414, Rs. 4,83,853, and Rs. 3,74,685 respectively in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head under "indirect", "direct", and "miscellaneous" rose from Re. 0-11-9, Re. 0-10-2 and Re. 0-7-10 to Re. 0-12-11, Re. 0-10-9 and Re. 0-8-7 respectively; and the incidence of total income was Rs. 1-12-1 against Rs. 1-12-0. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,44,420 against Rs. 14,26,680 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,17,740. The chief items of increase are:—(1) Refunds, (2) Police, (3) Water-supply, (4) Hospital and dispensaries, (5) Markets and slaughter-houses, (6) Buildings, (7) Roads and (8) Deposits. The outstanding balances of the several municipalities decreased during the year. The opening balances of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 6,95,941 and the closing balances to Rs. 5,82,593. The former figure, which should ordinarily agree with the total of the closing balances of the preceding year, exceeds it by Rs. 3,648, owing to the inclusion for the first time in the opening balances of some of the municipalities in the Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Poona and Sátára districts of the amounts invested in Government securities and of the dispensary and school balances.

Southern Division.

The number of municipalities in the Southern Division during the year 1894-95 was 39 (35 permanent and 4 temporary) as in the previous year. The number of municipal commissioners was also the same as last year, namely 538; of these 242 were elected and 296 nominated. The aggregate municipal income, exclusive of opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,85,716 against Rs. 5,72,672 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 13,045. The chief items of income in which the increase occurred were:—(1) octroi, (2) taxes on houses and lands, (3) tolls on roads and ferries, (4) water-rate, (5) conservancy, (6) other taxes, (7) hackney carriages, (8) sale-proceeds of land and produce of land, (9) fees and revenue from educational institutions, (10) fees and revenue from medical institutions, (11) grants from Local Funds, (12) recoveries for services rendered to private individuals, and (13) other advances. The revenue derived from direct taxation amounted to Rs. 1,68,824 against Rs. 1,46,617 in 1893-94, and that from octroi and miscellaneous sources to Rs. 2,14,255 and Rs. 1,92,843 against Rs. 2,05,336 and Rs. 1,66,412 respectively in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-14-1 against Re. 0-12-9 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,99,202, or Rs. 38,896 more than in 1893-94. The chief items of increase were:—(1) refunds, (2) water-supply establishment &c., (3) drainage—capital outlay, (4) conservancy, (5) hospitals and dispensaries, (6) markets and slaughter houses, (7) roads, (8) schools and colleges, (9) contributions—public instruction, (10) interest on loans, (11) other items, and (12) repayment of loans. The opening balance of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,94,792 and the closing balance to Rs. 1,81,306. The difference of Rs. 12,811 between the closing balance of the year and opening balance of the year under report was due to the mistaken inclusion last year of the balance of the Uran dispensary in the accounts of that municipality.

Military.

General.

On April 1st, 1895, the Bombay Army ceased to have a separate existence and was merged in the Indian Army under the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Command of the Bombay Army was until the date in question in the hands of His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., who then became the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces. The following short summary deals with the Bombay Army up to the end of its separate existence.

Abu.
Aden.
Ahmedábád.
Asírgarh.
Bhúj.
Bombay.
Dísa.
Khándála.
Khandva.
Kirkee.
Mahábaleshvar.
Mhow.
Nasírábád.
Nimuch.
Poona.
Purandhar.
Rájkot.
Surat.
Sirur.

Inspections. During the year His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeded on tour, and inspected the troops at the marginally noted stations.

Coast defences. The armaments at Bombay, Aden and Karáchi were practically complete, but certain minor points were under consideration. Defence rehearsals were carried out at Karachi in January and at Aden in February and March: the results were satisfactory.

Camps of Exercise. Artillery practice camps were held during the cold weather at Hinjaori, Jawád, and Karáchi; and camps of exercise for the other arms of the service at Dísa, Nasirábád and Poona.

School of Musketry. Two schools of musketry were held at Deoláli, and out of 124 candidates examined all but 6 obtained certificates.

Gymnastics. Gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations in the Presidency:—Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Dísa, Hyderábád (Sind), Kámpti, Karáchi, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirábád and Poona. The gymnasia at these stations were in good order with the exception of those at Aden, Kámpti and Kirkee. The gymnasium at Ahmednagar was completed, and is now in use. During the year 16 officers, 116 non-commissioned officers and 3,220 men were put through a course of gymnastics. 11 officers, 58 non-commissioned officers and 92 men were instructed in fencing. Besides these 25 non-commissioned officers of British corps and 13 non-commissioned officers and 35 men of native corps in the Command were put through a special course of instruction at the central gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as instructors.

Garrison instruction. During the year 32 officers attended the Poona Garrison instruction class. The result of the examinations were satisfactory.

Army signalling. During the year 11 officers and 22 non-commissioned officers qualified in army signalling, and received certificates as Instructors and Assistant Instructors respectively.

Electric telegraphy. The Poona school for training British soldiers in telegraphy was maintained throughout the year.

Schools. *British Troops.*—The average number of men on the school books was 1,024, with an average daily attendance of 656 or 64·06 per cent. 1,125 men were examined for school certificates, of whom 904 passed, exclusive of those who passed in groups I. and II. for 1st class certificates, giving a percentage of passes of 80·3. The percentage of passes for all classes of certificates last year was 79·3, shewing an increase of 1 per cent. Out of 11,850 non-commissioned officers and men in the returns received, 4,732 or 39·9 per cent. were in possession of certificates. This gives an increase of 3 per cent. of certificates as compared with last year. The average daily attendance of elder children at schools was 196·2; of these 181 were examined and 84 passed in the three elementary subjects.

Oriental Languages.—The number of non-commissioned officers and men serving with regiments who passed examinations was as follows:—

Hindustáni	...	Higher standard ...	2
		Lower do. ...	3 (one in Part II. only.)
Persian	...	Lower do. ...	1
Sindhi	...	Higher do. ...	1
Beluchi	...	... ...	1

Native Troops.—The average number of men on the school books during 1894 was 2,641, with an average daily attendance of 1,350 or 51·1 per cent—the percentage of attendance being 2·5 less than last year. These figures are exclusive of Cavalry and Beluch regiments, which are not under the school regulations. The number of school certificates gained was 925, being 28 more than last year. The total number of men in the returns is 17,211, and of certificated men 6,542, giving a percentage of 38. The average number of boys attending school was 1,265, with an average daily attendance of 1,026 or 81·1 per cent.

Girls' School.—The number of girls under instruction was 368 or 2 less than in 1893.

Military Normal School.—The school was composed of three classes as follows:—

Class I	... ...	3 students.
Do. II	... ...	6 do.
Do. III	... ...	12 do.

Of these four qualified as 3rd class English schoolmasters and four as vernacular schoolmasters. All the rest, with the exception of one, passed their class examinations and obtained certificates. The school ceased to exist on the 1st April 1895.

Auxiliary Forces: Volunteers. The Volunteer Camp grant for the season 1894-95 was distributed as under:—

	Rs.
1st Battalion Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	1,620
2nd do. do. do.	2,400
Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps	900
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	1,800
Bombay Light Horse	240
Do. Volunteer Artillery	900
Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps	1,440
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps	2,700
	12,000

The Government of India sanctioned the disbandment of the Aden Naval Volunteer Corps, as it was found impossible to maintain one at that place that would be of any use in time of war. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery increased to sufficient numbers to entitle the corps to the services of a paid Adjutant, and the appointment of one was sanctioned by the Government of India. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 936 was sanctioned for the construction of additional accommodation in the 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps armoury at Abu Road and another of Rs. 1,000, to cover the expenses of fitting up the armoury, store rooms, offices, &c., in the head-quarters Karáchi Artillery Volunteers.

Cantonments.

During the year certain minor changes were made in the boundaries of the cantonments of Deoláli, Asirgarh, Sátára and Kirkee. The transfer and repairs of Provincial and Cantonment Fund roads within the limits of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments from the Public Works Department to the Poona Cantonment Committee was sanctioned on certain conditions. The Glanders and Farcy Act XX of 1879 was extended to the Ahmednagar Cantonment.

Sanitary.

During the year there was a severe outbreak of enteric fever amongst the European troops at Mhow. There were 100 admissions to hospital, of which 20 proved fatal. There was an increased number of fever cases amongst the men of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment at Ahmednagar, and sanitary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Transport cattle.

The condition of the transport mules at the several stations was satisfactory. That of the grass mules improved. In August 1894, at the request of the Quartermaster General in India, 250 mules from the Quetta district were despatched to the Waziristán Delimitation Escort.

Escorts.

An escort of 2 mountain guns, 1 dafedar, 6 savárs and 300 Native Infantry was sent with the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistán, on a mission to Mekrán in January 1895.

Military Works.

Information regarding the Military Works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IV.

Marine.

Bombay Shipping Office.

Operations of the Shipping Office.

The following statement contrasts the operations of the Shipping Office during 1894-95 with those of the previous year:—

Item.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Europeans.		
Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,03	3,986
,, ,, left in Hospital	31	73
,, distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom ...	30	38
,, ,, ,, subsisted at Sailors' Home ...	56	38
,, seamen left in Jail	18	10
Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail ...	Rs. 4,910	Rs. 8,753
,, received on account of estates of deceased seamen.	,, 558	,, 1,115
,, of wages deposited by seamen discharged ...	,, 3,017	,, 1,893
,, ,, remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office ...	,, 1,179	,, 1,652
Natives.		
Number of seamen shipped and discharged	53,884	53,068
Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail ...	Rs. 9,106	Rs. 4,254
,, received on account of estates of deceased seamen...	,, 7,267	,, 11,908
Total receipts	Rs. 54,790	Rs. 56,089
,, expenditure	,, 16,926	,, 17,595

Seamen: European.

The expenditure on European distressed seamen was Rs. 1,357, as compared with Rs. 1,508 in 1893-94 and Rs. 1,922 in the preceding year.

Native.

During the year under review 2,724 native seamen were engaged under foreign flags, an increase of 287 over the previous year's figures. 681 native seamen were sent to Madras and Calcutta by rail for engagement on steamers at those ports, and no desertions took place *en route*.

One hundred and eighty-seven certificates were renewed during the year against 181 last year. The number of certificates fraudulently altered was 61, showing a decrease of 20 as compared with the figures for the year 1893-94.

Finance.

The sums realized on account of fines for offences against discipline amounted to Rs. 1,524 against Rs. 990 in the previous year. The total income of the Shipping Office during the year under report was Rs. 56,089, and the total expenditure Rs. 17,595, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 38,494, which is an increase of Rs. 630, as compared with the net revenue for 1893-94.

Recruiting.

Whilst the efforts made during the year to induce Dakkhani Mahomedans to take service at sea met with no success, a large number of Punjábis were found ready to join the engine-room staff of vessels and replace the Sidis, whose numbers are gradually decreasing.

ADEN.

The number of square-rigged vessels which visited the port during the year was 1,425, being an increase of 53 as compared with 1893-94. The number of merchant steamers rose from 1,287 to 1,309, of which 837 were British against 843 in the previous year. There was an increase of 37,468 tons in the tonnage of merchant vessels. Arrivals at Perim numbered 639 against 590 last year. Arrivals of vessels at Aden and Perim.

Fifty-eight pilgrim ships called during the year with 32,506 passengers, as against 70 with 42,725 passengers in 1893-94. Pilgrim ships.

During the year 10 European and 1,530 native seamen were engaged and 36 Europeans and 857 natives discharged. The estates of 2 European and 3 native seamen were adjusted. Shipping Office.

The amount of fees realised and placed to the credit of Government was Rs. 2,602 against Rs. 2,276 last year. Fees.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for 1894-95 were as follows:— Accounts.

	Estimated.		Actuals.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Revenue	48,09,400		48,79,086	
Expenditure including interest on debt ...	47,96,500		48,71,153	
Surplus ...	12,900	Surplus ...	7,993	

The expenditure includes charges aggregating Rs. 2,02,538 for sinking funds, Rs. 80,174 for depreciation of plant of all kinds, and Rs. 21,01,014 on account of interest charges.

The capital debt of the Trust stood at the sum of Rs. 4,95,09,285 at the beginning of 1894-95, of which Rs. 3,00,36,609 were due to Government and Rs. 1,94,72,676 to security and debenture-holders. Of the sum mentioned as due to Government Rs. 2,03,77,551 bears interest at 4½ per cent.; Rs. 90,86,226 at 4 per cent.; Rs. 1,55,924 at 3½ per cent., and Rs. 4,16,908 bears no interest. During the year the debt to Government was reduced by the payment of Rs. 86,296 made up of the proceeds of sale of land at Apollo Reclamation and of the sale of old buildings, &c. One-half of these payments was applied towards the reduction of the 4½ per cent. interest bearing and the other half towards that of the non-interest bearing debt. On the other hand the Trustees received from Government during the year on account of the Victoria Dock Loan Rs. 1,81,911 bearing interest at 3½ per cent, and borrowed Rs. 11,51,000 on debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. for new works. The Trustees' capital debt at the end of the year stood at Rs. 5,07,55,900. Capital Debt.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past five years compare thus:— Financial condition.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	43,00,761	48,10,314	44,97,504	47,00,349	48,79,086
Expenditure ...	43,49,650	46,23,962	46,53,110	47,13,215	48,71,153
Deficit ...	48,889	Surplus 1,86,352	Deficit 1,55,606	Deficit 12,866	Surplus 7,933

Taking the five years together the expenditure exceeded the receipts by the sum of Rs. 23,076, which was met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, which now stands at Rs. 12,73,425 invested in stock of the par value of Rs. 13,76,805.

The income of the year was the largest realised since the formation of the Trust. It included however certain special receipts, neglecting which the revenue proper was larger than in any previous year except 1891-92, the year of maximum wheat export. As compared with that year the revenue proper was Rs. 57,172 less. The earnings from grain exports at the docks alone in 1891-92 were Rs. 3,95,124; in 1894-95 they were Rs. 74,051 only. The enormous decreases in this staple and in cotton were nearly counterbalanced by improvements in other items, and this result may be taken to indicate that the affairs of the Trust are independent of fluctuations in any particular staple.

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years has been as follows:— Vessels entering the port.

		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Square-rigged Vessels.	Foreign trade Steamers..	643	1,137,446	757	1,325,039	663	1,189,070	635	1,170,102	664	1,301,304
	Coasting Steamers ...	1,089	585,138	1,131	628,909	1,106	642,190	1,182	722,362	1,279	766,874
	Sailing	30	15,674	31	13,231	46	26,859	42	30,314	24	16,709
Country Craft		48,146	835,849	47,850	806,521	46,873	809,427	45,627	765,375	43,880	720,301
			2,574,107		2,773,700		2,667 546		2,688,653		2,805,188

133118

There was an increase in both the foreign and coasting steam tonnage and a decrease in the tonnage of country craft, vessels of the latter class being steadily displaced by the coasting steamers.

Import and export.

A comparison of the quantities of the more important articles imported and exported during the year shows, as regards imports, increases in coal, grain, State Railway stores and timber; and decreases in cotton and kerosine oil; and as regards export, increases in ground-nuts, hides, bones, kerosine-oil, myrobalans and twist; and decreases in coal, cotton, grain and seeds.

Ground, Warehouse, and Shed Rents.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents taken together realized Rs. 10,96,669, or Rs. 58,759 more than in 1893-94, there being an improvement in ground and warehouse rents consequent on the larger importations of piece-goods.

Dock Accounts.

Nine hundred vessels entered the docks and 332 were accommodated beside the harbour wall, making a total of 1,232 or 62⅔ per cent. of the number that entered the port. Taking the wet docks by themselves apart from the other properties of the Trust, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 23,59,203 against Rs. 23,68,654 and their net revenue increased from Rs. 10,50,915 to Rs. 10,56,802. The amount expended to the end of the year, exclusive of the value of land, in constructing the Prince's Dock was Rs. 89,70,352 and similarly Rs. 89,55,385 were spent on the Victoria Dock. The number of vessels docked in the Merewether Dry Dock was 127 against 106 in 1893-94 and the revenue increased from Rs. 56,429 to Rs. 1,03,074. The revenue under the head of Port Department amounted last year to Rs. 1,64,019 against an estimate of Rs. 1,50,000 and exceeded the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 12,691. Only 3 accidents happened to shipping when in the harbour in charge of pilots. Two were of a very trifling nature and the pilots were exonerated from blame. The third case was one of collision with the dock wall which resulted in considerable damage to the vessel. There were other contributing causes but the pilot was held to be at fault. Within the docks there were 7 minor accidents of which 4 were touching or striking the dock wall and 3 fouling cranes; in 4 cases the fault was due to the vessels.

Pilotage and transporting fees.

Pilotage and transporting fees realized Rs. 1,65,074 against an estimate of Rs. 1,58,000. The result of the year's work was a surplus of Rs. 6,067, which was added to the Pilot Schooners' Replacement Fund.

Expenditure.

The expenditure upon revenue account was estimated at Rs. 47,96,500 and the actuals were Rs. 48,71,153. The estimated expenditure under general charges was Rs. 1,84,527 and the actual expenditure Rs. 1,90,856. On the Bandar properties including the land estates the expenditure was Rs. 33,842 more than estimated. The excesses were chiefly in municipal water rates and in dredging the Carnac Basin and the sand, kerosine and chunam basins at Mazgaon. The expenditure at the wet docks was estimated at Rs. 12,45,450 and the sums actually expended amounted to Rs. 11,99,863, showing a saving of Rs. 45,587. A large saving was effected in the expenditure incurred on dredging the dock channels which were maintained throughout the year in an efficient condition. The expenditure on the Merewether Dry Dock was Rs. 69,834 against an estimate of Rs. 57,268, showing an increase of Rs. 12,566, due to increases in the payments to the Dock sub-contractor and extra cost of renewal of gear. The payments under the head of interest were Rs. 21,01,014 or Rs. 1,989 more than in the previous year. Rs. 69,465 were withdrawn from Depreciation Funds for execution of repairs and cost of plant. The expenditure chargeable to capital amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 7,35,900, of which Rs. 1,51,285 was on the Prince's Dock, Rs. 1,97,207 on the Victoria Dock and Rs. 3,87,408 on new works ordinary. In the case of both the docks the expenditure was principally incurred in increasing the shed accommodation on the wharves for goods in transit. Under new works ordinary are included the new Ballard Road pier, a new coal wharf and extensive improvements to the northern properties owned by the Trustees, comprising new roads, surface drains and the reclamation of extensive areas on the foreshore. The object of these latter improvements is to facilitate communication between the trade centres in the city and the bandars, to afford increased storage room for goods in the vicinity of the wharves, to induce increased occupation of land for building purposes, and to further an important scheme for bringing the bandars and docks into more direct communication with the trunk lines of railway.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements during 1894-95 are shewn in the following tables :—

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st April 1894 as per Administration Report for year 1893-94	13,13,900	18,21,276	11,17,254
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895	.....	.....	45,60,801
Advance from Government for Victoria Dock Works during the year 1894-95	.....	.....	1,81,911
Premium on Debenture Loan of 1894	.....	.....	83,747
Deposits from Merchants and others received during the year 1894-95 ...	35,800	3,200	80,156
Sale of Land, &c.—			
Sale-proceeds of Land and Buildings	.....	.....	86,711
Fire Insurance Fund on account of Port Trust Buildings	.....	.....	1,100
Provident Funds—			
General Account	.....	44,000	62,403
Pilotage Account	.....	.....	11,440

Receipts—*continued.*	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts	.....	1,49,500	1,38,611
Sinking Fund Debenture Loan of 1885	.....	4,600	5,000
Debenture Loan of 1894	.....	.....	11,51,000
Sundry Receipts	.....	.....	7,34,060
Amounts credited on account of Renewals to—			
Dredging Plant and Dock Cranes, Caisson	.....	.....	475
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	.....	.....	12,72,758
Proceeds of Investment of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of Port Trust Act	.....	.....	12,796
Proceeds of Investment of Depreciation of Workshops, Plant and Machinery	.....	.....	4,653
Proceeds of Investment of Provident Fund, Pilotage, &c.	.....	.....	1,692
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895	.....	.....	1,56,073
Total ...	13,49,700	20,22,576	96,71,641

Disbursements.			Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1894			.....	.....	10,68,160
Expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1894-95 ...		44,52,868			
Less ... Amount of interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1895	Rs. 9,15,943				
Amount of interest payable to Government on account of Foreshore Securities	1,50,856				
Amount payable to Government on account of Establishment of the Health Officer of the Port ...	8,832				
		10,75,632			
			.....	.....	33,77,236
Expended on Capital Works			.....	.....	7,16,549
Paid to Government in reduction of capital bearing and non-bearing interest			.....	.....	86,296
Arrears of interest paid to debenture-holders			.....	.....	44,585
Premium on Debenture Loan of 1894 appropriated to Prince's Dock upper story to K shed			.....	.....	83,747
Deposits returned			14,800	6,800	50,854
Provident Funds—					
General Account			.....	.....	21,757
Amount invested			.....	.....	47,520
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts—					
Amount invested			.....	.....	1,61,052
Amount expended on Renewals—					
Dredging Plant			.....	.....	21,796
General Revenue Account, Tugs, &c. (" Princess ")			.....	.....	5,814
Pilotage Account, Pilot Schooners, &c.			.....	.....	3,873
Dock Cranes, Caisson			.....	.....	45,104
Sinking Fund Loan of 1885			.....	.....	4,968
Sundry Payments			.....	.....	6,04,983
Town Duty Municipal Fund			.....	.....	12,72,758
Portion of investment under Section 51 of Port Trust Act realized ...			.....	12,100	.....
Portion of investment for depreciation of Workshops, Plant and Machinery realized			.....	4,400	.....
Portion of investment of Provident Fund Pilotage Account			.....	1,600	.....
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895 including balance transferred to Replacement of Schooners			.....	.....	1,65,074
			14,800	24,900	77,82,127
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay			1,04,400	18,52,676	.....
Amount of Stock Notes and Port Trust Bonds in hand			12,30,500	1,45,000	.....
Cash Balance in the Banks and in hand			.....	.....	18,89,514
Total ...			13,49,700	20,22,576	96,71,641

KA'RACHI PORT TRUST.

The estimated and actual income and expenditure of the Karáchi Port Trust for the year 1894-95 were as follows:— Finance.

	Estimated.	Actual.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	7,87,270	8,73,703
Expenditure	6,16,005	5,89,618
Surplus	1,71,265	2,84,085

The increase in the income is attributed to the large importations of cotton piece-goods, railway material, Government stores and timber and increase in the exports of grains, hides, wool, cotton raw, and bones. The actual expenditure is less than the estimated figure, owing to reduced expenditure under "General Charges" and "Bandar Properties." The following statement shows the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year 1894-95 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Disbursements.	Rs.
Opening balance	16,36,666	Expenditure under General Revenue Account	5,40,351
Gross Receipts, General Revenue Account...	7,70,392	Do. Port Fund Account ...	49,267
Gross Receipts, Port Fund Account ...	1,03,311	Do. on works	6,95,688
Provident Fund	11,944	Paid to Government in liquidation of Capital Debt	42,627
Income Tax	3,829	Paid to Debenture-holders in liquidation of Capital Debt	9,000
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	2,79,592	Provident Fund	5,999
Deposits for repairs to Humby Vernacular School...	110	Income Tax	3,829
Deposit for construction of new Customs' quarters	10,000	Deposits returned to Contractors ...	2,80,537
Deposits for extension of Queen's Road ...	10,000	Do. amount expended on repairs to Humby Vernacular School ...	111
Interest on investment of Deposits held in Trust on account of McHinch Memorial Fund (Sailors' Home at Kiamári) ...	180	Do. amount expended on construction of new Customs' quarters ...	10,065
Unclaimed wages	2,227	Do. amount expended on extension of Queen's Road	1,016
Advance Account	28,785	Unclaimed wages	1,785
Stock Account (Port Engineer's) ...	1,50,041	Advance Account	27,702
Stores Account (Port Officer's)... ...	13,717	Stock Account (Port Engineer's) ...	1,17,458
Depreciation and Replacement Fund amount of Interest realized by the Board ...	1,901	Stores Account (Port Officer's)... ...	15,221
Security Investments.		Government Securities sold, Rs. 9,40,000... Transferred to Depreciation and Replacement Fund, Rs. 25,000 ... Do. to Provident Fund, Rs. 30,000.	9,95,000
Investment of Provident Funds ...	30,000	Cost of Trustees' investment of Loan Funds.	1,66,570
Amount realized by sale of securities ...	10,33,700	McHinch Memorial Fund (Bank's withdrawal charges and telegram to Accountant General)	4
Investment of Loan Funds	1,60,000	Cost of Trustees' investment of Provident Fund...	31,556
McHinch Memorial Fund cash and securities received from Collector of Customs ...	4,591	Balance on 31st March 1895	10,82,171
Investment of Depreciation and Replacement Funds	25,000		
Total ...	42,75,989	Total ...	42,75,989

Shipping.

The following figures give the number and tonnage of vessels excluding Government vessels, vessels put back, and fishing boats that entered the Port during 1894-95, compared with those of the previous year :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam ships	454	5,80,447	507	6,00,542
Sailing vessels	8	4,106	6	2,377
Native Craft	4,351	1,16,921	3,688	1,36,119

showing an increase during the year both of number and tonnage under steam ships and of tonnage only under country crafts; the latter is due to the remeasurement of most of the native craft.

Dredging and Works.

The quantity of dredging done during the year compared with that of the previous year was as under :—

	Tons.
1893-94	5,93,252
1894-95	5,81,980

The decrease was due to the quality of the material dealt with and the depth from which it is dredged.

The most important works which were under construction during the year were the James wharf, an export yard at Kiamári and an import yard at the Bandar head station.

Aden Port Trust.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure of the Aden Port Trust during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as under—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Receipts	2,37,858	2,61,303
Expenditure	2,48,343	2,33,309

The increase of Rs. 23,445 in the revenue of the port is due chiefly to larger collections from tolls on goods, wharfage fees, port dues, and pilotage fees, which realized Rs. 2,33,857 against Rs. 2,09,835 in the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,034 in expenditure during the year under report, due chiefly to a reduction of expenditure under the head of "Light-house and Signal Stations—Repairs," and to the fact that no original public works were undertaken. The revenue for the year, for the first time since the formation of the Port Trust, exceeded the expenditure, and as a result of the year's working the credit balance of the Fund has increased from Rs. 70,164 to Rs. 98,157.

Shipping.

The number of steam and sailing vessels that entered the Port of Aden during 1894-95, as compared with the previous year, was—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		No.	No.
Square-rigged vessels.	British and Foreign Men-of-War, Troop-ships, &c. ...	78	113
	Merchant Steam Vessels ...	1,287	1,309
	Yachts	7	3
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....
	Country Craft	1,513	1,548
	Total ...	2,885	2,973

Dredging.

During the year under report only 356,000 tons were dredged as compared with 555,000 during the year 1893-94. This falling-off is attributable chiefly to the numerous stoppages of the dredger for the purpose of effecting repairs, which at length necessitated the despatch of the dredger to Bombay to be docked and thoroughly overhauled. The total cost of dredging operations during the year was Rs. 82,782 against Rs. 80,285 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the fact that certain amounts debitable against the special allotment of Rs. 35,000 provided in the succeeding year's budget for docking and repairing the dredger at Bombay had to be paid within the year under report.

Indus Conservancy and Sea Pilot Department.

No change was made in the constitution of the Conservancy Department during the year. The proposals submitted for the reorganization of the department are still under consideration.

Conservancy.

Owing to the wreck of the Conservancy steamer "Aid" in 1892-93, a steamer had to be hired for conservancy work. The conservancy operations were confined to the part of the river between Sukkur and Tátta, the channels above and below these places being reported to be in excellent condition. The only material change reported is the opening of a new channel for navigation from 2 miles above Khairodiro to 2 miles below Bilálpur, the water in the old channel being shallow in the cold season.

Registration of boats.

There was a falling off of 245,756 maunds in the water-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjáb, but the increase in the traffic in Lower Sind more than counterbalanced this, 150 vessels more than in the previous year having been registered in 1894-95. The increase in the maundage of vessels registered amounted to 70,181 maunds, which was in some measure due to the registration of 3 steamers.

Receipts from registration fees.

The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 26,681 against Rs. 24,922, showing an increase of Rs. 1,759, principally due to the larger number of vessels registered as mentioned above.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 24 against Rs. 209, showing a decrease of Rs. 185, which is only nominal.

Receipts.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 27,636 against Rs. 25,920, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 1,806 excluding the adjustment entries, viz. Rs. 525 in 1894-95 and Rs. 615 in the previous year on account of advances for contingent expenditure. The increase is explained above.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 22,244 against Rs. 26,281 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 4,037 is mainly due to there being no expenditure under gratuities, while Rs. 3,600 were paid in 1893-94, and to reduction in the temporary establishment and also to a smaller sum having been spent on house and boat repairs. The excess of receipts over disbursements amounted to Rs. 5,392, to which must be added Rs. 352 on account of percentage of sea pilotage collections.

Sea Pilotage.

The receipts from sea pilotage which are credited to Government amounted to Rs. 3,912 against Rs. 4,308, showing a decrease of Rs. 396, and is ascribed to a falling off in trade from Cutch and Mándvi. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,748 against Rs. 2,948 in 1893-94, or a decrease of Rs. 200, which is due to the pay of the establishment for February 1893 having been debited in April 1893. The net receipts after deducting the expenditure show a saving of Rs. 1,164.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Organization.

THE Circle Inspector staff worked in all districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, except Kolába, having been introduced into 2 tálukas of the Ratnágiri district, and in one district (Ahmedábád) of the Northern Division. The survey records of the Kaira district were completed during the year and are ready to be handed over to the Collector, and the introduction of the Circle Inspector staff will probably follow in April next. The question of building a central record room for the survey records of all the districts of Gujarát is still under consideration. In the Poona and Sátára districts the survey records were placed in the newly built record offices at the district headquarters. Similar record rooms are under construction in the Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar districts.

Crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection (November to February.)

The result of the work done by the Circle Inspectors may be tabulated thus :—

District.	Average by each Inspector.						Average area of occupied numbers in acres.		Average area of inspected numbers in acres.	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of Survey numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per day.					
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	59	60	37	45	9	8	12	12	11	11
Bijápur	60	57	35	43	7	7	16	16	15	15
Belgaum	64	61	36	40	9	9	10	11	10	13
Ratnágiri*	55	...	9	...	5	...	9	...	6	...
Kánara	70	69	50	46	9	9	2	2	3	2
Khándesh	74	72	55	50	9	8	13	10	10	9
Násik	65	75	38	41	9	10	8	9	9	8
Ahmednagar	75	75	36	38	10	9	12	11	10	10
Poona	62	67	38	42	7	7	11	11	8	6
Sholápur	58	59	32	33	6	7	19	20	19	18
Sátára	67	67	28	35	9	9	8	8	5	5
Ahmedábád	80	79	33	33	15	13	5	4	3	3

* Circle Inspectors employed on regular duties in two tálukas only.

The actual days devoted to field inspection show a marked falling off in Násik and Poona. In Násik the duty of measuring melon beds and selling them by auction interfered with the ordinary duties of the crop inspection period. In Poona work was checked by a pressing number of miscellaneous cases of measuring. There was a falling off in nearly every district in the number of inspected villages. The daily tale of work (columns 6 and 7) was however well maintained and, as shown by the last four columns, the selection of fields for test judicious.

The following table shows the extent of the inspection made :—

District.	Villages inspected, per cent.		Crop Inspection.				Waste Inspection.			
			Occupied lands—percentage inspected.				Unoccupied land—percentage inspected.			
			On Survey Numbers.		On Area.		On Survey Numbers.		On Area.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	83	91	8·3	7·4	8·0	7·1	28·6	19·9	24·9	15·4
Bijápur	83	90	6·4	5·5	6·3	5·3	33·1	20·5	26·3	16·8
Belgaum	95	91	7·8	6·9	7·6	8·2	24·9	19·5	21·6	17·8
Ratnágiri	93	...	11·2	...	6·9	...	49·1	...	22·0	...
Kánara	80	79	9·7	11·1	9·5	11·1	15·5	14·1	10·4	11·2
Khándesh	97	87	9·	10·1	7·	9·5	23·	17·7	28·	13·9
Násik	88	86	7·2	9·7	7·8	9·1	28·7	26·1	29·9	20·8
Ahmednagar	97	92	9·8	8·7	8·9	7·7	34·2	30·5	34·0	24·7
Poona	86	82	5·6	6·0	4·2	3·7	34·7	27·5	36·3	18·7
Sholápur	91	88	5·8	6·6	5·7	5·9	36·9	32·0	35·9	33·6
Sátára	95	94	8·9	7·9	6·2	4·9	40·8	33·9	34·9	24·3
Ahmedábád	96	97	6·6	6·3	4·8	4·5	19·4	14·0	10·5	9·3

Though in no district was every village visited, the percentage of 90 was reached in all but 5 districts. In inspected villages the extent of inspection work was fair. Present orders require a 33 per cent. test in waste (unoccupied) survey numbers in lieu of 25 per cent., but the rule is not absolute, as much depends on the extent of waste in different districts. In exceptional tracts, *e. g.* Kánara, the percentage can hardly be reached. The figures show a general

improvement. The number of encroachments detected, chiefly cases of unauthorized cultivation, again shows an increase, exceeding last year's figures by 20 and 36 per cent. respectively in the Central and Southern Divisions. The cases detected in Kánara again make 60 per cent. of the total for the Southern Division. It does not appear from the figures supplied by Circle Inspectors that the Talátis (stipendiary village accountants) of the Northern Division are more attentive to their inspection duties than the hereditary kulkarnis of other divisions. In quality the crop inspection work of the village officers appears to be slightly improving under this test. This remark also applies to the village boundary mark inspection, and in most districts stringent orders have ensured an earlier commencement of the inspection.

The tests taken by the District Inspectors and their results are exhibited in the following table:—

District.	Percentage of Circles visited.	Percentage on Villages inspected by Circle Inspectors	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-mark Inspection.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	89	3·20	1·5	90·6	2·2	98	1·6	97
Bijápur...	91	5·7	3·3	76·	2	100	3·	96
Belgaum	71	2·8	1·3	76·	1·3	82	1·3	71
Ratnágiri	100	37·5	5·6	90·	3·5	100	6·4	98
Kánara	65	5·4	1·8	68·	1·1	72	1·3	87
Khándesh	100	4·7	2	83·	1·	95	2	93
Násik	83	3·8	1	96·	9·	90	1	75
Ahmednagar	69	7·6	4	83·	1	94	3	95
Poona	100	6·9	4	85·	5	95	4	94
Sholápur	100	8·4	4	97·	4	100	4	99
Sátára	97	6·0	4	82·	4	94	4	96
Ahmedábád	100	15·1	5·7	87·	3·9	96	5	62

NOTE.—Columns 5, 7 and 9 show percentage of entries found correct.

All the circles were visited in five districts. The test under the various heads was fair, except in Belgaum and Násik. In Poona and Sátára special attention was paid to the compilation of the Circle Books, and test of entries made. In Ratnágiri the District Inspector's work is necessarily confined to two tálukas. The return shows that the Circle Inspector's work was generally careful and satisfactory. The appointment of a General Duty Classer for the Khándesh district has not yet been made.

Check of the village census.

One month (July) is allotted to the check of the village census, but in tracts of heavy rainfall it is taken along with the crop inspection (from November to February). The test extended to all the circles in five districts only. In others, in addition to the circles of heavy rainfall, employment on special measurement work and absence on leave prevented this work being done in three circles. Consequently there was a decrease in the number of villages visited and entries tested as compared with the last year. The test work was on the whole fair. The percentage of correct entries varies from 74 in Bijápur to 95 in Kánara. Except in four districts the village officers' work shows a deterioration. The Circle Inspectors' test work was sufficiently tested and shows that they did their work fairly satisfactorily. The village registers of births and deaths were also checked and the errors and omissions noticed were reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

Boundary-mark inspection (March-May.)

Besides the ordinary boundary-mark inspection made concurrently with the crop inspection to test the work of the village officers, who annually inspect all marks including those between occupied lands, the systematic examination and repair village by village of boundary-marks for the maintenance of which Government is wholly or in part responsible was carried on as usual in the months of March-May. The marginal table shows the villages which were finished during the year and also the total number completed since the commencement of this special inspection. The villages shown as completed in the last report included villages in which some arrears remained but those are now excluded. As compared with last year, the number of villages inspected shows a fall everywhere except in Poona and Kánara. This decrease is due to the larger employment of Inspectors on other work, *e. g.* disposal of measurement cases, which in some circles was very heavy. The percentage of boundary marks found out of repair decreased except in three districts, but it was nowhere below 21, and in Ahmednagar it was as high as 69. A large number of encroachments were detected and the number of marks fixed by measurement was also considerable.

District.	No. of Villages inspected.		District.	No. of villages inspected.	
	In the current season.	Since the beginning of this inspection		In the current year.	Since the beginning of this inspection.
Dhárwár ...	60	585	Násik	95	404
Bijápur	48	639	Ahmednagar ...	106	307
Belgaum ...	30	181	Poona	63	190
Ratnágiri ...	38	38	Sholápur ...	29	145
Kánara	94	169	Sátara	145	491
Khándesh ...	364	1,310	Ahmedábád ...	33	117

Measuring and classing.

The quantity of measuring and classing work to be performed by the Circle Inspectors during the year was nearly the same as last year in the Southern Division and decreased by 20 per cent. in the Central Division, while there was an increase of 53 per cent. in Ahmedábád. The decrease in the Central Division was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 60 per cent. in the non-measurement cases. In spite of the allotment of a special period for the purpose, the Circle Inspectors were not able to show satisfactory progress in the disposal of these cases as the arrears rose by 2 per cent. in the Southern Division and decreased by only 3 per cent. in the Central Division. In Ahmedábád the progress was fair. The receipts on account of pay and travelling allowances charged to private individuals for the work done for them increased during the year from Rs. 2,500 to 3,000; this was partly due to the employment of a uniform system of recovering these charges and partly because the cases disposed of included many intricate ones. The Circle Inspectors' measurement work was fully tested by the District Inspectors in the Central Division; in the Southern Division the test was hardly sufficient.

District Survey offices.

The large amount of work, consisting of the correction of survey records, maps and field-books, the supply of maps to village officers and petitioners, and of extracts from field-books to Circle Inspectors &c., disposed of in the several District Survey offices shows that the head-quarter staff worked satisfactorily. The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 1,511 to Rs. 1,844. The duplication of classer's field books was finished in the Central Division and was still in progress in the Southern Division.

Agricultural experiments: Poona Farm.

The Poona farm is primarily a dairy farm. The adjunct stock farm at Mánjri, 8 miles from Poona, makes it possible to study the milk breeds of India in a systematic manner and to attempt their improvement. Young stock can be reared under favourable conditions and considerable progress was made in "breeding for milk." Necessarily on the Poona farm fodders suitable for milk cattle are the important crops, but other crops were not neglected; the improvement of seed and the distribution of seed of proved worth also received attention. Implements indigenous and others were experimented upon.

Fodders.

This year Sundhia (Sorghum cernuus), Nilva (S. vulgare), Imphi (S. saccharatum), American Sugar Sorghum (S. saccharatum), and Teosente (Reana Luxurians) were tested side by side. The general results in respect of these fodders deduced from the experience of this and previous years are as under: they do much better in the Dakkhan during the rains than under irrigation, either in the cold or hot weather; in fact American Sorghum seed did not germinate when sown in the cold season though the land was irrigated. It lay dormant in the soil and germinated freely at its proper season when the monsoon rain came. *Sundhia Jowári* yielded a finer quality of fodder and gave generally better results than any other cereal fodder crop tested. It yields in an average year as much per acre as Nilva or any other local variety and matures at least a fortnight earlier. It gives its best results on good land in good condition in a year of well distributed rainfall. It is subject to rust and to lodge during very wet weather, and does not withstand drought so well as local varieties. In Gujarát it has been cultivated probably for centuries, and its ability there to succeed as a hot weather irrigated crop and to withstand drought is a contrast to its behaviour in the Dakkhan. Both *Imphi* and the American sorghums, on good land in good condition, yielded well and matured quicker than Nilva, and withstood drought better than Sundhia. The stalks of Imphi and the American Sugar Sorghums are fine as compared with ordinary Jowári, but coarser than Sundhia, and there is consequently some wastage in feeding, but the feeding values of these fodders cannot be doubted, as both species are very rich in saccharine matter. The American Sorghums contain nearly 10 per cent. sugar in the nearly mature stalks. American Sorghum as a grain-crop will rank well in comparison with ordinary millets. The grain is large and plump and the grain-head takes the form of a graceful drooping pannicle which affords no foothold for birds, which is an obvious advantage. The local variety *Nilva* may perhaps be trusted to do better in an unfavourable season than any of the others, especially if grown on light soil. The value of *Teosente* (Reana luxurians) as a useful fodder plant in the Dakkhan is not nearly so great. It takes a much longer time to mature than any of those mentioned above, and is an exhaustive crop. It yields well on good soil in a year of good rainfall and requires a small seed rate, but the stalks are very coarse and woody. In a year of scanty rainfall it does not succeed and cannot withstand drought.

Grasses.

Guinea grass suffered as in the previous year from an irregular supply of canal water in hot weather. Lucerne was as susceptible to disease and insect pest as before, and a dressing of copper sulphate had no beneficial effect on the crop. On the other hand lucerne with guinea grass did well, but it is too early to draw any conclusion from the experiment. The progress made by the Mauritius water grass was satisfactory, and cattle like it. Egyptian clover failed, its seedlings making no progress. Of the two varieties of dolichos (*Val* and *Chola* Dolichos lablab and D. catiang) which are excellent rotation fodder crops, to rotate with millets, chola succeeds well in the rainy season while vál does better in the cold weather, either with or without irrigation. Both are excellent green fodders for dairy cattle, and can be fed with little or no waste. The comparative experiment with the Gujarát Bájro and the Dakkhan Bájri, both varieties of Pennisetum typhoideum, confirmed the results obtained in the previous year, that Bájro yields better but requires better treatment than Bájri and the indigenous Bájri is better suited than Bájro for the very light soils of the Deccan. In the year under report Bájro yielded on good land under fair conditions 68 per cent. better than bájri.

Among other results of experiments it was proved that the indigenous practice of nipping off the leading shoots of gram plants increases the outturn, and that fish manure in combination with saltpetre is a most effective and economical manure for brinjals (Solanum melongena), giving much better results than castor cake and nitre or dissolved bones and nitre. The nitre was applied as a top dressing and its effect was more remarkable and more remunerative than any other manure applied. Fish manure alone was much more effective and profitable than castor cake alone and still more effective than dissolved bones alone. The last named manure was applied at a loss. The potatoes raised from absolute seed were affected with ring disease.

Experiments on Sugarcanes.

The American Sorghums as a sugar crop failed comparatively speaking. The percentage of sugar in the mature stalks is much less than the reputed percentage found in the same varieties when grown in America, and the yield of sugar per acre is too small in India to be remunerative. The cost of preparing the stalks for the mill is large compared with sugarcane, owing to the much larger number of stalks per acre and the difficulty of removing the numerous side leaves. The following manures in the order named were most successfully employed for sugarcane:—Fish manure, poudrette, castor cake and karanj cake. Dissolved bones and nitre gave a large outturn but the cost was prohibitive. Cattle dung owing presumably to its slow action gave only a middling crop, and bones alone gave poor results. Other manures were employed, but those above named call for special notice. Sugarcane grown in the shade yielded 31 per cent. less than unshaded cane. The Mauritius varieties of cane did well as a crop, but yielded a smaller percentage of sugar than the local variety called *Pundia*. The Mánjri experimental fields and the adjoining land were purchased to admit of the extension of these sugarcane experiments.

Cattle.

The working of the dairy was not so profitable as in the previous year, owing to an outbreak of rinderpest, which resulted in the death of 34 cattle. The most noticeable fact about the outbreak was that indigenous breeds escaped contagion to a far greater extent than exotic breeds. The most effective medicine was carbolic acid given in gruel consisting of linseed boiled with rice, fresh separated milk and water. The financial results of the farm were not as satisfactory this year as last, the profits on the dairy account falling from Rs. 2,255 to Rs. 267, but the loss on the farm account likewise fell from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 613, the profit of Rs. 770 becoming a loss of Rs. 346.

Surat Farm.

Nothing except green manuring with san (Crotolaria juncea) was done on the Surat Farm. The plans of the proposed farm buildings were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction, and it is hoped that the farm work will be started from the next financial year.

Nadiád Farm.

As heretofore the working of the Nadiád private farm was carried on with the advice and inspection of the Superintendent of Farms. The supervision by the members of the managing committee was closer and better than in the previous year, but the farm is still without a full-time Superintendent. Poor cultivators were allowed credit at the seed depôt, but the sales fell from Rs. 400 to Rs. 236. This falling off is attributed to cultivators using as seed the produce of seed bought in the previous year.

Hyderábád Farm.

The Hyderábád farm continues to be the property of the District Local Board, which lets it for cultivation.

B.—Experiments on various indigenous and exotic products.

Wheat.

Owing to the unpromising nature of experiments with improved soft white wheat reported last year, no Government grant was asked for during the year under report for further experiments in the Nára Valley. 265 maunds of new seed obtained from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and 1,997 maunds of acclimatized seed were, however, sown, and the reported yield per acre was 442 lbs. and 375 lbs. respectively, but the accuracy of the results is doubted.

Rape seed.

The results of experiments with the improved variety of rapeseed during 1893-94 were not on the whole satisfactory owing to various causes such as the late arrival of seed, insects, frost, disease, &c. The special qualities of the exotic variety are said to be that the ear is larger, the grain bigger, the price obtained higher, and the percentage of oil contained greater. The seed has also its drawbacks: there is a general impression that it is not so hardy as the indigenous, and more preparation of the soil is required to bring it to perfection.

Cotton.

Owing to unsuccessful nature of experiments hitherto conducted with acclimatized American cotton in the Nára Valley, further trials with the seed were abandoned. The Ahmedábád experiment also was a failure, the crop rotting in the excessive rain. Suákim cotton sown in one place in the Karáchi district was a failure; either the seed did not germinate or the plants did not thrive. The best Broach and Surat varieties from selected seed were grown on the Poona Farm. The crop grew vigorously and yielded well, but the lint was coarser than that of the same varieties in Gujarát, the coarseness being attributed to the difference of climate.

Strawberries.

The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar obtained a supply of strawberry seed and plants in January last. The seed did not germinate and the plants were sown too late to bear fruit in the hot weather, but the few that reached maturity produced excellent fruit.

Indigo.

The experiment with indigo in Junágadh was given up after repeated trials, the outturn being too small to make it a paying concern. The produce of the Máhi Kántha experiment is also reported not to be of a good quality. A capitalist farmer of Sholápur is now experimenting

with indigo, but the sample sent by him was prepared in a crude manner and was quite unfit for export. At present most of the area under indigo in this Presidency is confined to Sind.

Sabai-grass.

The experimental cultivation of Sabai-grass undertaken last year by the Deccan Paper Mills Company tends to show that with light irrigation the grass grows well and gives 2 or 3 crops in a year; but when cultivated in rich soil instead of on dry hill side slopes as in its native home in the Central and North-Western Provinces, there are more seed stalks than leaves after the first cutting, while leaves give much the best fibre.

Utilization of bones.

The Hubli bone-meal factory turned out 200 tons of meal, of which 100 tons were exported to Mangalore and East Mysore for use in coffee plantations, and 10 tons were consumed locally for use in gardens, the rest being sold in Bombay for export to England.

Potatoes.

The English potatoes imported in 1893 for distribution for seed purposes arrived in such a bad condition that it was considered advisable to sow them on the Poona farm during the subsequent rainy season and to distribute the outturn for the cold weather sowing. The crop suffered from excessive July rain and flooding of the river. There was some appearance of ring disease in the crop, but every precaution was taken to remove diseased plants as they were seen to wither. The whole produce, about 9 tons, was distributed at full market rates to cultivators in every potato-growing district, including those in Sind, but the supply was not equal to the demand. The cultivators of the Poona district who got English potatoes from Government three years ago were keen to buy them. Results were reported from most of the districts and were generally favourable. In Ahmedábád the seed potatoes sown in Bhátha land and manured with castor oil cake yielded fully 18-fold. The produce was generally free from disease. The attempts made to combat the potato disease were not very successful. Copper sulphate applied with irrigation had certainly some effect, but it is costly and requires careful application, while the treatment to be effective should be general. The disease was so rife in Poona that cultivators to a great extent planted onions instead of potatoes. If this practice be generally adopted, the fields may get clear of the disease in time. The experiment of steeping potatoes before planting in a bath of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of potash was tried on the Poona Farm, but the potatoes thus treated failed to germinate. The experiment is now being tried with a weaker solution.

Insects.

The year under report, as the one preceding it, was free from insect pests, the mere appearance of locusts, unattended by any injury, having been reported only in 2 or 3 weekly season reports from Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Cultivated and uncultivated area.

Details of areas cultivated and uncultivated are given in Appendix IV to this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown :—

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available of areas.				
			Cultivated, *i. e.* occupied.		Uncultivated, *i. e.* unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	A.—Presidency Proper.						
	I.—*Gujarát.*						
1	Ahmedábád	1·0	55	22	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8·3	74	6	8	12	...
3	Panch Mahals	12·7	39	16	13	9	23
4	Broach	1·9	63	8	3	26	...
5	Surat	2·4	47	26	5	17	5
	Average ... {1894-95	4·4	56	17	6	17	4
	Average ... {1893-94	4·4	56	17	6	17	4
	II.—*Dakkhan.*						
6	Khándesh	10·6	60	4	14	12	10
7	Násik	4·2	56	10	3	9	22
8	Ahmednagar	2·5	66	10	1	10	13
9	Poona	2·4	59	15	...	12	14
10	Sholápur	...	71	14	...	9	6
11	Sátára	7·4	56	18	1	10	15
	Average ... {1894-95	5·4	61	11	4	10	14
	Average ... {1893-94	5·0	61	11	4	10	14
	III.—*Karnátak.*						
12	Belgaum	5·6	61	14	3	7	15
13	Bijápur	0·7	77	10	3	5	5
14	Dhárwár	2·5	72	9	3	7	9
	Average ... {1894-95	2·8	71	11	3	6	9
	Average ... {1893-94	2·8	71	11	2	6	10

	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available of areas.				
			Cultivated, *i. e.* occupied.		Uncultivated, *i. e.* unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	PRESIDENCY PROPER—*contd.*						
	IV.—*Konkan.*						
15	Thána	3·1	21	21	5	30	23
16	Kolába	3·5	30	24	3	21	22
17	Ratnágiri	82·9	29	34	2	33	2
18	Kánara	...	9	4	2	7	78
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	25·7	19	16	3	20	42
	{1893-94	25·4	19	16	3	20	42
	Average A. ... {1894-95 ...	8·3	56	12	4	12	16
	{1893-94 ...	8·2	56	12	4	12	16
	B.—SIND.						
19	Karáchi	29·1	8	7	17	66	2
20	Hyderábád	...	17	23	37	20	3
21	Shikarpur...	2·3	20	17	27	30	6
22	Upper Sind Frontier	9·0	25	29	27	16	3
23	Thar and Párkar	...	8	12	7	71	2
	Average B. ... {1894-95	9·8	13	15	20	49	3
	{1893-94	11·0	11	16	23	47	3
	Average for the Presidency... {1894-95	8·9	40	13	10	26	11
	{1893-94	9·3	40	13	11	25	11

In the Presidency proper the percentages show no variation as compared with last year. In Sind the "net cropped" area and that "not available for cultivation" increased 2 per cent. each, while the area fit for cultivation decreased 3 per cent.

Crops. Area under cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. It includes for the first time figures for Sind. The total area under crops in the Presidency proper remained steady as compared with last year, for the increased acreage under food crops, though small in percentage, is sufficiently large to cover the decrease under non-food crops. All cereals except jowári—mostly rabi jowári—all pulses, tobacco and sugarcane show an increase, while cotton and oil-seeds show a large decrease. In Sind, both food and non-food crops exhibit expansion. Jowári, wheat and all pulses and oil-seeds increased considerably, the expansion in the last being nearly double. Bájri and paddy areas diminished to a small extent. The percentage of decrease under tobacco is large, but the area is relatively very small.

Area in thousands of acres.

Crops.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease per cent.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Jowári...	7,411	7,193	—2·9	468	533	+13·8
Bájri	4,055	4,465	+10·1	790	750	—5·0
Paddy	1,721	1,758	+2·1	697	680	—2·4
Wheat	1,986	2,041	+2·7	473	649	+37·2
Others	1,737	1,712	—1·4	31	41	+32·3
Total, Cereals ...	16,910	17,169	+1·5	2,459	2,653	+7·9
Tur	569	606	+6·5	...	...	...
Gram	820	834	+1·7	34	43	+29·4
Others	1,401	1,532	+9·3	199	203	+2·0
Total, Pulses ...	2,790	2,972	+6·5	233	246	+5·5
Tobacco	90	92	+2·2	8	6	—25·0
Sugarcane	83	85	+2·4	3	3	...
Oil-seeds	1,950	1,844	—5·4	399	614	+53·8
Cotton	3,075	2,700	—12·2	113	111	—1·7
Total, Food crops ...	19,954	20,384	+2·2	2,737	2,941	+7·4
Total, Non-food crops ...	5,453	4,992	—8·5	564	793	+40·8
Total, Crops ...	25,407	25,376	—0·1	3,301	3,734	+13·1

The details given in the appended table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind) :—

Year.	Area in acres (000 omitted.)			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1893-94	10,038	1,771	6,872	1,019
1894-95	10,446	1,921	6,723	1,051
	+408	+150	—194	+32

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district :—

No.	District.	Food Crops.								Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.												
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.														
	I.—*Gujarát.*														
1	Ahmedábád	21	10	8	18	6	1	64	11	1	20	3	1	76	24
2	Kaira	8	23	21	3	24	...	79	13	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Mahals	1	10	17	6	12	23	69	20	...	...	9	2	89	11
4	Broach	20	2	4	19	1	...	46	12	2	37	2	1	60	40
5	Surat	21	1	20	6	8	...	56	18	1	17	7	1	75	25
	Average... {1894-95 ...	16	10	13	12	9	3	63	14	1	16	4	2	78	22
	{1893-94 ...	16	12	11	9	10	4	62	13	1	19	4	1	76	24
	II.—*Dakkhan.*														
6	Khándesh	17	20	1	9	1	...	48	11	...	32	7	2	59	41
7	Násik	6	37	3	15	9	...	70	14	1	2	12	1	85	15
8	Ahmednagar	31	32	...	9	2	...	74	15	...	1	9	1	89	11
9	Poona	34	32	3	5	5	...	79	11	1	...	8	1	91	9
10	Sholápur	63	10	1	3	...	1	78	8	1	...	12	1	87	13
11	Sátára	27	28	2	4	7	1	69	20	1	....	7	3	90	10
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	28	26	2	7	4	1	68	13	1	8	9	1	82	18
	{1893-94 ...	31	23	2	8	3	...	67	12	1	9	10	1	80	20
	III.—*Karnátak.*														
12	Belgaum	34	11	6	7	9	1	68	13	1	11	4	3	82	18
13	Bijápur	50	10	...	7	2	...	69	8	...	14	9	...	77	23
14	Dhárwár	30	...	7	14	8	....	59	10	1	22	5	3	70	30
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	39	7	4	9	6	...	65	10	1	16	6	2	76	24
	{1893-94 ...	39	7	4	8	6	...	64	9	1	18	6	2	74	26
	IV.—*Konkan.*														
15	Thána	...	...	65	...	20	...	85	8	2	...	3	2	95	5
16	Kolába	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	7	...	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	37	...	39	...	76	11	5	...	6	2	92	8
18	Kánara	1	...	78	...	3	...	82	2	9	...	...	7	93	7
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	{1893-94 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	....	3	2	95	5
	Average A. {1894-95 ...	28	17	7	8	6	1	67	12	1	11	7	2	80	20
	{1893-94 ...	29	16	6	8	6	1	66	11	1	12	8	2	78	22
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	20	5	32	12	...	4	73	6	2	1	17	1	81	19
20	Hyderábád	11	29	18	8	...	1	67	3	2	8	16	4	72	28
21	Shikárpur...	17	1	20	35	...	...	73	12	1	....	12	2	86	14
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	30	6	3	14	...	1	54	6	...	...	39	1	60	40
23	Thar and Párkar	2	62	12	5	...	...	81	3	...	4	11	1	84	16
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	14	21	18	17	...	1	71	7	1	3	16	2	79	21
	{1893-94 ...	14	24	21	15	...	1	75	7	1	3	12	2	83	17
	Average for the Presidency. {1894-95 ...	27	18	8	9	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20
	{1893-94 ...	27	17	8	9	5	1	67	11	1	11	8	2	79	21

The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámlatdárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard, by which 16 annas represent an average crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate. In the Presidency proper, the outturn, though considerably reduced by unseasonable late rain was, on the whole, fairly good. Gujarát fared worse than other Divisions. Paddy yielded a fairly average outturn except in the Karnátak. Cotton was a poor crop, especially in Gujarát. Wheat was good in quantity, though not in quality. Grám was good. Outturn of crops.

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.								
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedábád	5	4	14	11	11	9	15	6	12	10
2	Kaira	8	8	15	13	12	11	9	8	10	8
3	Panch Maháls	6	7	12	11	6	8	7	7	14	5
4	Broach	11	6	14	13	12	6	6	8	10	8
5	Surat	9	8	12	12	12	9	...	12	10	7
	Dakkhan.										
6	Khándesh	11	11	13	13	12	12	15	10	12	10
7	Násik	13	13	14	12	...	14	12	10	11	8
8	Ahmednagar	10	10	12	11	7	10	9	9	10	5
9	Poona	10	13	14	10	8	13	12	10	10	8
10	Sholápur	11	6	9	10	2	3	8	6	9	4
11	Satára	11	9	10	11	6	9	7	8	9	14
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	10	9	9	9	10	11	10	9	9	8
13	Bijápur	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	4	10	8
14	Dhárwar	8	8	7	12	6	4	7	6	10	9
	Konkan.										
15	Thána	...	...	13	14	13	11	11	8	11	...
16	Kolába	...	...	14	...	10	7	9	11	10	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	....	12	....	11	12	10	10	8	...
18	Kanara	12	...	12	...	...	12	10	8	12	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi	9	11	12	10	...	10	7	...	9	12
20	Hyderábád	11	12	14	9	...	...	...	...	8	13
21	Shikárpur	12	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	10	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier	13	13	15	11	...	...	...	...	11	9
33	Thar and Párkar	10	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	10

An increase was reported under all important fruit trees, except date palm, that under mango and cocoanut being noticeably large. The figures reported do not show any incredible fluctuations as compared with last year, but they cannot be regarded as any thing but approximate. Trees in forest and village sites were not enumerated. Fruit trees.

The net area irrigated in the year under report was 3·3 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency proper and 88·2 per cent. in Sind against 3·18 and 86·7 per cent. respectively last year. The total area irrigated in the Presidency proper diminished by 29,000 acres or 3·4 per cent., and that under irrigated crops by 27,000 acres or 2·9 per cent., for half of which irrigated rice was responsible. Irrigation from canals exhibited a marked decrease everywhere, except in Gujarát and the Poona district. This decrease is partly due to the late rains and partly to the registration being more correct. The increase in Gujarát is attributed to the good supply of water and in Poona to the extended cultivation of monsoon dry crops and deficient rainfall. Under wells and tanks the decrease in Gujarát is the natural result of heavy rains, but in the Karnátak it is due to insufficient water in tanks and wells. The large increases in the Dakkhan districts of Násik, Sholápur, and Sátára correspond to decrease under canals, and are chiefly due to the improved registration under which *pátasthal* irrigation is now transferred from "canals" to the head "tanks, wells, &c." Irrigation.

The total number of crop experiments carried out during the year amounted to 152 as against 157 in the previous year. Of these, 40 were from the Northern, 68 from the Central and 44 from the Southern Division. The experiments were distributed among the several crops as under – Jowári 12, bájri 25, rice 18, wheat 15, rági 16, other cereals 4; gram 27, other pulses 3; sesamum 8, linseed 4, other oilseeds 5; sugarcane 4; onions 3; cotton 1, and grasses 7. Crop experiments.

Advances to Cultivators.

The following table (the figures in which are taken from the Collectors' administration reports) shows the amounts advanced by Government, under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883, to cultivators in the various parts of the Presidency during the past two years :—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvement.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	2,600	75	10,580	3,475
Kaira	1,995	1,190	5,799	2,385
Panch Maháls	235	.....	3,337	400
Broach.	5,000	.....	12,800	.....
Surat	1,125	18,360	1,530	21,959
Thana	2,650	3,240	2,035	6,150
Násik	10,484	16,255	6,824	31,950
Khándesh	5,420	3,000	5,779	13,050.
Ahmednagar	950	8,110	775	17,660
Poona	170	20,115	335	29,010
Sholápur	600	15,385	2,885	22,840
Sátára	405	17,925	780	22,935
Belgaum	.....	1,09,550	100	1,50,550
Dhárwár	3,875	1,34,025	2,375	2,00,725
Bijápur	60	45,685	155	1,21,395
Ratnágiri	1,050	450	3,575	6,595
Kánara	.....	22,950	.....	18,900
Kolába	9,912	4,990	3,421	9,805
Karáchi	34,506	5,970	39,020	5,290
Hyderábád	15,110	17,720	21,150	13,700
Shikárpur	4,395	19,727	2,455	33,825
Thar and Parkár	5,555	.....	8,230	7,300
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	2,985	8,245	1,450	6,540
Total ...	1,09,082	4,72,967	1,35,390	7,46,439

There is thus a general rise in the amount advanced to cultivators in every district of the Northern and Central Divisions. In the former Division the increase of the loans in Kaira is ascribed to the need on the part of cultivators of money to repair the damage done by the extensive floods of last year: while in Broach two successive bad cotton seasons had the effect of making the sávkárs more cautious and so contract their business, and Government were applied to in their stead. In Surat and Thána, much of the money advanced was used in converting dry-crop land to rice, a very profitable operation. In the Central Division the increase in the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is reported to have been due to the failure of the kharif crop in parts; and the consequent demand for money to purchase fresh seed. In the other districts the increase in the demand was general and is not to be ascribed to any particular accident of the season, but rather to an extended appreciation of the value of these advances on the part of the average cultivator. The Southern Division as usual is far ahead of the others in the amount advanced. In Belgaum and Dhárwár Rs. 49,475 and Rs. 1,29,075 respectively were advanced for the improvement of land by the clearance of rank grass. A small decline took place in the amounts advanced in the Kolába and Kánara districts for which no explanation can be given. The figures for the advances in Sind, taken as a whole, indicate the growing popularity of the system: a small decline is noticeable in the case of the Upper Sind Frontier, but it is unimportant.

Agricultural Stock.

The figures in the following paragraphs are taken from Appendix IV.—A (4) in Part III of this report, supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Sind. No trustworthy information as to agricultural stock in Sind is available: an enumeration was made during this year as in the preceding one, but the returns can only at the most be regarded as approximations. Speaking generally the number of plough cattle declined in Karáchi and Hyderábád, but rose elsewhere: large increases under all the other heads are reported. How far the decrease in the number of plough cattle is to be ascribed to more correct classification naturally cannot be determined.

Northern Division. The number of the head of cattle in the Northern Division declined from 2,023,890 in 1893-94 to 1,967,204 in the year under report. The decrease occurred in every Division except Surat, and was most marked in Broach, Ahmedábád, and Thána. The general cause of the decline was the character of the season: two bad seasons following enfeebled the stock, and at the same time plough cattle had more work to do owing to the necessity for re-sowings, in Broach especially. Cattle disease carried off many animals in Ahmedábád and Thána, and was also reported from Surat and Broach, where its effects were fortunately not so serious. The number of horses shewed a slight decline, while sheep fell from 133,561 to 87,670; the number of goats however rose from 263,270 to 234,276, the number of ploughs fell off, and so did the number of labour-carts.

Central Division. In the Central Division the total number of cattle fell from 4,125,224 to 3,998,359. The decrease was shared by every district, being most marked in Nasik, Poona and Sholápur. No general explanation can be given for this very considerable fall. The reported number of deaths from cattle disease was very high in Sholápur alone, but it probably prevailed to a much larger extent than was reported. The numbers of sheep and goats fell by about 84,000 and 99,000

respectively or about 7 and 10 per cent. The number of ploughs declined, while the number of carts showed an increase of about 4,000.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the number of cattle showed an increase, rising from 2,536,424 in 1893-94 to 2,566,618 in the year under report. Kolába and Kánara were the only two districts which did not contribute to the rise, returning decreases of approximately 11,000 and 5,000 respectively. Cattle disease was more or less prevalent and did great damage especially in Kánara. The increase in Dhárwár would have been greater had it not been for a deficiency of fodder. The number of sheep fell from 525,020 to 484,869, while goats increased from 421,275 to 445,058. The number of carts and ploughs both showed an increase.

General.

Taking the Presidency Proper as a whole the number of cattle fell from 8,685,538 to 8,532,181, of horses from 153,409 to 152,164, of sheep from 1,957,437 to 1,786,750, and of goats from 1,655,651 to 1,611,593; camels rose from 1,229 to 1,250; mules and donkeys from 65,953 to 66,885. The number of small ploughs declined from 930,212 to 913,701, and of large ones from 187,950 to 186,596, while the number of carts for riding rose from 94,640 to 95,817, and that of labour-carts from 421,290 to 426,802.

HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

Number and location of stallions.

The number of stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency fell during the year under report from 73 to 67, of which 43 were stationed in the Dakkhan, 8 in Gujarát and 16 in Sind and Cutch. Fifty-five of these were actually at stud work and the remainder were in the Ahmednagar depôt for acclimatisation or treatment. Two stallions died, 8 were destroyed and 8 sold as unsuited for stud work, while 12 were added during the year.

Horse-breeding.

The number of branded and certificated mares covered by Government stallions was 1,869 against 2,017 in the previous year. The decrease was mostly in Gujarát, and is ascribed to an outbreak of anthrax. The average number of mares covered by each stallion rose from 31·90 to 33·52, and the average produce from 7·5 to 8·69. The average yearly cost of maintenance of each stallion rose from Rs. 347 to Rs. 358. The number of branded mares fell from 12,119 to 11,626.

Castrations.

The number of castrations, exclusive of operations performed at the Remount Depôt, was 171 against 109 in 1893-94.

Mule-breeding.

The number of donkey stallions rose from 24 to 26; three Italian donkey stallions being imported and 1 Persian being destroyed: of these 22 were actually at stud work. The number of pony mares covered during the year was 763 against 844 in 1893-94; the average number covered by each donkey stallion was 42, and the average number of mules foaled 5·4. The average annual cost of a donkey stallion rose from Rs. 279 to Rs. 287. During the year 51 mules were purchased by the Commissariat Department as against 8 last year.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 66,857 as against Rs. 60,581 in the preceding year. Of this sum Rs. 11,573 were contributed by the Local Funds and Rs. 13,932 by the Imperial Government, while Rs. 41,352 were debited to Provincial revenues.

HORSE, CATTLE, AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The principal Horse and Cattle shows held in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report were:—

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date of commencement.
Dakkhan	Ahmednagar	Horse and Cattle Show ...	12th November 1894.
Sind	Jacobábád	Horse Show	14th January 1895.
	Talhár	Horse and Cattle Show ...	28th January 1895.
	Náushábro Moro ...	Do. ...	4th February 1895.
Cutch	Bhuj	Do. ...	28th February 1895.

Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle Show.

The total number of animals exhibited at the Ahmednagar Show amounted to 878 against 1,002 in 1893, but of these 706 were horses as against 584. The remount class was small, but the broodmares, yearlings, and three-year-old fillies were exceptionally good. The horse-show was the most successful ever held in the Dakkhan.

Jacobábád Horse Show.

The Jacobábád Horse Show was also very successful as regards the numbers and quality of the exhibits. Broodmares and young stock were good, and the mares for mule-breeding and mules were superior. Remounts were above the average, the majority being quite fit for Native Cavalry. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 1,389 against 1,365 in 1893.

Talhár Horse and Cattle Show.

This was the first show held at Talhár: the total number of animals exhibited amounted to 907 (808 horses, 4 mules, 32 cattle, 6 donkeys, and 57 camels). Broodmares and three-year-old fillies were good, and the class of remounts large and very fair.

Naushábro-Moro Horse and Cattle Show.

The total number of animals at the Naushábro-Moro Show this year rose from 806 to 1,155, of which 588 were horses, 59 donkeys, and 39 mules. The feature of the show was the excellent class of donkeys. Broodmares, mares fit for mule-breeding and mules were good. The remount class was very good, and 72 remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry and Police.

Bhúj Horse and Cattle Show.

The total number of animals exhibited at the Bhúj Show was 618, including 196 horses and 11 donkeys. The class of yearling colts and fillies was good, but the remainder very mediocre.

General.

The total expenditure on these shows was Rs. 18,143, of which Rs. 13,298 were awarded as prizes and Rs. 4,815 were spent on other expenses: the Government contribution was Rs. 5,000.

Weather and Crops.

Meteorological Department of Western India.

Observatories.

The number of observatories was the same as last year, viz. 12 second class and 11 third class observatories, as under: —

Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency ...	Karáchi ...	Hyderábád.	Rájputána	Mount-Abu ...	Bikánir.
Do. ...	Deesa... ...	Bhúj.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do. ...	Poona... ...	Rajkot.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do. ...	Belgaum ...	Verával.	Berár	Akola... ...	.....
Do. ...	Jacobábád ...	Surat.	Do.	Chikalda ...	Amráoti.
Do ...	Sholápur ..	Málegaon.	Do.	Buldána ...	.....
Do. ...	Ratnagiri ...	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
Do. ...	Kárwár ...	.....			

Meteorological Buildings.

A new post for the anemometer was put up and wire fencing erected round the observatory shed at Kárwár. The shed was thatched and other petty repairs were also executed there. The shed was repaired at Deesa, and a ladder with double railing was constructed at Jacobábád. Petty minor repairs were also effected at Ratnágiri, Mount Abu and Sholápur. The observatory at Hyderábád was closed on October 26th, 1894, and re-opened on another site on March 27th, 1895. The removal of the observatories at Surat and Karáchi is also under consideration.

Character of the work of Observatories.

The observations supplied by observers were for the most part satisfactory with the exceptions noted below: —

Station.	Period.	Observations.	Remarks.
Sholápur	27th July 1894 to 2nd August 1894.	No observation of any kind.	Observer sick.
Buldána.	20th May 1894 to 1st July 1894 and 1st January 1895 to 19th February 1895.	No anemometer observations.	Instrument out of order.
Jacobábád	2nd November 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Wet minimum ...	Appears to be erroneous.
Karáchi	1st to 8th April and 21st to 24th June 1894.	No observation of any kind. No anemometer.	Observations not recorded.
Ratnágiri	21st June 1894 to 2nd July 1894.	No observation of any kind.	Observer on cholera duty.

The anemograph at the Belgaum Observatory was out of order for a considerable time.

Daily weather report and chart.

The work of preparing and publishing the report was continued in the same manner as in past years. The number of reporting stations was increased by one, namely Ahmednagar.

Office work.

As usual the logs of vessels touching at the port continued to be regularly examined and the instruments on board compared. The number of logs thus examined was 1,018 agains 943 in the previous year.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1894-95.

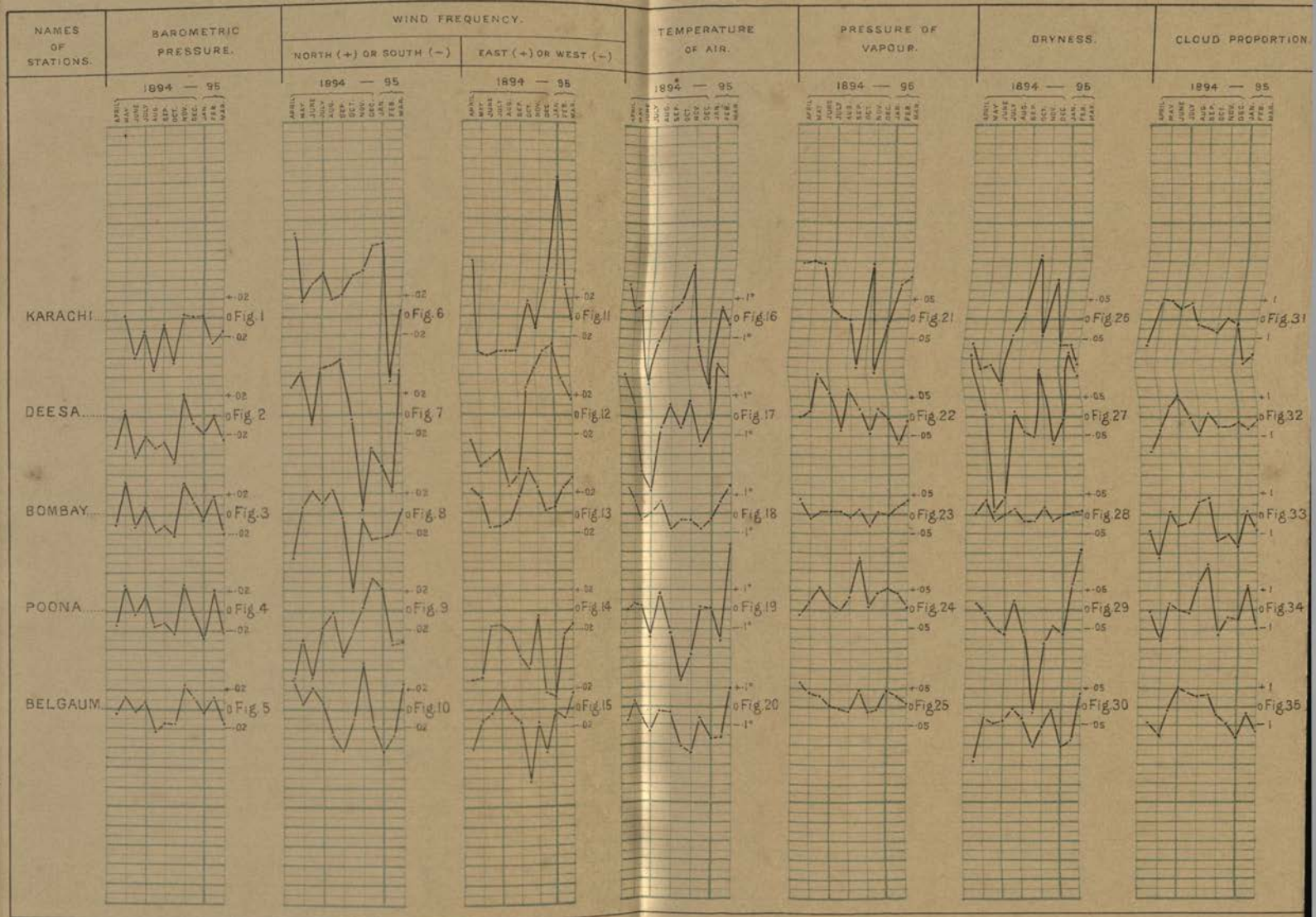
General character.

The rainfall of the year 1894 was exceptionally heavy; and seasonably distributed throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency. One of the most remarkable features of the monsoon was a continuous succession of depressions and cyclonic storms from its commencement in June 1894. The year under report also exhibited some other features of importance, such as an abnormal and steady low pressure during the monsoon months, a comparative low barometer in July at Deesa and Karáchi consequent on three severe cyclones in that month, the last of which caused severe floods in North Konkan, Lower Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and also in the rivers Tápti, Narbada, Mahi and Sábarmati in Gujarát, and a comparative low barometer in October at Poona, Bombay, Deesa, and also at Karáchi, due to the formation of a cyclonic storm on and off the Bombay coast in that month.

Diagrams.

The accompanying diagrams exhibit graphically for each of the five stations Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, the mean monthly values of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, pressure of vapour, wind frequency, dryness, and the total monthly rainfall. They also show the mean monthly deviations of barometric pressure, temperature, &c., from their average values for the year, and show the extent to which these deviations were of an unusual

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1894-95.



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character. Figs. I to XXXV exhibit all these deviations from the normal condition of the season in a graphical form. The excessive or defective rainfall in each of the several districts is represented by Figs. XXXVI to XLIII.

Abnormals. Barometric pressure.

The variations of the monthly mean barometric pressure at five representative stations in the Bombay Presidency are represented by Figs. I to V. These figures, when compared with each other, show that the general character of all the curves, except in a few cases, is the same, all rising or falling nearly at the same time. The abnormal pressure curves show that the barometer was nearly normal at Karáchi in April, November, December and January, and was more or less in defect in all other months of the year. At Deesa the pressure was at its normal height in May 1894 and February 1895, in moderate excess in November, and below the average in all other months. At Bombay the deviations from the normal were small in comparison with other stations, the barometer being from ·005″ to ·032″ in excess in May, July, November, December and February, and from ·004″ to ·022″ in defect of the average in all the remaining months of the year. The diagram shows that at Poona the barometer was slightly in excess of the average in May, July, November and February, nearly normal in June and December, and slightly in defect in other months. At Belgaum, in May, July, November, December 1894 and February 1895, the barometer remained slightly above its normal, and was below it in the remaining months.

Winds.

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the north or the south than in a normal year is shown by Figs. VI to X. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a deficiency in the number of south winds as compared with the normal. In Figs. XI to XV is given similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east and west winds. At Karáchi the north-easterly winds were predominant in April, October, December and January, south-easterly in February, and north-westerly in May, June, July, August, September and November. At Deesa, south-easterly winds were most frequent in October, November, December, January and February, while in April, May, July, August and September north-westerly winds prevailed. In all other months the deviations were small and unimportant. At Poona south-westerly winds were more frequent than usual during the greater part of the year. At Belgaum the south-westerly winds were more frequent in September and January, while in November north-westerly and in March north-easterly winds were prevalent.

Temperature.

The mean monthly abnormal values of the temperature of air are shown by Figs. XVI to XX. At Karáchi the temperature was as much as 5½° higher than usual in November and about 1° to 2° in April, May, June, October and February, while in July, August, December and January, it was from 2° to 3½° lower than usual. At Deesa, April, February and March were the hottest months, and July and December were unusually cool, the temperature in July being 4° cooler than usual. At Bombay the temperature was fairly normal in July, ½° to 1½° in excess of the normal in April, May, August, February and March, and about 1° in defect in June, September and December. At Poona the temperature was about normal in April, May, December and January, 1° to 3½° in excess in August and March, and from 1° to 4° in defect in July, September, October, November and February. At Belgaum the temperature was more or less cool throughout the year except in May and March, when it was slightly in excess.

Dryness of vapour pressure.

The abnormal variations of the dryness of the atmosphere are shown by Figs. XXVI to XXX. These show that the variations at Karáchi, Deesa and Poona were large, while at Bombay the dryness was fairly normal. In Figs. XXI to XXV are shown the abnormal variations of vapour pressure. These show that the vapour pressure was abnormally high in April, May, November and March at Karáchi, and in October at Poona. In all other months and at all the five stations the deviations from the normal were small.

Cloud proportion.

The abnormal amount of clouded sky is represented by Figs. XXXI to XXXV. At Karáchi the cloudiness appears to have been less than the normal amount throughout the year, except in May, June, July, and December when it was normal. At Deesa it was about normal or slightly above it in June, July, August and October, and slightly below it in all the remaining months of the year. At Bombay the extent of the cloudy sky was fairly normal in June and February, moderately in excess in September and October, and considerably in defect in April, May, November, December and January. At Poona excessive cloudiness was observable in September, October and February, while at Belgaum the variations were in no case of any account.

Rain.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at only five meteorological stations cannot be taken as fairly representing the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has therefore been divided into districts, over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the actual and normal rainfall are given in Tables A and B, and the deviations from the normal are given in Table C.

TABLE A.

Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division during the year 1894.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	1·02	0·37	0·03	0·01	0·00	0·75	9·21	0·48	0·28	0·00	0·00	0·10	12·25
Gujarát...	0·16	0·00	0·04	0·01	0·13	9·49	27·37	3·48	7·74	4·43	0·00	0·16	53·01
Konkan	0·25	0·00	0·39	0·34	0·19	25·09	35·37	18·78	10·95	5·91	0·09	0·00	97·37
Sahyádri Range ...	0·12	0·03	0·19	0·49	0·00	42·13	114·43	43·58	25·68	12·31	0·00	0·00	238·96
North Dakkhan ...	0·02	0·63	0·29	0·23	0·06	2·80	9·84	1·50	8,21	4·42	0·00	0·00	28·00
South Dakkhan ...	0·00	0·16	1·33	1·40	1·55	4·85	10·03	4·64	4·18	4·26	0·24	0·00	32·64
West Dakkhan ...	0·01	0·34	0·64	0·64	0·74	5·75	17·37	4·16	4·77	4·68	0·17	0·00	39·27
East Dakkhan ..	0·00	0·36	1·33	1·41	1·40	2·80	4·02	3·36	5·95	4·19	0·16	0·00	24·98

TABLE B.

Showing the average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	0·37	0·23	0·27	0·10	0·14	0·60	2·78	2·82	0·72	0·12	0·12	0·15	8·42
Gujarát...	0·02	0·21	0·03	0·02	0·38	4·55	11·32	10·14	5·46	0·56	0·15	0·02	32·89
Konkan	0·56	0·00	0·08	0·21	1·23	31·77	35·72	20·64	11·77	2·90	0·62	0·09	105·59
Sahyádri Range ...	0·25	0·02	0·22	0·44	1·09	30·93	71·01	51·74	16·29	4·43	0·70	0·14	180·31
North Dakkhan ...	0·45	0·05	0·08	0·28	0·54	4·97	4·15	4·26	4·46	2·67	0·65	0·24	22·80
South Dakkhan ...	0·16	0·02	0·25	1·00	1·76	5·49	6·64	4·99	3·42	4·15	0·60	0·77	29·52
West Dakkhan ...	0·24	0·03	0·14	0·98	1·32	7·12	9·91	6·51	3·82	3·70	0·87	0·32	34·96
East Dakkhan ...	0·21	0·04	0·27	0·71	1·60	4·03	2·78	3·50	3·87	3·97	0·44	0·90	22·23

TABLE C.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall of 1894 with the average Rainfall.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	+0·65	+0·14	−0·24	−0·09	−0·14	+0·15	+6·43	−2·34	−0·44	−0·12	−0·12	−0·05	+3·83
Gujarát	+0·14	−0·21	+0·01	−0·01	−0·25	+4·94	+16·05	−6·66	+2·28	+3·87	−0·15	+0·11	+20·12
Konkan	−0·31	0·00	+0·31	+0·13	−1·04	−6·68	−0·3 5	−1·86	−1·82	+3·01	−0·53	−0·09	−9·23
Sahyádri Range... ...	−0·13	+0·01	−0·03	+0·05	−1·09	+11·15	+43·4 9	−11·16	+9·39	+7·88	−0·70	−0·14	+58·65
North Dakkhan	−0·43	+0·58	+0·21	−0·05	−0·48	−2·17	+5·69	−2·76	+3·75	+1·75	−0·65	−0·24	+5·20
South Dakkhan	−0·16	+0·14	+1·08	+0·40	−0·21	−0·64	+3·39	−0·35	+0·76	+0·11	−0·36	−0·77	+3·39
West Dakkhan	−0·23	+0·31	+0·50	−0·34	−0·58	−1·37	+7·48	−2·35	+0·95	+0·98	−0·70	−0·32	+4·33
East Dakkhan	−0·21	+0·32	+1·06	+0·70	−0·20	−1·23	+1·24	−0·14	+2·08	+0·22	−0·28	−0·90	+2·68

The numbers in the above Table C are represented by the Figs. XXXVI to XLIII in Plate I which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether and to what extent the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect of the average, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess, and downwards to show a defect.

The rainfall of the monsoon months June to October and also for the whole year is given in the following table in the form of percentage of the average fall:—

Division.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	125	332	17	39	...	146
Gujarát	209	243	35	142	792	161
Konkan	79	99	92	93	205	93
Sahyádri Range ...	137	164	80	158	278	131
North Dakkhan ...	57	238	35	184	166	123
South Dakkhan ...	88	151	93	122	103	112
West Dakkhan ...	81	175	64	125	128	113
East Dakkhan ...	70	145	97	154	106	112

In this table, 100 means that the rainfall has been equal to the average of many past years; 150 means that it has been 50 per cent. above the average, 50 that it has been 50 per cent. below the average; the excess above or defect below 100 indicating by how much per cent. of the average rainfall the fall of the month exceeded or fell short of the normal quantity; for example, in October the Konkan received 105 per cent. in excess of the average rainfall for that month, while in August on the Sahyádri Range it was 20 per cent. in defect of the average rainfall for that month.

January.—Light to heavy rain fell at most stations in Sind, moderate showers at a few stations in Gujarát, and passing local showers in Konkan, the North Dakkhan and on the Sahyádri Range. The other districts were altogether rainless.

February.—Moderate heavy rain was registered at most stations in Sind, light to moderate showers in Gujarát, the East Dakkhan and on Sahyádri Range, and moderate to heavy showers at some few stations in the North, South and the West Dakkhan districts.

March.—The rainfall of this month was moderately heavy in the North, South, East and West Dakkhan districts, slightly in excess of the average in Gujarát and Konkan, and slightly in defect in Sind and on the Sahyádri Range.

April.—The rainfall was moderately in excess of the normal in Konkan, the South and the East Dakkhan districts and on the Sahyádri Range, but in all other districts it was slightly in defect of the average.

May.—The rainfall of this month was below the usual normal quantity by about a quarter of an inch to an inch.

June.—The rainfall exceeded the normal amount in Sind, Gujarát and on the Sahyádri Range and was more or less deficient in all other districts. In Sind, the excess amounted to 25 per cent., in Gujarát 109 per cent., and on the Sahyádri Range 37 per cent. In the North Dakkhan the deficiency was as much as 43 per cent., in the East Dakkhan 30 per cent., and in Konkan it was 21 per cent. In the South and West Dakkhan districts, the rainfall was below the normal, and the deficiency amounted to 12 and 19 per cent. respectively.

July.—The rainfall was one per cent. in defect of the normal in the Konkan, while in the remaining districts it was from 45 to 232 per cent. in excess of the average.

August.—The rainfall was more or less deficient in all districts; the deficiency being greatest in Sind, Gujarát, and North Dakkhan, where it amounted to from 65 to 83 per cent.

September.—The rainfall was heavy in all districts except Sind and Konkan, where it was 61 and 7 per cent., respectively, in defect of the average.

October.—Sind was practically rainless, while in Gujarát the rainfall was exceedingly heavy, being 692 per cent. in excess of the normal. In all other districts in this month the rainfall was from 6 to 178 per cent. in excess of the average.

November.—In this month rain fell in the Konkan, the South, West and East Dakkhan districts, but the quantities registered were in all cases small. All other districts had no rain.

December.—Light showers fell in Sind and Gujarát, but nowhere else.

Year.—The total rainfall for the year was above the average in all districts except the Konkan, where it was 7 per cent. less than the normal amount.

Storms.—On the 10th June the abnormal chart indicated the existence of a small area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Surat, Verával and Rájkot, and, as the winds all along the coast from Goa northwards as far as Verával were cyclonic, the weather on and off the West Coast between Ratnágiri and Porbandar was suspicious and likely to be squally and unsettled. The 8 A.M. observations on the 11th showed that a small area of low pressure lay over Lower Sind, Cutch, Gujarát, Berár, Central India and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and the weather still appeared to be unsettled there, and also on and off the West Coast between Karáchi and Ratnágiri. On the following morning the abnormal chart showed that the low pressure area had deepened somewhat, and was now a depression over Cutch, Gujarát and on and off the North Konkan, Cutch and Káthiáwár coasts, where the weather was still unsettled. By the 13th the depression became more pronounced, and was central over Surat and its neighbourhood. The abnormal deficiency at the centre of the depression was now two-tenths. On this day the monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Kárwár became unusually steep and was twice its average strength. On the 14th June the disturbance was nearly stationary, and showed a slight tendency to fill up. At 8 A.M. on the 15th the depression was still at and in the neighbourhood of Surat, but had filled up still further. On the 16th a large area of abnormally low pressure appeared at and in the neighbourhood of Surat and Bombay, and the weather became again suspicious and unsettled. The chart prepared at 8 A.M. on the 17th pointed to the existence of a depression over Surat, and the weather in Gujarát and on and off the North Konkan, Cutch and Káthiáwár coasts was very unsettled, and strong squally winds with heavy rain prevailed there. On the 18th the abnormal chart showed that the depression moved in a north-north-easterly direction, and was central over Ajmere. On the 19th the disturbance appears to have moved westwards.

On the 8th July a small depression appeared at Agra, and the weather in the Central and North-West Provinces and Rájputána became very unsettled. The winds round about the depression were cyclonic, but the gradients were only moderately steep. By the 9th the depression moved still further westwards, and was central over Ajmere, where the barometer was ·15″ below the normal. The winds were cyclonic, and moderate heavy rain was falling in districts about the centre of the storm. On the 10th the storm centre moved south-westwards, and was somewhere between Deesa and Bhúj. On this day the winds were cyclonic, and the baric gradients were steep all over the country lying to the north of latitude 16°. On the morning of the following day, the storm centre was near Karáchi, and furious gales were blowing in Gujarát, Cutch, Lower Sind and the adjoining seas. On the 12th the storm appears to have passed westwards.

On the 12th July the weather chart further indicated that while the depression near Karáchi had moved further westwards, another deep depression appeared to the eastwards of Ráipur. The winds in the Central and North-West Provinces exhibited a cyclonic tendency, and

the baric gradients were steep. This depression then moved westwards, and was central over Indore on the 13th, and produced very steep gradients over the country to the north of latitude 17°. The observations recorded at 8 A.M. on the 14th showed that the storm had moved rapidly westwards.

The weather charts of the 16th and 17th July showed the existence of a large depression to the eastwards or to the south-eastwards of Ráipur, and the weather appeared to be very unsettled on and off the East Coast, where strong winds with heavy rain were blowing. By the 18th the depression had advanced further westwards, and its centre lay south-east of Ráipur. The baric gradients were very steep to the east of longitude 76°, and strong winds continued to blow over the country affected by the depression. On the 19th, the storm moved slowly westwards, and its centre was somewhere very close to Nágpur, where the abnormal deficiency amounted to about three-tenths. By the 20th the storm moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre was midway between Khandwa and Hoshangábád. The winds were cyclonic, and the baric gradients steep. On the 21st the storm centre was near Khandwa and Indore, and strong winds with gales and heavy rain were blowing over the greater part of the country. On the morning of the 22nd July the storm which was near Disa moved further westwards on the 23rd and 24th. While this storm was passing westwards, a large cyclonic storm appears to have formed over Cutch on the 23rd. The rainfall accompanying this storm was exceptionally heavy, and caused floods in Gujarát.

On the 16th of August there appeared a diffused depression over the Central and North-West Provinces, where the winds were cyclonic and the weather was very unsettled. By the morning of the 17th the depression had become concentrated, and its centre was somewhere between Saugor and Jabalpur. On the 18th the depression became shallower and was over the country near Agra, Allahábád, Saugor, Hoshangábád and Jhánsi. It disappeared on the 19th.

On the 2nd of September the chart indicated an extremely small area of low pressure over the country about Ráipur and Jubulpore, and the weather was in a slightly unsettled condition. The observations recorded at 8 A.M. on the 3rd showed that there was a shallow depression at and about Hoshangábád, and local heavy rain was falling over the country affected by the disturbance. This depression disappeared on the 4th.

The weather chart of the 26th and 27th September indicated the probability of a disturbance to the eatswards and to the north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. On the morning of the 28th the isobars as well as the isabnormals pointed to the existence of a depression near Ráipur, where the abnormal deficiency amounted to about one-sixth of an inch. On the 29th the storm centre was somewhere between Nágpur and Jubulpore, where the barometer was about two-tenths below the average. This depression moved northwards, and was at or in the neighbourhood of Jabalpur and Allahábád on the 30th September, while the charts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th October show it as being near Allahábád. On the 5th it was central over Cawnpore, and strong squally winds were blowing in the Punjáb and North-West Provinces. On the 6th it had completely disappeared.

On the 16th of October a small depression or low pressure area existed off Negapatam or Madras in the Bay, and the weather in Mysore and the Madras Presidency became unsettled. This low pressure area began to move westwards and was at 8 A.M. on the 17th over the southern portion of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Next morning a low pressure area was shown by the chart to exist over the country lying to the south of latitude 16° and also on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin, where the weather was in an unsettled condition. On the 19th the weather on the West Coast was as suspicious and unsettled as on the 18th. On the 20th there appeared two areas of low pressure—one on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, and the other on and off the South Coromandel Coast. At Madras and Colombo the sea was rising, and it was rough at Cochin and Masulipatam. Rain in moderate or light showers was falling in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabár Coast on the 16th and 17th, and from the 18th it extended northwards and fell over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 22°. At 8 A.M. on the 21st a depression existed near Cuddapah, which showed a tendency to move westwards. As anticipated on the 21st, the disturbance moved westwards and was between Bombay and Mangalore at 8 A.M. on the 22nd. On the 23rd the abnormal chart showed a small but distinct depression at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Surat and Verával, and rain was reported from the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berár and the Malabár Coast stations. On the 24th the depression was still shown by the chart to exist on and off the West Coast between Ratnágiri and Dwárka. In consequence of the northward advance of the depression area, showery weather had now extended northwards to the Central Provinces and Central India. The depression was unchanged during the next 24 hours, but winds were steadily increasing and weather becoming stormy in the low pressure area. This disturbance intensified to some extent during the next 24 hours, and advanced north-eastwards and lay over the Gulf of Cambay, Káthiáwár and Gujarát at 8 A.M. on the 26th. The weather off the Bombay and Káthiáwár coasts was stormy, and the disturbance gave very heavy rain to Káthiáwár and Gujarát. This depression broke up on the 27th, but the residual disturbance gave very showery weather to the Central Provinces on the 27th and 28th, after which the weather cleared up in Northern and Central India.

Floods.

The heavy rain that accompanied the third storm in July caused floods in the Konkan and also in Gujarát. First the Thal Ghát on the G. I. P. Railway was blocked by a landslip, and traffic on the line further dislocated by a breach at Wássind 49 miles from Bombay and by the carrying away of a bridge between Chándni and Mándwa. The telegraph service between

Calcutta and Bombay was also interrupted, and messages had to be sent *vid* Madras. Some damage was done to shipping and property in Bombay. The Tápti then rose to R. L. 97·75 feet in Surat—only 2·35 feet below the highest recorded flood—and damaged the surrounding villages and country. The Surat protective works kept it out of the greater portion of the city, and there was no loss of life; some damage was also done by the floods in the Kaira and Thána districts. Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was interrupted by the collapse of a bridge at Itola, and by the submersion of considerable lengths of line. There were floods in the Máhi and Sábarmati, but the damage done by them was trifling, when compared with that caused by the Tápti. The Bhor Ghát on the G. I. P. Railway was subsequently blocked by a landslip caused by the excessive rain, thus cutting off through communication between Bombay and Madras: fortunately by that time the débris on the Thal Ghát had been cleared away and traffic resumed.

COLÁBA OBSERVATORY.

General. The grounds and buildings were maintained in a satisfactory condition. All necessary repairs, lime-washing, painting or tarring of roofs, &c., were effected, and the lightning conductors tested by the Public Works Department. An outbreak of cholera occurred during the monsoon in the block of huts occupied by the work people of the Observatory, causing 2 deaths. No progress was made during the year with the construction of the projected fire-proof record-room, the work still awaiting an allotment of funds. The magnetograph room was heated and cooled on the 17th and 18th January, mainly to ascertain the temperature coefficient of the vertical force magnetograph No. 2.

Instruments. The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, the Horizontal Force Magnetograph, two Vertical Force Magnetographs, the Barograph, the Thermograph (dry-bulb and wet bulb), the Pluviograph, and the Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these the first seven register photographically and the last mechanically; they were all kept in good order and worked well during the year.

Throughout the monsoon of 1894 the receiving vessel of the pluviograph was properly discharged by its syphon on every occasion of its filling. The declination magnetograph and vertical force magnetograph No. 1 remained in attenuated dry atmospheres throughout the year, the readings of the vacuum gauges at the close of the year being 2·21 and 1·44 inches of mercury respectively; the leakage was *nil* in the former instrument and 0·22 inch in the latter for the whole year. The vacuum gauge of the vertical force magnetograph No. 2 showed it to leak very considerably, so on February 25th, 1895, air was let in, and the leak discovered and stopped. The vacuum gauge reading was 1·40 inch on the 31st March. Deflection experiments of the usual kind for the determination of the scale coefficient were made upon the horizontal force magnetograph on the 6th August, and upon the vertical force magnetograph No. 1 on the 6th June 1894 and 15th March 1895, and corresponding deflections were made by the same deflector magnet upon a magnet appropriately suspended over the spot where the regular absolute magnetical observations are taken: similar experiments on a smaller scale were also made every month upon the two vertical force magnetographs as in former year.

The comparisons of the scale coefficients of the two vertical force magnetographs showed a generally satisfactory agreement between the two sets of diurnal variations of vertical force for each month of a full year, though the new instrument (No. 2) was the better of the two owing to its sensitiveness being less influenced by temperature and by lapse of time. The large declination and horizontal force magnetometers were in good order and under regular observation. Weekly readings of the collimator by the declination transit afforded, in combination with occasional observations of the transit of Polaris, evidence of the stability of the collimator and of a very near approach to stability of the transit instrument. The Kew unifilar magnetometer was in good order and in regular use for the determination of absolute declination and horizontal force, and with the Kew dip circle fairly consistent values of the dip were yielded by each of four needles as in preceding years. The spider lines of the microscopes of the dip circle were found relaxed and distorted and had to be renewed on the 1st October. The large transit instrument, its collimator and the standard sidereal clock remained in good order throughout the year. The electrical clock was in good order and went well. The harbour clock was also in good order and generally went well, except when under repair, but amongst the repairs needed were the re-soldering of the second and minute hands the sides of which had begun to break asunder, the painting of the dial, and the renewal of a binding screw of the ratchet, all of which required time to effect, and the aggregate stoppage of the clock in the year was 7 d. 18 h.; nevertheless the aggregate period during which the two clocks were in correct correspondence was 353 d. 3 h., and the time-ball was released correctly on every week day in the year—305 times automatically and seven times by hand. The chronometer used as the local standard time-keeper, subject to control by an electrical current from the Observatory, became less regular than usual and had to be cleaned. The Docks time-ball was dropped correctly at noon on every week-day of the year, and the Docks clock went well. Thirty-two chronometers belonging to Government and 43 belonging to captains of merchant vessels and others were received for the purpose of being rated during the year: the issues were the same in number. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty four were received from, and twelve issued to, ships of the Royal Navy, and three sent to the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich; at the end of the year the number in store was three: five deck watches were also issued to ships. Quarterly accounts of the receipts and issues and of the stock in hand were sent regularly to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

Work.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year, and the weather reports were sent regularly to the same officials and newspapers as in the previous years.

Weather at Bombay.

Rainfall.

After an introductory fall of 0·23 inch on the 1st June, the monsoon rains of 1894 began on the 7th June and lasted with intermissions, chiefly in October, till the 28th October; yielding an aggregate fall of 66·55 inches, or a defect of 2·63 inches below the average of that interval. The total fall in the year 1894-95 was 66·64 inches, being the fall of the monsoon together with light casual falls, aggregating 0·09 inch, on the 13th April and 11th December 1894 and the 20th February 1895. The rainfall during the monsoon took the form of short periods of light and of heavy rain, as shown in the following statement. The most remarkable of these are June 9th to 17th with an excess over the average fall of those days of 7·31 inches, and July 9th to 22nd with an excess of 11·36 inches :—

Period.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1894, June 2nd to 8th	7	1·11	.....	1·30
,, June 9th to 17th	9	15·00	7·31	.....
,, June 18th to July 8th	21	2·32	.....	13·12
,, July 9th to 22nd	14	23·91	11·36	.....
,, July 23rd to August 18th	27	3·80	.....	11·00
,, August 19th	1	2·86	2·34	.....
,, August 20th to September 6th	18	3·92	.....	2·13
,, September 7th to 12th	6	6·88	4·37	.....
,, September 13th to October 22nd	40	4·37	.....	2·59
,, October 23rd to 27th	5	2·37	2·21	.....
,, October 28th	1	0·01	.....	0·08

The number of rainy days in the year was 121 or nineteen more than the average. Of these, 19 had a fall of from half an inch to an inch, 6 between 1 and 2 inches, 6 between 2 and 3 inches, 4 between 3 and 4 inches, while one day had a fall of 4·77 inches.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 79·2°, *viz.* exactly normal. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature :—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).
1894 April 1st	+2°	1894 October 23rd to 27th	−2½°
,, April 6th	+2½°	,, November 1st to 4th	−2°
,, April 13th to 15th	+2°	,, November 10th	−2½°
,, April 23rd and 24th	+3°	,, November 22nd	+2°
,, June 8th to 17th	−4°	,, December 4th to 7th	−2½°
,, July 9th and 10th	−3°	,, December 12th to 16th	−4°
,, July 16th and 17th	−3°	,, December 19th	+2°
,, July 27th	+2°	,, December 25th	−2½°
,, August 7th to 10th	+2°	1895 January 21st to 25th	−3°
,, August 19th	−4°	,, February 3rd to 6th	−2°
,, August 29th and 30th	−3°	,, February 12th	−2°
,, September 7th to 11th	−2½°	,, February 19th to 22nd	+5½°
,, September 15th to 18th	−3°	,, February 23rd and 24th	+2½°
,, October 3rd to 6th	−2½°	,, March 4th to 14th	+3°
,, October 9th	+2°		

As usual most of the periods of low temperature were also periods of heavy rainfall : the only remarkable warm period was that from February 19th to 22nd when the average excess of temperature was 5½°. The general equability of the climate is shown by the fact that the mean temperature of 273 days of the year kept within 2° of the normal of the season.

Winds.

In general the strength of the winds of the year varied but slightly from the normal winds of the season, for on 338 days the abnormal daily winds kept within 10 miles per hour of the normal, whilst on the remaining 27 days only did the daily abnormals exceed that limit, and only on three occasions were storms of some duration developed, viz. on June 9—10, July 19—22 and October 24—26. The one in June blew from 1 A.M. on the 9th to 2 P.M. on the 10th and reached a maximum of 33 miles per hour; the one in July from 7 A.M. of the 19th to 10 P.M. of the 22nd with a maximum of 38 miles; and the one in October from 11 A.M. of the 24th to 7 P.M. of the 26th with a maximum velocity of 42 miles per hour. Of the 27 days when the mean mechanical wind of the day differed from the normal wind by more than 10 miles per hour, 1 differed also by 30 miles, 1 more by 25 miles, 1 more by 20 miles, and 2 more by 15 miles.

SEASON, CROPS AND PRICES.

Rainfall.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Presidency proper :—

District Head-Quarters.	Annual Rainfall ending 31st December.				
	Average of eleven years, ending 1892.	1893.		1894.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	Inches.	Nos.	Inches.	Nos.
I.—Gujarát.					
Ahmedábád	27·95	43·75	55	51·61	48
Kaira	38·02	40·17	48	49·55	47
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	40·71	49·02	54	59·92	58
Broach	39·71	52·24	47	65·49	54
Surat	46·64	45·45	51	65·08	61
II.—Dakkhan.					
Dhulia (Khándesh)	27·61	24·77	41	23·08	37
Násik	33·74	39·38	54	30·08	54
Ahmednagar	26·87	25·55	42	25·35	45
Poona	36·60	32·12	48	33·59	54
Sholápur	32·78	33·35	47	20·97	37
Sátára	45·30	43·96	72	50·28	67
III.—Karnátak.					
Belgaum	51·49	49·67	84	48·19	80
Bijápur	26·68	28·95	43	25·11	38
Dhárwár	33·19	32·34	73	25·81	61
IV.—Konkan.					
Thána	102·50	93·95	98	107·86	117
Alibág (Kolába)	91·77	80·38	90	93·30	97
Ratnágiri	106·99	87·99	97	96·89	98
Kárwár (Kánara)	129·20	111·98	108	90·66	105

The following information concerning the season, crops and prices is taken from the annual reports for 1894-95 submitted by the Collectors of districts :—

Sind.

In Sind the inundation was a very high one, especially in Karáchi and Hyderábád, as owing to the silting up of the land between Uchito and Háidari mouths of the Indus, which has been progressing rather rapidly for at least the last 25 years, the floods had not the same breadth of outlet as formerly. Had the embankments all stood, it is probable that the season would have been exceptionally good over the greater portion of the Province. As it was, however, the abnormal inundation breached the bunds in many places and washed away many of the kharif crops which had been planted and also prevented sowings. The net result was a great contraction in the area of kharif crops, and a need of remissions in every district. However, it is reported that the kharif crops which lay outside the area of the floods in the Karáchi district were excellent and there was a large increase of the area under rabi cultivation. Prices in Sind depend to some extent on the demand for export, and their variations were not marked, except that at Umarkot the price of rice rose owing to the opening of the railway and the consequent facility for export. There too the price of dál fell from 7¼ seers to 13 seers per rupee, importations from Márwár and the desert tálukás far exceeding the demand. Taking the different districts in order, the rainfall at *Karáchi* was unusually heavy amounting to 24·78 inches, while the average of the preceding five years was only 12·26 inches : this was the chief cause of the excellence of such of the kharif crops as were not damaged by the floods. The price of wheat, barley and jowári rose slightly, while owing to the abnormal outturn the price of cotton fell. In *Hyderábád* the rainfall was also above the average, being 10·24 inches, the average for the preceding 5 years being 6·17 inches. In this district the extension of the area under rabi crops is reported to have more than compensated for the contraction of that under kharif, but the rabi crops suffered severely from frost. Wheat was cheaper, falling from 12 seers per rupee to 13, but the price of jowári and cotton rose slightly. At *Shikárpur* the rainfall totalled 1·98 inches, while the average of the preceding five years was 5·41 inches. The crops in the Rohri sub-division were generally good, but suffered slightly from the want of the seasonal rain. Notwithstanding the floods the land revenue of the district, as a whole, was above that recorded for the last ten years. The rabi crops suffered from frost and the prices of wheat and dál showed a rise, while cotton was slightly cheaper. The rainfall at *Umarkot* (*Thar and Párkar*) for the year under report was 14·89 inches, against an average for the previous five years of 10·40 inches : the fall was too continuous, retarding sowing operations and damaging the cotton crop. However, the season was favourable in the desert tracts especially for pasturage, and the herds of cattle, there the mainstay

of the people, improved in condition besides increasing in numbers. The prices of wheat, rice and bájri rose for the reasons alluded to above, while, as already noticed, the price of dál fell. At *Jacobábad* (*Upper Sind Frontier*) 2·62 inches of rain fell, while the average of the preceding five years was 4·50 inches. The price of wheat rose from 17 to 16 seers per rupee, as the out-turn was smaller owing to the want of heavy seasonal showers, while owing to an increased out-turn of jovári and rice and to the absence of a demand for those grains for export to Europe, their prices fell.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the season was one of unusually heavy rainfall accompanied by floods: a very heavy fall in October damaged the kharif crops, except rice, everywhere and early rice in the Panch Máhals, Surat and Thána. The rice crop was very good in Ahmedábád and good in Broach. In *Ahmedábád* bájri and jovári were spoilt everywhere. Owing to the destruction of the kharif crops a large area was available for wheat, which, speaking generally, gave a fair return. Prices of all staples, except rice and cotton, rose, owing to the succession of two bad seasons for everything but rice; the prices of rice and cotton fell slightly. In *Kaira* as elsewhere the kharif crop was very poor, and the price of bájri rose from 17 to 15 seers the rupee, while rice was slightly cheaper. In the *Panch Maháls*, maize, the food of the poorest classes, was much dearer, the amount procurable for a rupee falling approximately from 23½ to 21½ seers, owing to the poorness of the crop, but fortunately the mhowra and mango crops were excellent: the prices of all grains except gram and wheat, which did fairly well in the eastern maháls, rose. In the *Broach* district the cotton and bájri crops suffered most, but wheat, rice and jovári were fair, and their prices fell: the price of cotton remained stationary at 2½ seers per rupee: this refers to the article locally consumed, which is inferior to that exported: the price of the exported article is comparatively independent of local circumstances. The quality of the second picking of cotton was below the average. In *Surat*, as noted above, early rice suffered with the other kharif crops: the cotton harvest was late, but the quality of the staple is reported to have been good. The price of rice fell, in spite of the damage done to the early crop, from 8 to 13 seers per rupee, while that of bájri rose from 14½ seers to 13. In *Thána* the crops as a whole were not very bad, in spite of some damage to early rice and other kharif crops: the rabi was a very ordinary crop. The prices of wheat and rice rose somewhat, while bájri, jovári, gram and náchni (the food of the poorer hill-men) were cheaper.

Central Division.

The season in the Central Division does not present any marked features, beyond a lack of rain in October and November in all districts but Násik and Khándesh, where rain in the former month did some damage to the kharif crops at harvest time. On the whole the year though good in certain districts was below the average. In *Násik*, the early rain-crops, tusar, were good except in Málegaon, and the kharif fairly good except in Nándgaon; the rabi crops were good to fair throughout the district. The prices of all grains, except gram, were cheaper: náchni, the food of the poorest classes in the west, falling from less than 18 seers per rupee to 23 seers, the rainfall this year being favourable to its cultivation, whereas last year there was a partial failure of that crop. In *Khándesh*, as already mentioned, the kharif crop suffered from the October rain: the rabi crops were reported to be fairly good: however, the prices of jovári, bájri and cotton fell, while those of rice and wheat rose slightly. In *Ahmednagar* the season was fairly good all round: rice and dál were rather dearer, but wheat, bájri and especially jovári were cheaper. In the *Poona* district the kharif crops suffered from want of rain at the end of that season, and the rabi crops were also below the average: the season was not as good as usual; the prices of wheat and bájri fell, but dál was considerably dearer; the price of jovári remained stationary. From *Sholápur* a general deficiency of rain was reported, but though the kharif crops suffered, the rabi did well, and the prices of jovári and wheat fell: the season was on the whole not unfavourable. In *Sátára* the season was reported to be above the average; kharif crops did very fairly and rabi crops well; but the price of jovári rose slightly while that of bájri remained the same as last year: wheat was more than a seer per rupee cheaper, owing to the excellence of the crop.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the season above the ghats was rather below the average, while that below the ghats may be characterised as good. In *Belgaum* the late rains were deficient, and in the Athni and part of the Gokák tálukás the crops were very poor, while in the hilly tálukás of the west the rice and náchni crops were below the average: however, dál alone increased in price, other grains being cheaper than last year. In *Dhárwár* rain was reported to be deficient throughout the whole district, and the out-turn of both early and late crops below the average. The prices of rice jovári and wheat fell, as there were increased imports of rice and jovári this year and no demand for wheat for export, as its price in Bombay was unremunerative. In *Bijápur* the rabi crops did best, and the season is reported to have been slightly better there than in the two preceding districts. The linseed crop, however, was badly damaged by blight throughout the district. Jovári was slightly dearer in March 1895 than in the same month of the preceding year, while wheat was cheaper, as there was no demand for it for export. In *Kánara* the season was a good one, rice doing well, especially below the ghats: the cocoanut crop was also fair, and the spice gardens above the ghats yielded a good return, especially of supári and pepper. The prices of wheat, náchni, and rice all fell: dál was dearer, but it is an imported commodity. In the *Ratnágiri* district the rice and náchni crops were generally very fair, but the price of the latter grain rose slightly: vari, another crop consumed largely by the hill-men, was cheaper, and so too were rice and harik. The price of rice was stationary, depending chiefly on the prices outside the district as sufficient is not grown locally to supply the consumption, and it is largely imported. In *Kolába* the kharif crops promised to be excellent but were somewhat damaged by heavy rain in October, and

the out-turn, though good, did not fulfil expectations. The crops in the Mángaon and Mahád tálukas suffered from floods in June, and some of the first sowings were lost in those tálukas. The price of rice fell, but that of other grains rose as they are imported and their price is consequently influenced by other than local conditions.

Wages.

A statement of wages during the year 1894-95 will be found in Part III, Appendix IV—B (3).

Sind. In the Karáchi district the wages of skilled labour show an upward tendency due to the daily increasing demand. The wages of unskilled labour were stationary throughout the year at 5 annas. In Hyderábád town itself unskilled labour commands 7 annas per diem, but in the district owing to the demand for labour on the repairs to the Indus embankments, &c., and to the construction of the Kotri-Rohri Railway and the Jámrao Canal, rates higher than usual are demanded and paid. The price of skilled labour was stationary at Re. 1 per diem. In Shikárpur the average wage of unskilled labour was 8 annas, but it is said that in parts of that district labourers are not to be got, and a coolie cannot be had for even a rupee per diem. In Thar and Párkar the demand for labour on the Jámrao Canal and the Kotri-Rohri Railway has raised the price of unskilled labour, which now varies between 4 and 8 annas per diem. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the rates are Re. 1-1-0 per diem for skilled and 5 annas for unskilled labour.

Northern Division. In the Northern Division the rates of wages show very little difference from those obtaining last year, skilled labour costing from 10 annas to Re. 1 per diem, and unskilled from 4 to 6 annas per diem in Surat, where the rates are highest, while in the Panch Mahás, which is at the other end of the scale, skilled labour can be obtained for 7 annas 9 pies per diem, and unskilled for 2 annas 6 pies. The latter rates show an increase over those obtaining last year and are chiefly due to the increased demand caused by the development of the wood-trade and the general increase in the material prosperity of the district. The cost of unskilled labour in Thána is also 2 annas 6 pies per diem.

Central Division. The only change in the rates of wages reported in the Central Division took place in Poona, where the price of skilled labour has fallen from 13 to 12 annas per diem. The maximum price of skilled labour is Re. 1 per diem in Násik, and the minimum as low as 4 annas in some parts of Sátára. The price of unskilled labour averaged 4 annas, but was difficult to obtain outside towns at even 5 annas in Khándesh.

Southern Division. In the Southern Division there is a tendency to a decrease in the wages of skilled labour which average about 12 annas per diem: the cost of unskilled labour still averages 4 annas. No very noteworthy fluctuations occurred during the year.

Horticulture.

Public Gardens, Bombay.

Nine public gardens were maintained by the Municipality in the town and island of Bombay during the year under report. Their names, together with the sanctioned and actual expenditure incurred on their up-keep, appear below :—

Names of Gardens.	Total amount sanctioned.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Victoria Gardens	49,398	50,642
Do. do. New Works	39,595	34,757
Elphinstone Circle Garden	2,410	2,297
Falkland Road Garden	540	510
Northbrook Garden	1,731	1,963
Sir Kavasji Jehángir Garden	679	568
Bazár Gate Garden	784	860
Garden on the Flats	1,000	905
Dicks' Tank Garden	464	395
Malabár Hill Garden	988	1,071
Total ...	97,589	93,969

The gardens were maintained in fairly good condition; and the work of improving the Victoria Gardens was continued throughout the year. The botanical, ornithological and zoological collections received several accessions during the year, but the mortality amongst the zoological collection was rather heavy. A new lion-cage was built during the year, towards the cost of which the Mahárája of Junágadh contributed Rs. 2,500.

The total number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 1,298,264, as against 972,823 last year and 626,871 in 1892-93.

Empress Botanical Gardens, Poona.

The gardens were under the management of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India during 1894-95. The expenditure increased slightly during the year amounting to Rs. 8,684 as compared with Rs. 8,619 in 1893-94. Special improvements cost Rs. 657 less than in the previous year; but as a set-off against this sum Rs. 723 more were spent in the purchase of European seeds and indigenous seeds and plants. The receipts rose from Rs. 5,814 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,623 in the year under report. The increase is mainly due to larger sales of seeds, fruit and vegetables. The experiment of obtaining seeds from the Himalayan stores proved a failure. The Society now proposes to build a store-room with a view to protect seeds from deterioration from moisture. The gardens were well attended by the public.

Forests.

Northern Circle: Area.

The changes affecting the forest area of the Northern Circle during 1894-95 are given in the following statement:—

Name of Division.	Area on 1st July 1894.				Added during the year.				Disforested or excluded by notification.				Area on 30th June 1895.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
East Thána	360	567	258	85	7	85	...	...	4	10	...	111	363	2	257	614
West Thána	307	396	281	354	73	471	...	...	1	81	154	...	377	106	127	354
Surat	68	477	...	...	1	79	...	...	...	94	...	...	69	462	...	...
Panch Máhál	333	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	333	408	...	...
Ahmedábád (Moglása)... ...	33	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	441	...	...
Total ...	1,101	371	539	439	81	635	....	...	4	227	154	111	1,182	139	385	328

The total of both reserved and protected forest area at the commencement of the year was 1,589 square miles, raised by correction of errors in the Forest Settlement Records to 1,644 square miles. During the year by the disforestment of 76 square miles this total was reduced to 1,568 square miles. The area thus disforested consisted of lands in the Máhim Range, which, although originally notified under Section 34, Indian Forest Act, were considered useless by the Forest Settlement Officer for inclusion in forest blocks.

Boundaries. During the year 1,737 cairns were erected as special boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 1,189; the length of the boundary thus marked was 105 miles. The boundary line was also cleared to a large extent in the Panch Mahals and Surat Divisions.

Forest demarcation. The demarcation and settlement of forests have been completed in the Surat, Panch Mahals and West Thána Divisions. In the East Thána Division, part of the Murbád and Sháhápur Ranges still remain to be demarcated and settled.

Privileges conceded to villagers. No new privileges were conceded to villagers during the year in any districts of the circle.

Working Plans. During the year 275 coupes (containing 14,917 acres) to be worked in the coming season in the Thána forests under the Provisional Working Plan were marked out on the ground by 926 cairns and 24,489 subsidiary stones at a cost of Rs. 1,377, viz. Rs. 5 per coupe or Re. 0-1-6 per acre. The Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, was engaged during 2½ months on an inspection of the forests of the Godhra Range, Panch Mahals division, and outline proposals for a working plan based thereon were prepared and submitted to the District Officers for approval. The formal working plan of the Bhiwndi Range was sanctioned by Government in December 1894 tentatively for 10 years, and a similar plan for the Bassein, Váda and Máhim Ranges combined was prepared.

Forest Surveys. The Bombay Forest Survey Party carried on their operations in the West Thána division on 8″ scale at a total cost of Rs. 11,177.

Staff and office establishments. There were no changes in the strength and constitution of the subordinate and office establishments.

Forest offences. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from the previous year, was 373 against 316 in the previous year; out of these 373 cases, 324 involving 758 persons were disposed of during the year and 49 cases remained pending at its close. Of the above 324 cases, convictions were obtained in 230 or 70·9 per cent. against 61·3 per cent. of convictions in 1893-94. In addition 710 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act against 244 of the preceding year. The sums realised from the compositions amounted to Rs. 1,957 against Rs. 758 in the last year. The number of cattle of different kinds impounded during the year for trespass in closed forests and grazing in open forests without permits was 10,529 against 9,337 in the previous year.

Forest fires. The total area which it was attempted to protect from fire was 1,038,581 acres, of which 499,079 acres or 48 per cent. were traversed by fire. The large percentage was due to the fact that 432,240 acres of the Dángs forests were burnt.

Plantations. Reproduction, both natural and artificial, was fairly satisfactory in all the divisions of the circle. All the felled coupes in the Thána Divisions were broadcasted with fair results. In

the Surat and Panch Mahâls Divisions regular plantations in addition to cultural operations were made with good results, especially in the Surat Division. In the whole circle 458 acres were treated as regular plantations against 364 acres in the previous year, and 6,448 acres by cultural operations against 7,626 acres.

Communications and buildings.

No roads were constructed during the year by the Public Works Department for the Forest Department. Small roads and repairs were however undertaken departmentally in the Surat Division at a cost of Rs. 1,087. One forest depôt at a cost of Rs. 539 was built at Gholwad in the West Thâna Division by the Public Works Department. Certain additions and alterations were also made to certain Range Forest offices and forest depôts in the Thâna Divisions by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 452 out of the discretionary grant at the disposal of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle. Besides these works the construction of 4 rest-houses was undertaken departmentally, 3 in the Dângs and one in the Murbâd Ranges, but they were not completed at the close of the year. The total cost debited in the accounts of the year on account of these depôts was Rs. 4,759. The usual annual repairs were also made, and the total cost on the above works undertaken by both the Public Works and Forest Departments amounted to Rs. 8,332.

Free grants.

Free grants of timber of the value of Rs. 3,390 were made during the year against Rs. 2,957 in the past year.

Financial results.

The following statement gives the financial results of the year 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	7,60,954	98,047	1,66,900	2,64,947	4,96,007
1894-95	7,38,680	96,961	1,78,971	2,75,932	4,62,748
Increase ...	.....	.....	12,071	10,985	.....
Decrease ...	22,274	1,086	.....	.....	33,259

The revenue for 1893-94 was inflated by the receipt of Rs. 35,000 on account of a half share of the value of certain alienated forests of the Panch Mahâls Division. But for this the revenue of the year is practically the same as that of 1893-94.

Central Circle: Area.

The areas of reserved and protected forests of the Central Circle at the beginning and end of the year, together with additions thereto, and exclusions therefrom, during the year, are shown in the following statement :—

Division.	Area on 1st July 1894.				Added during the year.				Excluded during the year.				Area on 30th June 1895.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
East Khândesh	807	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	807	211	...	...
West Khândesh	1,578	485	...	...	143	182	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,722	22	...	...
Nâsik	1,279	139	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	19	...	...	1,279	330	...	...
Ahmednagar	835	250	11	124	2	12	...	6	1	67	...	30	836	195	11	100
Poona	708	224	...	...	3	137	...	...	...	117	...	...	711	244	...	...
Sâtâra	657	586	1	30	15	269	...	...	2	388	...	...	670	467	1	30
Sholâpur	278	85	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	188	...	...	277	613	...	...
Total ...	6,145	198	12	154	164	297	...	6	4	283	...	30	6,305	212	12	130

The total of both reserved and protected forests at the close of the year amounted to 6,317 square miles 342 acres, against 6,157 square miles 352 acres at the close of the year preceding, the net increase being 159 square miles 630 acres. In addition to this, 13 square miles 378 acres of forest and waste lands, provisionally notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, were undergoing settlement inquiries with a view to their final notification under Section 19 when the year closed.

Boundaries.

The work of erecting special forest boundary marks was carried on during the year in all the divisions of the Central Circle, and 18,971 boundary marks defining 872 linear miles were erected against 21,592 in the previous year, at a cost of Rs. 8,472 against Rs. 8,411 during 1893-94.

Forest demarcation.

The forest demarcation and settlement work is practically finished in all the divisions of the circle, for the forest conservancy project of every tâluka has been drawn up and sanctioned, but certain occupied lands included within the demarcation schemes which still remain to be acquired, are, as opportunity offers, being acquired by the Forest Settlement Officers.

Privileges conceded to villagers.

There was no change in the privileges already granted to the villagers in the divisions of the Central Circle, and no alterations were made in the North and South Tâpti privilege codes of the Khândesh Collectorate.

Working Plans.

The operations of the newly created Working Plans Division for the Central Circle were confined to the divisions of East Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona, and 272 compartments were laid out on the ground at a cost of Rs. 516. Of these 272 compartments, 45 with an area of 148 acres represent the bábul compartments in the Poona division; 34, with an area of 3,735 acres in the divisions of East Khándesh and Násik, constitute the number to be worked during 1895-96, and 193 with an area of 17,868 acres in the same divisions to be worked after 1895-96. 506 cairns and 1,149 mounds were erected to define the limits of these compartments. Working Plans for the ranges of Bhadgaon in East Khándesh and of Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Division were completed, and those of the Chálisgaon and Akola Ranges are under preparation.

Forest Survey.

The Forest Survey Party (No. 17) of the Government of India carried on their operations in the divisions of Ahmednagar and Poona only of the Central Circle, during the year, and the statement given below gives the details of the work done together with its cost, which amounted to Rs. 27,136 against Rs. 28,289 in the preceding year:—

No.	Division.	Detail Survey.						Total Cost.
		4″	Cost.	8″	Cost.	16″	Cost.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar...	...	...	106·14	10,941	23·83	2,719	13,660
2	Poona	159·35	11,661	6·89	1,770	0·41	45	13,476
	Total ...	159·35	11,661	113·03	12,711	24·24	2,764	27,136

Staff and Office Establishment.

The numerical strength and constitution of the superior staff and of the subordinate protective and office establishments of the Central Circle remained unchanged during the year. Proposals for the reorganization of the subordinate establishments are still under the consideration of Government. The total expenditure incurred on account of establishment charges amounted to Rs. 3,57,743 against Rs. 3,47,239 in the year preceding.

Forest offences.

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from last year, was 1,972 against 1,625 in the previous year. Out of these 1,972 cases, 1,716 involving 4,381 persons were disposed of by the Magistrates, leaving 256 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,716 cases disposed of, convictions were obtained in 1,375 cases or 80·1 per cent. against 79·3 per cent. in the year before. In addition to this 1,519 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act against 758 during 1893-94, and the sums of money accepted as compensation amounted to Rs. 5,036 against Rs. 1,411 last year. The number of cattle impounded during the year for trespassing in closed forest and for grazing in open forests without passes was 337,918 against 294,769 in the year preceding. Out of the total number of cattle impounded 100,082 were sheep and 73,882 goats.

Forest fires.

The area traversed by fire during the year amounted to 205,376 acres or 5·0 per cent. of the total forest area of 4,051,920 acres in charge of the Forest Department, against 121,328 acres or 3·0 per cent. of the area burnt during 1893-94. The results of fire conservancy were not as satisfactory as in the previous year, as the year under report was a drier one and the forest vegetation consequently more inflammable. Two large forest fires in the two forest divisions of the Khándesh district made the results of fire protection worse than they would otherwise have been.

Plantations.

Plantation operations were carried on as usual in all the divisions of the Circle, and the results were generally satisfactory. In the two divisions of Khándesh rains held off for a considerable time at the commencement of the season, and consequently the planting and sowing operations were retarded to some extent. 23,950 acres were added to and 5,422 acres excluded from the total area under plantations at the beginning of the year, and the total expenditure upon plantations in the several divisions of the Circle amounted to Rs. 12,090 against Rs. 9,145 during 1893-94.

Communications and buildings.

The following works of communication were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year:—In the Khándesh Collectorate the Jakriábári Ghát road, which was in progress last year, was completed and opened to traffic, the total expenditure during 1894-95 amounting to Rs. 6,691. This road will facilitate the timber traffic from the Dángs. The survey of a road from Warsa to Waghái was also in progress, and Rs. 203 were spent on it up to the end of the year. Repairs to certain Range Forest Offices and the construction of certain forest depôts were in progress, and the total expenditure upon these works amounted to Rs. 2,523. The two roads referred to last year in the Ahmednagar division, viz. from Jámgaon to Kotul and from Rándha to Samrad, were in progress, and Rs. 815 and Rs. 1,470 respectively were spent on them during 1894-95, the total expenditure up to end of the year amounting to Rs. 28,695 and Rs. 30,133. No new roads were undertaken in any other divisions of the Central Circle. Rs. 965 were spent on buildings in the Násik division and Rs. 7,308 in Sátára. No works were undertaken in the Sholápur division. Grants to the extent of Rs. 1,933 were made during the year from the discretionary allowance placed at the disposal of

the Conservator of Forests towards additions and alterations to the existing buildings. The expenditure charged to forests under the head "communications and buildings," amounted to Rs. 3,246 against Rs. 2,136 during 1893-94.

Free grants of timber to the extent of Rs. 2,026 were made during the year against Rs. 2,634 in the preceding year as under :— Free grants of timber.

No.	Division.	Value of grants during 1893-94.	Value of grants during 1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	West Khándesh	1,518	671
2	Násik	369	510
3	Ahmednagar	20	41
4	Poona	684	694
5	Sátara	43	110
	Total ...	2,634	2,026

The financial results of the year under report are compared with those of the preceding year in the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	8,14,169	1,49,466	3,63,664	5,13,130	3,01,039
1894-95	7,84,401	1,63,349	3,75,067	5,38,416	2,45,985
Increase ...	.....	13,883	11,403	25,286	.....
Decrease ...	29,768	.....	.....	.....	55,054

The decrease in receipts is due to less favourable sales of timber and firewood in some divisions, and to the general failure of the birda crop during 1894-95. A further cause was the falling off of the import trade in the two divisions of Khándesh, whereby the revenue under "duty on foreign timber" amounted to Rs. 18,821 against Rs. 22,756 in the year before. The revenue from the sales of timber and firewood amounted to Rs. 2,13,615 and Rs. 70,657 against Rs. 2,45,787 and Rs. 73,573 respectively. The receipts from grass and grazing amounted to Rs. 4,02,198 against Rs. 3,86,211 in 1893-94; this increase is due to grass and grazing fetching a better price, and to the fee system of grazing being better understood. Revenue from all other minor sources amounted to Rs. 97,931 against Rs. 1,08,598, and the total expenditure under A. Conservancy and B. Establishments amounted to Rs. 1,63,349 and Rs. 3,75,067 respectively. Financial results: Yield of forests.

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle for 1894-95:— *Southern Circle*: Area.

Name of Districts.	Area on 1st July 1894.				Added during the year.				Excluded or transferred to other heads.				Area on 30th June 1895.				Total Forest area.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.			
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Kánara	1,181	617	2,366	636	1	328	...	...	...	...	....	1	1,183	305	2,366	635	3,550	300
Belgaum	531	511	149	540	132	511	...	...	...	60	138	405	664	322	11	135	675	457
Dhárwár	170	555	260	258	189	305	...	...	1	207	237	328	359	13	22	570	381	583
Bijápur	155	56	89	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	56	89	409	244	465
Kolába	411	38	34	137	26	348	...	...	...	45	27	92	437	341	7	45	444	386
Ratnágiri ...	20	80	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	80	..	...	20	80
Total ...	2,470	577	2,901	60	350	212	...	...	1	312	403	186	2,819	477	2,497	514	5,317	351

The revision settlement of Dhárwár and Belgaum received the sanction of Government, and the final lists of "Reserved" forest were notified in the Gazette. Under this settlement, 104·12 square miles of "Protected" forest in Belgaum and 174·09 in Dhárwár were converted into "Reserved." Besides these, lands newly selected for reservation, aggregating 28·67 square miles in Belgaum and 15·38 square miles in Dhárwár, were gazetted under Section 19 of the Forest Act. The changes in the area of Kánara were due to the correction of errors in the original notification. The Forest Settlement Officer, Southern Division, Kánara, completed the field-work connected with 70 villages of Siddápur and 73 of Honáwar, aggregating 84·12 and 199·75 square miles respectively. In Kolába, 26·5 square miles of "Protected" forest were converted into "Reserved," and 408 acres disforested.

Forest offences.

The number of cases taken into Court during the year amounted to 364 against 566 in the year before, and the number pending at the close of 1893-94 was 82; of these the number disposed of by Magistrates during 1894-95 was 407 against 500 in the previous year; and the number of convictions obtained amounted to 335 in 1894-95 and 357 in 1893-94. The decrease in the number of cases taken into Court occurred in the Konkan divisions. In 1893-94, a large number of cases of illegal cultivation of *dalhi* was taken before Magistrates in Kolába, and a large number of people were prosecuted for theft near the town of Kárwár (Northern Kánara). The percentage of conviction was 82·3 in 1894-95 against 71·3 in 1893-94. The number of cases compounded rose from 374 in 1893-94 to 416 in 1894-95. In Northern Kánara, the number rose from 33 to 98, and this is due to a sudden outbreak of illegal kumri cultivation in the Supa sub-division.

Staff.

Four students who passed successfully out of the Poona College of Science were appointed temporary foresters in the circle. The cost of the superior and subordinate staff amounted to Rs. 1,24,916 and Rs. 1,17,977 respectively, against Rs. 1,10,391 and Rs. 1,17,940 in 1893-94.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants worth Rs. 18,881 were made during the year; the value of the grants made grants during 1893-94 was Rs. 15,504.

Forest survey.

The following table shows the details of work done by the Forest Survey Party during the year ending 30th June 1895 :—

District.	Triangulation.		Traversing.		Detail Survey 8".		Total.
	Area square miles.	Cost.	Area square miles.	Cost.	Area square miles.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Kolába	150	4,253	...	.....	116·69	17,994	22,247
Northern Kánara ...	725	6,221	75	2,177	...	.....	8,398
Total ...	875	10,474	75	2,177	116·69	17,994	30,645

Working Plans.

The work accomplished by the Working-Plans' parties during the year is given in the following statement :—

	Lines 10' to 15' broad.			Linear miles surveyed.	Posts fixed.	Test trees felled.	Number of compartments formed.	Tert area estimated.	Area for which full data for the preparation of Plans have been collected.	Total cost incurred.	Cost per acre.
	Cleared of growth, &c.	Jungle cut and cleared.	Total cut and cleared.								
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Party I	...	...	...	...	...	3352	20	89,640	89,640	23,156	0 4 1·6
Party II	15	22	37	32	794	29	27	1,188	15,812	20,539	1 4 9·4
								Total ...	105,452	43,695	0 6 7·5

Natural reproduction.

Reproduction was not quite as good as in the preceding year owing to the prevalence of fires

Artificial reproduction.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, 11,500 seedlings of several species were planted out in forests. Of these, 9,700 are reported to be alive. Nurseries containing 2,100 seedlings were also made. In the Central Division of Kánara, 9,479 teak, 550 blackwood, and 4,050 junglewood plants were put down in plantations, and 16,714 seedlings of various species in forests. In the Southern Division of Kánara, seeds of teak, blackwood, sandalwood, harda &c. were sown, and 660 plants have come up. In Belgaum, 956 plants of blackwood, honne, harda and matti were planted out in the closed portion of the Hemadgi forest. Of these, 715 have survived. 108 seeds of Swietenia macrophylla were sown, and about 50 of them germinated. In Dhárwár, teak-seed was sown in pits, but did not come up during the year. In Bijápur, 56 maunds of seeds of several kinds were collected by guards and sown broadcast in the forests, and 6 seers of sandalwood seed was sown in the Káládgi plantation. In Ratnágiri, 48,220 casuarina, 200 teak, 1,217 ain, 150 harda and 400 jámbhul seedlings were grown in a nursery. 5,220 casuarina, 1,767 ain, 115 harda and 200 jámbhul plants were planted in the Dápoli plantation, and about 9 khandis of seed were collected and sown broadcast by the forest guards. The expenditure on plantations in the circle amounted to Rs. 1,271 against Rs. 1,639 in 1893-94.

Communications and buildings.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, a sum of Rs. 304 was expended on making a new cart track, and Rs. 130 on repairing cart tracks. Four watch-houses and 3 wells were newly built at a cost of Rs. 2,150, and Rs. 294 were spent in repairing existing buildings. In Central Kánara, Rs. 631 were laid out on road-repairs, and Rs. 745 on repairs &c. to forest-buildings. In the Southern Division of Kánara, repairs to buildings cost Rs. 482. In Belgaum, Rs. 543 were expended on repairs to the Halshi-Nagargali road and Rs. 132 on repairs to guard-houses and a rest-house.

Forest fires.

The operations under this head were conducted as usual in the several divisions, and a larger area was fire-traced in all the divisions, excepting Bijápur, than in 1893-94. The area

attempted to be protected was 1,432 square miles, of which 65 square miles were burnt. The cost incurred was Rs. 22,794 against Rs. 20,218 in 1893-94. Fires were, however, very numerous, and protection was less successful than in the previous year. The comparative failure is variously ascribed to increase of incendiarism and to the long drought which increased the danger of accidental fire.

Yield of forests.

The large teak exploited in the Southern Circle during the year under report amounted to 410,012 cubic feet against 380,127 cubic feet in 1893-94; and small teak to 607,597 cubic feet against 771,957 cubic feet. The large junglewood removed yielded 322,406 cubic feet against 416,340, and the junglewood poles, rafters, *janthis*, pieces, &c., 47,177, against 70,105 cubic feet. The number of *jamba* sleepers supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company was 1,104. The yield of large blackwood was 18,986 cubic feet against 30,438 cubic feet, and of blackwood-poles, &c., 4,816 against 1,607 cubic feet. The number of bamboos taken from forests was 549,323 in 1894-95 against 4,583,072 in 1893-94. The outturn of sandalwood amounted to 88 khandis against 106. 20,608 sandalwood trees were also exploited from Dhárwár and Belgaum. Owing to a bad crop the collection of myrobalans fell from 10,322 khandis in 1893-94 to 5,409 in 1894-95; and the quantity of firewood removed, from 7,915,313 cubic feet to 7,655,504 cubic feet. The fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company during the year under report was 3,423,230 cubic feet against 4,999,162 in the year before, owing to the increased consumption of coal by the Company.

Financial results.

In the following statement the financial results for the forest-year 1893-94 and 1894-95 are contrasted with those for 1893-94:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	15,31,317	5,55,022	3,05,459	8,60,481	6,70,836
1894-95	15,25,308	4,96,240	3,19,441	8,15,681	7,09,627

The gross revenue of the year under report was smaller than that of 1893-94 by Rs. 6,009, but the net revenue was larger by Rs. 38,791. This result is wholly due to decreased expenditure under the head A. Conservancy and Works.

Sind Circle: Area.

The following table shows the area of the Reserved and Protected forests as it stood on the 30th June 1895 after the additions and deductions made during the year under report:—

Division.	Area as it stood on 30th June 1894.				Area added during the year.				Area excluded during the year.				Area as it stood on 30th June 1895.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Sukkur	447	520	1	128	8	461	...	...	52	23	...	183	404	318	...	585
Nausháhro	228	635	3	427	17	549	...	...	7	162	...	...	239	382	3	427
Hyderábád	159	497	...	...	37	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	598	...	...
Jerruck	140	111	..	...	15	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	516	...	...
	976	483	4	555	79	236	...	...	59	185	...	183	996	534	4	372

The total area notified under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act was 79 square miles 236 acres against 59 square miles 368 acres excluded under Section 26. Thus during the year there was a net addition of 19 square miles 508 acres, which raised the area as it stood at the end of the year previous to 1,001 square miles 266 acres. A part of the land that was disforested was either high-lying and too far inland and consequently unirrigated and unproductive or contained too poor a growth to be of any use. The rest of the land was given up with a view to meet the increasing demands of the agricultural population for cultivable land.

Owing to the changes in the course of the river Indus 16,408 acres were lost by erosion and 15,156 acres gained by alluvion during the year.

Survey.

Except in the Nausháhro division no progress was made in surveying the forests or dividing them into compartments, as great difficulty was experienced in procuring measurers on low daily wages. Government however in June 1895 sanctioned the employment of temporary surveyors on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, and it is expected that before the close of the ensuing cold season considerable progress will have been made in this respect.

Fires.

Forest fires during the year under report were less numerous and less destructive than they were in 1893-94. There were altogether 60 fires which traversed an area of 3,544 acres against 107 fires and 7,809 acres burnt in 1893-94.

Forest offences.

The number of forest cases tried by Magistrates during the year was 34 as against 48 in the previous year, the number of convictions being the same in both years, *viz.* 25. The number of cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act was 172 as against 171 in

1893-94, and the amount of compensation levied was Rs. 461 against Rs. 528. The number of cattle impounded for trespassing in closed compartments as well as for grazing in open areas without passes was 22,988 against 21,671 in 1893-94.

Reproduction.

The year was one of abnormal inundation and consequently highly favourable for aiding artificial and natural reproduction, and the results were satisfactory. Some of the tracts which had not been reached by flood water for the last thirty years were inundated during the year.

Yield of forest.

The quantity of material disposed of at the sale-depôts during the past two years is given below:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Timber	C. feet.	64,204	57,808
Posts and rafters	No.	1,69,600	177,576
Firewood	Maunds.	308,450	203,330

Financial results.

The following table compares the receipts and expenditure of the year under report with those of last year:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	6,79,252	3,50,195	1,08,275	4,58,470	2,20,782
1894-95	6,79,823	3,15,444	1,02,313	4,17,757	2,62,066
Increase ...	571	.....	.....	.....	41,284
Decrease ...	.....	34,751	5,962	40,713	.....

The expenditure shows a considerable falling off, *viz.* Rs. 40,713. This is due to the abandonment of departmental operations in favour of the contract system in the Jerruck division, a step which naturally curtailed working expenses.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries, besides agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the cotton-mill industry, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively unimportant. In Ahmedábád City, the usual kinkháb, sári and carpet manufactures continued; and country glass-ware and soap were made at Kapadvanj, Parántij and other small towns in Gujarát. In Kaira the cream industry, the growth of which was noticed in last year's report, was fairly prosperous during the year under report, and an iron and brass foundry at Nadiád worked all the year round with fair results. Gold and silver lace-making, silk, and brocade-making, and sandalwood and ivory carving were continued at Surat, where a small show for local wood-work was being organised at the end of the year: the paper mill there did a fair amount of business. In Thána the decline noticed last year in the glass industries at Chinchni and Tárápur continued. A factory for the production of razors and penknives was started at Kelva-Mahim in the same district during the year, but does not appear to flourish. At Mumbra, the Indian Cotton-seed Product Company started work during the year, but ceased as early as December. At Thána itself the bone-factory and the silk industry, and the rice-husking factories at Chinchni and Tárápur continued, the silk industry flourishing. At Málegáon in the Násik District, a new industry, viz. grinding corn by water-power, came into notice during the year, and the old gold-thread and silk industries at Yeola flourished. The silver art-ware industry at Ahmednagar showed no signs of improvement, but still exists. At Poona the Reay Paper Mill showed a decrease in the value of the year's out-turn. Sholápur is noted in its neighbourhood for the excellence of its leather-work. In the Kánara District, the famous sandal-wood carving is still carried on to some extent and coarse earthenware is manufactured at Haliyál. The Ratnágiri School of Industry continued to turn out its noted inlaid work; and at Vijayadurg the buffaloe-horn carving industry continued to exist. An oil-mill established at Chiplun worked profitably during the fair season. Near Raingad in the Málvan Táluka of the same district a porous slate is found which is utilized for making ornamental stone-ware. In the Alibág, Pen and Panvel Tálukas of the Kolába District bricks and tiles are manufactured to a considerable extent for export to Bombay; and there is some small manufacture of silk at Revdanda.

Besides these industries, the weaving of coarse sáris, dhotars and blankets for local consumption may be said to be carried on in every large village, as also is the manufacture of earthenware pots and tiles. Násik and Poona are noted for their brass-wares, but brass vessels are manufactured in very many other places. Wherever cotton is grown in any quantity cotton ginning factories will be found, but that industry did not do very well during the year under report, especially in Broach, owing to the poorness of the crop. In Sind the only manufacture calling for notice was that of silk fabrics at Tatta.

The Factories Act.

During 1894 the Factory Act of 1881 (as amended by Act XI of 1891) applied to 278 factories (as against 267 in 1893), employing in all 132,894 persons, of whom 26,334 were women and 6,424 children. Of the total number, 167 are twelve-monthly factories and the rest are seasonal. General.

The rules for the guidance of the joint Medical Inspectors were published on May 14th, 1894, and numerous factories were visited by these officers before the end of the year. All the factories except two were inspected by the district officers or by the Chief Inspector or the Presidency Inspector, and in most cases inspections were regularly made every quarter. Inspections.

The sanitary condition of the factories was on the whole satisfactory, but certain proposals for improving ventilation were forwarded for examination to the Millowners' Association. Sanitation.

The number of fatal accidents increased from 13 in 1893 to 17 in 1894, but in the latter year serious accidents numbered only 66 as against 75 in the previous year. Slight accidents also show an increase from 844 in 1893 to 962 in 1894. Several fatal accidents were caused by ring-frames, and steps have therefore been taken to have these machines properly guarded. Accidents.

The Act was enforced with very little friction, only four prosecutions being instituted during the year, of which only one was finally successful. Prosecutions.

Steam-boiler Inspection Act.

The chief event of the year under report from an administrative point of view was the publication of the new Inspection Rules and Schedule of Fees under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, in May 1894. General.

The total number of boilers on the registers was 1,728, but this is probably in excess of the actual number of boilers, as there is reason to believe that some boilers appear in the register under two or even three numbers owing to the registry numbers not having been always cut on them when they were registered: measures are however being taken to remedy this defect. Of the total number, 634 were inspected in Bombay, 496 in the districts in the Presidency proper, and 114 in Sind, as against 585, 491 and 101 respectively in the previous year. Of the remaining 484 boilers, 459 were reported by their owners as either not in use, or thrown out of use, or sent to places where the Act is not in force; while 25 inspections were deferred till the current year, because fees were not paid in time to admit of the boilers being inspected within the year. Besides these, the number of boilers under inspection at Aden on the 31st March 1895 was 29. No accidents occurred during the year and no prosecutions had to be instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Act. Of 343 candidates for the Engineers' Examination, 318 were examined for competency certificates under Section 21, and 25 for certificates of service under Section 23 of the Act. Operations of the Department.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,962 in the total receipts of the department (Rs. 48,710) and a decrease of Rs. 3,328 in the expenditure (Rs. 27,562). The increase in the receipts was partly due to the coming into force from the 21st May 1894 of the schedule of fees under the Act and partly to an increase in the number of boilers newly brought on the register. The decrease in expenditure was due to a falling off in the number of candidates at the examinations. The total balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 56,889, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,014, representing the purchase value of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600. Financial results.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

The following information has been extracted partly from the report of the committee dealing with the year ending December 31st, 1894, and partly from a statistical table furnished by them of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India on the 30th June 1895.

The past year was one of special interest to the mill industry. Early in 1894 there was the re-introduction of the import duties on practically all goods imported into the country, with the one exception of cotton goods and yarn. This was followed towards the end of the year by the inclusion of cotton goods and yarns in the import tariff, and the simultaneous imposition on all Indian spun yarns over No. 20's count. So far as can be judged, the effect on the trade was not as serious as that of the closing of the Mints in 1893. Notwithstanding the war in the Farther East, there was a decided improvement in the trade, and more especially since the end of 1894 a better feeling was apparent all round, and it is believed that the majority of well-managed mills worked at a fair profit. The Cotton Mill industry.

On 30th June 1895 there were in the Island of Bombay 68 mills at work, containing altogether 20,217 looms and 2,123,892 spindles: their total consumption of cotton during the year was calculated to be 2,853,879 cwt. and they employed on an average 75,740 hands daily. One mill to contain 31,568 spindles was in course of erection in the island on that date. In the rest of the Presidency there were 28 mills at work containing 7,189 looms and 557,598 spindles, which consumed approximately 555,429 cwt. of cotton and daily employed 22,007 hands. In addition to these, 4 mills were in course of construction, which are intended to contain more than a quarter of a lákh of spindles. Last year the figures were for the whole Presidency, 99 mills, 2,563,728 spindles and 24,284 looms, while the amount of cotton consumed was 3,054,660 cwt. Cotton Mills.

Affairs of the Association.

The total number of members of the Association on 31st December 1894 was 80 against 75 on the same date of 1893. The opening balance at the credit of the Association at the beginning of 1894 was Rs. 23,188 and the receipts Rs. 12,047, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,448 as against Rs. 9,613 in the previous year.

Trade.

General remarks.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the ports of the Presidency and Sind (excluding Government transactions) for the year under report exhibited the following fluctuations when compared with the figures for last year :—

Port.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Variation.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,10,50,98,288	99,75,10,022	—10,75,88,266
Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper	6,93,22,511	7,08,94,777	+15,72,266
Karáchi	15,63,43,791	15,61,65,781	—1,78,010
Subordinate Ports of Sind	13,10,376	13,40,067	+29,691
Total ...	1,33,20,74,966	1,22,59,10,647	—10,61,64,319

The falling off is therefore confined to the ports which do the chief trade with Europe, namely Bombay and Karáchi. Last year the value of the foreign trade of Bombay was the highest on record, and the markets in consequence were somewhat overstocked, and a diminution of transactions was only to be expected. It is a noteworthy fact that imports of treasure from countries outside India fell off at Bombay by Rs. 7,73,21,277 and at Karáchi by Rs. 27,26,887: thus practically reducing the contraction of trade by over 8 crores. Transactions in silver were last year swelled by enormous speculative purchases which do not evidence any true expansion of trade. Taking these points into consideration, it appears that no very marked depression has affected the commerce of the Presidency during the past year. The trade of Aden rose from Rs. 8,13,83,799 to Rs. 8,68,02,214, an increase of Rs. 54,18,435 or 6·66 per cent.; the bulk of the increase occurred in foreign trade, the advance being most marked in the trade with the East Coast of Africa.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, for the official year 1894-95, amounted to Rs. 99,75,10,022, showing a restriction of more than Rs. 10 crores or 9 per cent. as compared with the year 1893-94, in which year the trade was valued at Rs. 1,10,50,98,288, the highest amount on record. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, the falling off amounts to a little more than 4 per cent.; while in comparison with the trade of the year 1885-86, ten years ago, the value was larger by more than Rs. 16 crores, or 20 per cent. The aggregate value for each of the last ten years is as stated below :—

Year.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Value Rs.	83,06,78,594	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	97,67,87,666	1,01,49,27,049	1,04,82,46,280	98,68,12,016	1,05,42,72,488	1,10,50,98,288	99,75,10,022

The trade is divided into four branches, and the value under each of these and its percentage to the aggregate trade, for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, are as follows :—

Divisions.	1893-94.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1894-95.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
Trade with—	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Foreign External Ports	87,23,36,046	78·94	78,27,20,196	78·47	—8,96,15,850
Foreign Indian Ports	9,56,55,714	8·65	6,40,66,151	6·42	—3,15,89,563
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	10,43,98,164	9·45	11,85,21,838	11·88	+1,41,23,674
British Ports within the Presidency ...	3,27,08,364	2·96	3,22,01,837	3·23	—5,06,527

The trade with Foreign External Ports, *i. e.* with countries beyond the continent of India, is classed as Foreign Trade, and that with Foreign Indian Ports and British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as Coasting Trade.

Foreign Trade.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade for each year during the past ten years. Government transactions are here included, but will not be referred to in any of the subsequent remarks or tables :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—										
Merchandise...	21,96,64,214	23,43,25,186	25,26,02,607	26,38,38,591	26,34,11,170	27,51,21,600	25,71,63,900	25,22,43,422	29,26,24,135	28,78,67,245
Treasure ...	12,47,88,249	9,47,41,187	12,16,67,774	12,10,87,772	15,87,18,363	17,58,17,241	11,01,59,503	14,47,37,397	15,70,85,980	7,97,64,503
Total ...	34,44,53,463	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533	45,09,38,841	36,73,23,303	39,69,80,819	44,97,10,115	36,76,31,748
Government Stores ...	58,89,395	47,07,393	39,35,236	72,44,523	59,12,477	65,87,169	75,19,354	92,37,446	68,43,386	85,08,659
Do. Treasure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	.....
Total Imports, including Government transactions ...	35,05,42,858	33,37,73,766	37,82,05,617	39,21,70,893	42,80,42,010	45,75,26,010	37,48,42,657	40,62,18,265	45,69,13,501	37,61,40,407
EXPORTS—										
Merchandise ...	31,29,79,402	34,22,03,057	34,39,43,254	38,90,84,729	39,40,68,988	37,85,94,003	40,63,56,766	40,45,03,321	38,73,66,800	34,37,19,837
Treasure ...	90,32,183	1,24,86,366	1,13,09,162	1,45,48,420	1,86,67,905	1,68,28,786	2,67,11,697	6,12,93,358	3,52,59,131	7,13,68,611
Total ...	32,20,11,585	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	40,36,33,149	40,97,36,893	39,54,22,879	43,30,68,463	46,57,96,679	42,26,25,931	41,50,88,448
Government Stores ...	2,92,560	2,57,869	2,80,343	2,72,248	2,70,087	2,95,524	8,85,230	2,82,653	3,26,386	4,78,392
Do. Treasure.	1,80,000	3,00,000	8,99,700	7,73,000	6,00,000	4,70,000	14,00,000	2,05,000	7,25,000	6,00,000
Total Exports, including Government transactions ...	32,24,84,145	35,52,47,292	35,64,32,959	40,46,78,397	41,06,06,980	39,61,88,403	43,53,53,693	46,62,84,332	42,36,77,317	41,61,66,840
TOTAL OF PRIVATE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—										
Merchandise...	53,26,43,616	57,65,28,243	59,65,45,861	65,29,23,320	65,74,80,158	65,37,15,693	66,35,20,566	65,67,46,743	67,99,90,935	63,15,87,082
Treasure ...	13,38,21,432	10,72,27,553	13,29,76,936	13,56,36,199	17,43,86,268	19,26,46,027	13,68,71,200	20,60,30,755	19,23,45,111	15,11,33,114
Total ...	66,64,65,048	68,37,55,796	72,95,22,797	78,85,59,519	83,18,66,426	84,63,61,720	80,03,91,766	86,27,77,498	87,23,36,046	78,27,20,196
Total Government Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports) ...	63,61,955	52,65,262	51,15,779	82,89,771	67,82,564	73,52,693	98,04,584	97,25,099	82,54,772	95,87,051
GRAND TOTAL ..	67,28,27,003	68,90,21,058	73,46,38,576	79,68,49,290	83,86,48,990	85,37,14,413	81,01,96,350	87,25,02,597	88,05,90,818	79,23,07,247

The total value of the private trade of the Port of Bombay (imports and exports) amounted in 1894-95 to Rs. 78,27,20,196. It was smaller than that of the preceding year by nearly Rs. 9 crores, and compared with the average of the preceding five years showed a falling off of 7 per cent.

Imports.

The total value of the imports amounted this year to Rs. 36,76,31,748 against Rs. 44,97,10,115 in 1893-94. Of this trade, merchandise accounts for Rs. 28,78,67,245 in value, and treasure Rs. 7,97,64,503 against Rs. 29,26,24,135 and Rs. 15,70,85,980 respectively in the preceding year.

Merchandise.

In the total imports of merchandise (Rs. 28,78,67,245) the falling off compared with the previous year was only Rs. 47,56,890 or 1·65 per cent. If, however, the average of the past ten years be taken, there was an increase of 14 per cent.; if only the past five years, of 7·5 per cent. As the previous year's imports were the largest on record and shewed the large increase of 16 per cent. on 1892-93, the decline in the year under review is comparatively unimportant. Although the rate of exchange fell 11½ per cent. during the year and duty was imposed on most articles, the effect on the value of the trade was apparently small, as the home prices of the principal articles imported, *viz.* cotton goods (free for nine months), iron (1 per cent.), steel (1 per cent.), silk (5 per cent.), and coal (free) were lower. It may, therefore, be said that the volume of trade has not diminished to any great extent, taking the past three years into comparison. The largest decreases occurred in articles imported in larger quantities in the previous year, *viz.* copper, kerosine oil, silk and wool manufactures; while cotton manufactures (free for nine months), coals (free), precious stones and pearls unset (free), showed the largest increases. Undoubtedly the non-imposition of duty on cotton goods materially affected the total of the imports as speculation in anticipation of duty being levied caused much larger importations. The fall in the imports from the further East may be said to be due more to the abnormally large imports in the previous year than to the Chino-Japanese war, though this latter possibly had some effect.

Exports.

The total exports were valued at Rs. 41,50,88,448 against Rs. 42,26,25,931 in 1893-94. These divided between merchandise and treasure represent a value of Rs. 34,37,19,837 and Rs. 7,13,68,611 against Rs. 38,73,66,800 and Rs. 3,52,59,131 respectively in 1893-94.

Exports are divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Foreign Merchandise, and (2) Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

Foreign Merchandise.

The value of the exports of foreign merchandise amounted during the year under review to Rs. 4,13,81,511, showing an increase of Rs. 65,86,235 on the previous year. The trade was the largest on record, and the increase was almost universal.

Indian Produce.

The exports of Indian produce and merchandise during the year under review were the smallest since 1886-87, and compared with 1893-94 showed a decline in value of Rs. 5,02,33,198. This may be put down partly to the short crops of cotton, wheat and rapeseed in this country, and partly to the competition of other countries in European markets and the unprecedented fall of prices caused by the unusually large supplies therein. The decreases in value in the three articles mentioned above alone amounted to Rs. 7,27,08,960.

But several other products were exported in considerably larger quantities, namely, cotton twist and yarn, opium, rice not in the husk, ground-nuts, cotton piece-goods (grey), and wool (raw).

Treasure.

The imports of treasure were valued this year at Rs. 7,97,64,503 against Rs. 15,70,85,980, and exports at Rs. 7,13,68,611 as compared with Rs. 3,52,59,131 in 1893-94. The fluctuations in the value of gold and silver imported and exported during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 are shown below :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	2,52,71,866	13,18,14,114	2,40,77,100	1,11,82,031
1894-95	1,53,10,276	6,44,54,227	6,26,43,314	87,25,297

The large decrease in the value of imports of treasure was due to smaller receipts of both gold and silver to the extent of 468,487 tolas (Rs. 99,61,590) and 66,659,992 tolas (Rs. 6,73,59,887) respectively, as compared with the previous year, in which the imports were, gold 1,020,540 tolas (Rs. 2,52,71,866) and silver 138,355,656 tolas (Rs. 13,18,14,114). The imports of silver were evidently affected by the 5 per cent. duty imposed in March 1894. There was also a smaller demand owing to the abnormal receipts of the previous year. The decrease in gold may be attributed to the demand having lessened in consequence of its increased price. Exports of treasure showed a decline in silver of 25,33,699 tolas (Rs. 24,56,734) and an increase in gold of 13,26,171 tolas (Rs. 3,85,66,214,) giving a net increase of Rs. 3,61,09,480 in value. The great increase in the shipments of gold seems to be due to the fact that its high rupee value during the year induced holders to sell.

Exchange.

Exchange averaged 13·06*d.* for the year against 14·8*d.* in 1893-94.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following statement shows the principal items of the import trade in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94 :—

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.	Value.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
Merchandise.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living ... ... No.	6,097	5,307	—790	20,12,198	16,79,896	— 3,32,297
Apparel, &c. (excluding Boots and Shoes) ...	.....	...	...	58,37,259	54,22,105	— 4,15,154
Boots and Shoes	137,213	139,082	+1,869	5,21,983	5,62,508	+ 40,525
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	...	...	...	6,56,400	6,75,362	+ 18,962
Articles imported by Post	...	...	...	31,46,631	30,48,067	— 98,564
Chemical Products and Preparations	...	...	...	13,81,005	16,82,360	+ 3,01,355
Clocks and Watches ... ... No.	128,063	77,685	—50,378	9,94,712	6,48,341	— 3,46,371
Coal ... ... Tons.	419,169	640,728	+221,559	71,52,566	1,11,90,193	+ 40,37,627
Coffee... ... ... Cwt.	9,776	18,212	+8,436	6,16,833	10,96,209	+ 4,79,376
Cotton—Raw	93,835	77,386	—16,449	22,19,151	20,39,073	— 1,80,078
Do. Twist and Yarn... ... ... Lbs.	10,694,449	10,436,715	—257,734	72,25,674	64,30,061	— 7,95,613
Do. Manufactures	...	...	...	8,83,98,200	9,31,33,174	+ 47,34,974
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	...	...	...	28,68,207	29,04,455	+ 36,248
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	...	...	...	56,48,666	59,86,273	+ 3,37,607
Flax—Manufactures	...	...	...	3,68,284	5,50,619	+ 1,82,335
Glass and Glassware	...	...	...	41,10,490	34,06,738	— 7,03,752
Grain and Pulse ... ... Cwt.	294,296	410,657	+116,361	11,79,439	16,91,337	+ 5,11,898
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	81,376	65,502	—15,874	10,59,648	8,74,176	— 1,85,472
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	...	57,69,245	58,84,973	+ 1,15,729
Hides and Skins ... ... Cwt.	17,672	17,748	+76	8,93,508	8,00,887	— 92,621
Hops ... ... ,,	1,866	1,412	—454	2,37,190	1,15,497	— 1,21,693
Ivory—Unmanufactured... ... ... Lbs.	450,255	415,626	—34,629	27,82,638	25,62,532	— 2,20,106
Jewellery, &c.—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	...	...	...	14,92,551	56,25,229	+ 41,32,678
Jewellery and Plate	...	...	...	9,97,568	6,79,904	— 3,17,664
Leather—Unwrought	697	549	—148	2,05,969	1,66,711	— 39,258
Do. Manufactures (excluding Boots and Shoes)	...	...	...	9,72,192	8,61,637	— 1,10,555
Liquors ... ... Gals.	1,190,099	1,096,415	—93,684	41,16,196	43,04,796	+ 1,88,600
Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	1,06,04,069	1,12,24,117	+ 6,17,048
Matches	...	...	...	13,08,584	14,13,391	+ 1,04,807
Metals	...	...	...	2,47,51,155	2,15,03,379	— 32,47,776
Oils ... ... Gals.	25,221,092	18,877,763	—6,343,329	1,04,42,524	82,70,737	— 21,71,787
Paints and Colours (including Painters' Materials)...	...	...	...	15,17,675	14,55,972	— 61,703
Paper and Pasteboard	...	...	...	28,46,793	20,47,221	— 7,99,572
Provisions	...	...	...	71,93,238	64,50,747	— 7,42,506
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	59,30,914	66,88,210	+ 7,57,296
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	26,562	44,746	+19,184	2,35,238	4,78,770	+ 1,93,532
Shells and Cowries	...	...	...	4,50,326	3,01,430	— 1,48,896
Silk—Raw ... ... Lbs.	2,593,948	2,337,855	—256,093	1,13,85,910	95,69,676	— 18,16,234
—Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	7,643,766	7,729,077	+85,311	78,99,683	69,20,576	— 9,79,107
Goods of Silk mixed with other materials ... ... ,,	2,926,948	1,702,407	—1,224,541	26,57,857	15,09,765	— 11,48,092
Other sorts ... ... Lbs.	78,411	52,680	—25,731	5,92,195	3,91,630	— 2,01,165
Spices ... ... ,,	13,218,640	13,050,507	—168,133	24,88,928	19,03,627	— 5,85,301
Stationery	...	...	...	11,75,915	13,24,711	+ 1,48,796
Sugar—Refined ... ... Cwt.	1,379,242	1,448,744	+69,502	1,30,32,497	1,78,05,606	— 11,26,891
Tea ... ... Lbs.	7,331,238	5,851,517	—1,479,721	55,72,270	40,81,057	— 14,91,213
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,474,477	1,199,885	—274,592	14,51,587	12,02,144	— 2,49,443
Wood—Teak and other Timber...	...	...	...	7,67,649	15,27,105	+ 7,59,456
Wool—Raw ... ... Lbs.	3,280,760	3,215,554	—65,206	10,46,578	9,21,185	— 1,25,393
,, Manufactures	...	...	...	86,81,021	63,34,535	— 23,46,486
Articles not enumerated...	...	...	...	1,17,77,116	1,05,22,141	— 12,54,975
Total Merchandise ...	...	...	...	29,26,24,135	28,78,67,245	— 47,56,890
Treasure.						
Gold ... ... Tolas	1,020,540	552,053	—468,487	2,52,71,866	1,53,10,276	— 99,61,590
Silver... ... ... ,,	138,355,656	71,695,664	—66,659,992	13,18,14,114	6,44,54,227	— 6,73,59,887
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	15,70,85,980	7,97,64,503	— 7,73,21,477
Total Imports ...	...	...	...	44,97,10,115	36,76,32,248	— 8,20,77,867

The features of the trade in the year under review under the principal heads are noticed below :—

Animals, living.—Horses form the chief item under this head. It is reported that the cause of the decrease in the past year was the fact that the larger importations of the previous year from the Persian Gulf proved unremunerative.

Apparel (excluding boots and shoes).—Although there was a decrease in comparison with the previous year, the imports were above the average during the year under review. The decreased imports were principally from Hongkong to the extent of Rs. 2,01,069; United Kingdom, Rs. 1,71,083; and France, Rs. 1,55,330 respectively; but the trade with Japan showed an increase of Rs. 1,05,710 and China Treaty Ports Rs. 71,131.

Boots and Shoes.—Showed a slight increase of Rs. 40,525, which is shared by Austria, the United Kingdom and France.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—*Alum* being largely used in dyeing, the increase of half a lákh in its importation was the natural consequence of the larger receipts of dyeing materials. The increase of a lákh in *Sal Ammoniac* was abnormal, and the price too rose during the year. This article is chiefly used in tinning, joining and mixing of metals, also for electric batteries. The increase under *other sorts* was mainly due to larger imports of sizing materials.

Clocks and Watches.—French imports, that is Swiss goods imported viâ French ports, still retained by far the largest share of this trade, namely about two-thirds. There was a decrease of 26,391 watches (Rs. 1,78,582) during the year under review. The imports, however, were larger than in 1892-93. The United States showed a large decrease of nearly 64 per cent. (19,023 watches, Rs. 1,14,220) and Japan started sending imitations of the American clocks during the year. The imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase in quantity but a decrease in price, indicating a tendency towards competition with other countries in the cheap watch trade.

Coal, under which main heading are included coke and patent fuel, showed an increase of 221,559 tons (Rs. 40,37,627). Of this 220,489 tons (Rs. 40,19,697) were coal and the balance patent fuel, there being a small decrease in coke. The smallness of the receipts during 1893-94 was due to the labour strikes in England during that period, and the absence of such strikes accounted for the larger quantities received from the United Kingdom during the year. There was also a good demand for British coal throughout the year, and at no time were the stocks on hand large. Some steamers had to be provided with coal to enable them go to other ports for cargo, local freights being unremunerative and cargo at times almost unprocurable. The Ahmedábád mills also had to buy coal this year owing to the difficulty of obtaining firewood. All these facts tended to increase the demand. It was anticipated that Indian coal shipped from Calcutta would in time take a prominent place in the local trade of this port and compete with the supply from home. But from the subjoined statement it will be seen that there was a falling off in the imports during the year under review :—

Imports of Coal.

Countries.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	619,965	1,18,71,950	550,974	88,58,970	485,638	82,82,157	395,960	67,37,184	607,064	1,05,88,608
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,231	1,51,710	8,434	1,21,399
Australia	2,132	42,476	...	...	4,827	82,461	6,830	1,11,441	15,652	2,49,817
Calcutta (Indian produce) ...	3,598	52,014	205	2,237	50,325	6,80,256	72,977	9,43,631	58,368	8,13,611

The general opinion regarding Indian coal is that it is dear, gives a very large amount of ash, and is not good for steam-production. One railway company (B. B. & C. I.) contracted for very large quantities, but are not likely to continue their purchases after existing contracts have run out. The Singareni coal brought down by the G. I. P. Railway from the Nizam's Territory promised at one time to become a competitor. It is good for steam-producing, but burns so quickly that at present it is dear compared with Welsh and English coal. The small falling off in the receipts from Japan was due partly to the war, but more to the fact that the steamship companies coming from that quarter now find plenty of other cargo which pays them better. This coal also is not reported well of. The increase of Australian coal—the importations being more than double those of the previous year—was due to large purchases by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which were brought about by the visit of the Australian Commissioners during 1894. This coal also compares unfavourably with English, and as long as the latter keeps at its present low price, it will hold its own.

Coffee is mostly received from the Straits. Only small quantities come from Ceylon and Aden. The latter port sent a very small quantity during the year under review, preferring to trade direct with Europe. The trade shows an increase of 8,436 cwts. (Rs. 4,79,376). The shipments from the Straits were double those of the previous year. For the past ten years the receipts therefrom have been very uncertain. One year they

are large and the next very small. This coffee is mostly re-exported to Muskat, Persia and Turkey in Asia, and at times to Mauritius according to the demand from these places. It depends to some extent also upon shipping opportunities at Singapore, whether goods come here for export to Mauritius, or are sent direct. During the year under review there was a good demand from both Muskat and Persia. The quality of the Straits crops this year was poor.

Cotton (raw).—The net decrease under this heading was 16,449 cwts. (Rs. 1,80,078); but on analysing the figures, it will be found that while Egypt sent us 27,907 cwt. (Rs. 8,81,635) more, Persia sent 31,027 cwts. (Rs. 8,47,627) less. Smaller quantities of American cotton were also received from Liverpool. The small receipts from Persia are said to be due to the crop having been damaged by locusts, and to the fact that larger quantities than usual were exported to Russia. The low prices ruling for the staple generally had possibly something to do with the decreased imports.

Cotton Twist and Yarn:—By far the largest portion of these imports is received from the United Kingdom, and as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease during the year under review of 157,623 lbs. (Rs. 7,17,059). In juxtaposition to the falling off in yarns there is the large import of white and grey goods.

The following statement shows the figures for the past ten years:—

Year.	Lbs.	Rs.	Year.	Lbs.	Rs.
1885-86	14,857,077	1,00,68,119	1890-91	14,949,598	1,08,13,8[illegible]
1886-87	15,510,340	99,68,355	1891-92	13,821,544	89,01,847
1887-88	15,374,392	1,02,25,896	1892-93	10,468,384	66,62,222
1888-89	15,004,918	1,00,07,085	1893-94	10,694,449	72,25,674
1889-90	13,548,954	95,65,137	1894-95	10,436,715	64,30,061

Cotton—Manufactures.—These collectively showed an increase of Rs. 47,34,974. The following statement gives the particulars:—

Imports.		1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	297,047,154	3,44,40,705	344,544,605	3,84,65,144	+ 47,497,451	+ 40,24,439
White	,,	148,462,681	1,92,82,626	184,230,959	2,41,09,377	+ 35,768,278	+ 48,26,752
Coloured	,,	187,543,724	3,13,85,837	175,207,470	2,79,91,376	— 14,336,254	— 33,94,461
Handkerchiefs	No.	13,063,782	12,13,769	9,520,520	9,41,793	— 3,543,262	— 31,976
Lace and Patent Net	Yds.	1,835,356	4,67,928	1,160,254	2,42,919	— 675,002	— 2,25,009
Hosiery, Pure and Mixed	...	.....	4,72,450	.....	2,86,006	.....	— 1,86,444
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	324,359	5,70,838	472,713	6,18,316	+ 148,254	+ 47,478
Canvas	Yds.	58,761	17,036	39,363	8,669	— 19,348	— 8,367
Other sorts	Lbs.	758,040	5,47,012	682,348	4,69,574	— 76,292	— 77,438
	Total	.....	8,88,98,200	.....	9,31,33,174	.....	+ 47,34,974

Grey Piece-goods.—The increase of 47,497,451 yds. (Rs. 40,24,439) at first sight seems abnormal; but from a comparison of the imports of the past ten years, shown below, it appears that this year's receipts have been once exceeded previously. Undoubtedly large orders went to Europe in anticipation of the imposition of duty which was not expected to be enforced till the beginning of the present financial year. The stocks on March 31st 1894 were greater than at the same time last year, and were only exceeded once (in 1891) during the last eight years. This rather points to the fact that the trade was more a speculative than a healthy one in accordance with the actual consumption:—

Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.
1885-86	339,776,167	3,56,63,952	1890-91	326,289,691	3,98,65,109
1886-87	365,916,318	3,86,08,625	1891-92	275,104,284	3,21,23,625
1887-88	300,032,484	3,28,22,848	1892-93	244,441,532	2,61,19,243
1888-89	327,666,478	3,78,55,182	1893-94	297,047,154	3,44,40,705
1889-90	326,475,488	3,77,91,481	1894-95	344,544,605	3,84,65,144

White Piece-goods.—These showed an increase of 35,768,278 yards (Rs. 48,26,752), and the imports were the largest on record. The small stocks on hand in December 1893 led to large purchases during the early part of the year under review; and later, the expected imposition of duty evidently had the effect of further increasing them, thus accounting for the larger imports. The stocks on hand on 31st March 1895, and the fact that there has been a very heavy falling off since the close of the year, point to the fact that this trade also was not a healthy one. The following statement gives the imports of the last ten years:—

Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.
1885-86	116,492,720	1,34,04,899	1890-91	145,074,531	1,95,92,722
1886-87	159,412,899	1,88,14,192	1891-92	150,124,145	1,89,05,529
1887-88	119,794,324	1,62,67,245	1892-93	143,206,309	1,70,61,691
1888-89	177,351,863	2,18,83,559	1893-94	148,462,681	1,92,82,625
1889-90	139,022,867	1,78,8,6684	1894-95	184,230,959	2,41,09,377

Piece-goods—Coloured, Printed or Dyed.—These showed a decrease of 14,936,254 yds. (Rs. 63,94,461), chiefly because the imports during 1893-94 were abnormally large. The imports during the year under review were larger, however, than in any of the previous ten years, omitting last year, as will be seen from the statement below. This trade seems to have been overdone during 1893-94:—

Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Yds.	Value. Rs.
1885-86	148,905,703	2,09,18,630	1890-91	160,109,727	2,41,18,353
1886-87	154,064,168	2,27,03,154	1891-92	146,548,587	2,37,86,684
1887-88	134,956,782	2,05,08,191	1892-93	159,143,034	2,46,68,941
1888-89	150,665,574	2,19,36,902	1893-94	189,548,724	3,13,85,837
1889-90	160,054,975	2,36,21,358	1894-95	175,207,470	2,79,91,376

Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics.—*Assafœtida* showed a falling off of about a lákh in value and an increase of 1,000 cwt. in quantity. Prices fell about 25 per cent. owing to low rates ruling both here and in London.

Camphor showed a decrease of 1½ lákhs from all sources of supply. It is reported that this was due to Germany buying largely for the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder. Prices have since risen and are expected to rise still further.

Cassia Lignea.—This article is largely used for local consumption, and is also exported to Persia, Bassorah and Bagdad. Better demand from all quarters and high prices compared with those ruling in Europe (to which place the largest quantity is exported from China direct), led to the importations to this country being 2 lákhs greater than in 1893-94.

Tobacco.—The increase of ⅔ lákh in cigars (under which heading cigarettes are included) is noteworthy. The larger importations occurred from the United Kingdom, the United States and Egypt, and the increase is principally in cigarettes from the two latter places.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—Aniline and Alizarine Dyes.—The increase of 3¾ lákhs occurred in the receipts from Germany and Holland, while the United Kingdom showed a decrease and Belgium an increase in value but a decrease in quantity. The goods entered in the returns as imported from Belgium are chiefly of German origin. The tendency to use the better class of dyes wholly explains the decrease in quantity and accounts for about two-thirds of the increase in the value. Germany possesses the bulk of this business, shipping *viâ* Antwerp, but there was an increase in Swiss and Dutch goods. The fact that the price of the faster dyes was somewhat lower probably had something to do with the improvement in this trade.

Saffron.—This is an article more or less of luxury principally used by the more prosperous Hindus, particularly the Jains, as an offering to their idols. If the year is a profitable one, more is expended in offerings. Sellers attribute the falling off by nearly 2 lákhs of the imports partly to the high prices brought about by speculation and partly because they think the year has not been such a prosperous one generally.

Other sorts.—The large shipments of indigo returned from London owing to the low prices ruling there accounts for the increase of 1¾ lákhs under this item.

Flax—Manufactures.—The principal increase under this head was in piece-goods, *viz.* 613,398 yards (Rs. 1,64,446). For the past three years the imports have been very small on account of the dearness of flax. The larger imports during the year under review seem to be due to the depletion of stocks and to the lower level of prices which existed during the year. It may be added that the raw article appears to be more used in admixture with cotton and other staples than heretofore.

Glass and Glassware.—Last year's imports taken collectively were the largest on record, though the shipments of *sheet and plate glass* were exceeded twice previously (*viz.* in 1891-92 and 1892-93). The greatest falling off during the year under review was in *beads and false pearls* (Rs. 3,51,914) from Italy, France and Austria. *Other kinds of glassware* showed a decrease of Rs. 2,86,751. As beads and false pearls are articles of adornment and luxury, the decrease, after last year's very large imports, does not require further notice.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase was principally in *wheat* 164,989 cwt. (Rs. 6,75,795) as follows—from Bassorah 98,833 cwt. (Rs. 4 lákhs), Persia 40,453 cwt. (Rs. 1¾ lákhs), Muskat 25,557 cwt. (Rs. 1 lákh); while decreases occurred in *barley* 31,285 cwt. (Rs. 1,11,976) and *jowari and bájri* 15,109 cwt. (Rs. 52,988) chiefly from Bassorah. The cultivation of wheat appears to have taken the place of barley and jowári in the Persian Gulf. The new trade with Siam *viâ* the Straits Settlements in *rice not in the husk* has continued.

Gums and Resins.—The largest decrease was in *olibanum* 8,424 cwts. (Rs. 1,02,953). This may be said to be more owing to the fact that the previous year's imports were large than to smaller pickings during the year under review. The low prices obtainable probably also led to smaller importations.

Gum Arabic showed a decrease of 1,691 cwt. (Rs. 36,048) and was received in smaller quantities from Egypt and Arabia, these countries preferring to ship direct to avoid duty.

Resin.—Mostly received from the United Kingdom, showed the large drop of 7,898 cwt. (Rs. 85,316), due principally to the previous year's imports being above the average.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The previous year's imports were the largest on record and showed over 11 per cent. advance on 1892-93. But there was another advance of a little over 2 per cent. during the year under review in spite of an average fall of 11½ per cent. in exchange as compared with the previous year, and of a general dulness in business. The United Kingdom retained the largest share of this trade and showed an increase of Rs. 3,76,362. The largest decreases were in the imports from Belgium, *viz.*, Rs. 2,18,654 and Germany Rs. 97,467. It is difficult to assign any particular reason for the general increase in imports. Possibly the low prices of metals generally had something to do with it.

Hops.—The falling off this year was principally in the imports from the United Kingdom; the previous year's imports were abnormally large, being more than double that of any of the previous five years.

Ivory (Unmanufactured).—A decrease of 34,629 lbs. (Rs. 2,20,106) occurred in this trade, both the United Kingdom and Germany having sent smaller quantities of bangle ivory centres and hollows which are here made into bangles. The receipts from those countries for the year under review are, however, larger than in 1892-93. The smaller shipments from Europe were partly counterbalanced by larger receipts from Zanzibar. This was due to the decline in prices in London, as better rates for hard whole teeth were realizable here for such ivory for shipment to China and Japan.

Jewellery.—Precious Stones and Pearls (unset).—The large increase of Rs. 41,32,678 was in pearls from the Persian Gulf. It seems due to more correct declarations of values during the year under report. There was not apparently any very large increase in quantities, though doubtless the rise in prices at the close of the year increased the total value.

Liquors.—These showed an increase in value of Rs. 1,88,600 but a decrease in quantity of 93,684 gallons, which is made up as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter and other fermented liquors ...	722,531	8,86,823	630,412	8,42,115	— 92,119	— 44,708
Spirits	316,591	21,44,996	325,582	23,51,797	— 8,991	+ 2,06,801
Liquors	3,770	53,837	2,201	40,647	— 1,569	— 13,190
Wines	147,207	10,30,540	138,220	10,70,237	— 8,987	+ 39,697
Total ...	1,190,099	41,16,196	1,096,415	43,04,796	— 93,684	+ 1,88,600

Ale, Beer, Porter have been steadily on the decrease for the past three years, while *Whisky* has shown a gradual increase for the last six years, the increase this year being 2,095 gallons (Rs. 86,772). *Brandy*, on the other hand, has remained more or less stationary for the past five years, but the figures for that period show smaller imports than in the five years immediately preceding, namely, from 1885-86 to 1889-90. The importations of cheap French brandy showed the largest decrease. The imports of *spirits* from Germany were slightly larger, though so far the trade has been very small. The decrease in quantity but increase in value of *wines* may be put down to the low value of the rupee. *Champagne, Claret, Port, and other wines* all showed an increase in value but a decrease in quantity. The Australian wines show a very small increase both in value and quantity. The wine shown as imported from Aden was mostly cargo transhipped from Marseilles.

Machinery and Millwork.—The following statement gives the values of imports of machinery (worked by steam) for the past ten years:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	46,47,832	1890-91	93,39,064
1886-87	69,76,100	1891-92	89,44,210
1887-88	94,49,989	1892-93	1,21,06,067
1888-89	1,12,05,163	1893-94	1,05,54,820
1889-90	1,39,90,819	1894-95	1,12,20,204

These figures tend to show that the mill industry is steadily increasing, and that mill-owners are making improvements and increasing the number of their spindles and looms.

Matches.—The increase of Rs. 1,04,807 in a trade of Rs. 14,13,391 was due to the abnormally large shipments from Japan. The rapid growth of the trade with that country is remarkable. It rose to Rs. 1,12,597 in 1893-94 from Rs. 3,492 in 1892-93, and was more than six times as large as in 1893-94 during the year under review. The Japanese article was selling at such a very low figure that Norway and Sweden had to reduce their prices so as to get their goods on the market at all. The receipts from Norway and Sweden during the past year were just half what they were during 1893-94. The quality of the Japanese sulphur matches was bad, and much loss has been incurred by buyers.

Metals.—The following statement shows how the decrease of Rs. 32,47,776 is arrived at:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
Metals—	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass ... ... Cwt.	5,842	3,00,958	4,271	2,45,220	— 1,571	— 55,738
Copper... ... ... ,,	302,750	1,24,62,066	227,454	97,72,661	— 75,296	— 26,89,405
Iron ... ... ,,	1,183,457	75,75,550	1,125,230	71,65,068	— 58,227	— 4,10,482
Lead ... . ,,	18,613	2,01,572	15,332	1,73,409	— 3,281	— 28,163
Quicksilver ... ... Lbs.	137,966	1,92,419	61,997	96,371	—Lbs. 75,966	— 96,048
Steel ... ... Cwt.	312,312	20,46,432	363,316	23,06,313	+Cwt. 51,004	+ 2,59,881
Tin ... ... ,,	14,932	10,74,410	14,456	9,78,932	— 476	— 95,478
Zinc or Spelter ... ,,	37,141	5,37,197	33,358	4,76,169	— 3,783	— 61,028
Metals, unenumerated. ,,	3,824	3,60,551	2,130	2,89,236	— 1,694	— 71,315
Total, Metals ..		2,47,51,155		2,15,03,379		— 32,47,776

Copper.—This showed the largest decrease in value of all metals, namely 21 per cent.; and the imports were the smallest since 1890-91. The low prices of the previous year tended towards larger purchases during that period and partly accounted for the drop in this year's receipts.

Iron.—The decrease in this article was partly made up by an increase in steel. That there should have been a decline in a year when prices in Europe were at as low a level as has been seen for some time past is surprising. The fall in Exchange, large stocks, and the tendency to do a hand-to-mouth business seem to have brought it about.

Bar Iron.—The heaviest fall in receipts was in *bar iron, viz.* 1,18,604 cwt. (Rs. 5,78,130), the United Kingdom having suffered the most, *viz.* 98,167 cwt. (Rs. 4,49,870) or, say, a decline of over 68 per cent. Belgian bar iron, in spite of its inferiority, appears to be taking the place of the British article, and it commends itself to the native on account of the low rate at which it can be laid down in this country. This cheapness has been brought about partly by the lowness of freights from continental ports and partly by the lower scale of wages existent there.

Angle, Bolt and Rod.—These showed an increase of 26,231 cwt. (Rs. 1,26,385), and here again the imports from the United Kingdom have receded in quantity by 55 per cent. while those from Belgium have advanced 118 per cent.

Pipes and Tubes.—The increased imports under this heading were 41,515 cwt. (Rs. 2,23,623) and were due to the large shipments received by a local firm for the Hyderábád water-works. Other water-works were also in progress during the year.

Steel.—This metal is now so cheap that it is usurping the place of iron, and the cheap Basic, or mild steel of the Continent is completely superseding its British competitor. Except for the decline in *hoop* iron, *viz.* 28,139 cwt. (Rs. 1,65,272)—consequent on the small exports of cotton, the increase in the receipts of steel would have made up the decrease in iron.

The following figures give the shipments of iron and steel for the past six years:—

	United Kingdom.		Belgium.		Germany.		Other Countries.	
	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1889-90	909,125	225,496	265,044	15,206	1,219	13,008	5,742	1
1890-91	1,059,025	248,251	268,469	51,763	1,878	27,935	9,375	330
1891-92	874,332	177,230	250,386	103,998	9,990	44,930	4,883	200
1892-93	633,118	104,274	477,875	102,158	12,734	21,607	3,661	254
1893-94	714,729	163,480	405,512	124,671	57,346	24,055	5,870	106
1894-95	616,173	150,727	448,129	185,566	42,293	24,306	18,635	2,717

Kerosine.—While the receipts of Russian oil receded by 7,093,260 gallons (Rs. 24,08,139) the United States increased their trade by 1,072,211 gallons (Rs. 6,03,987). The net decrease was 6,260,524 gallons (Rs. 18,93,652) and may be accounted for by the fact that heavy stocks were held over from the previous year; when, owing to the keen competition between the American and Russian products, large ship-

ments were forwarded to this country. The duty was doubled in March 1894, and in January 1895 the price here was raised some 30 per cent. Both these facts naturally tended to diminish consumption. In districts where castor oil is produced kerosine oil is only used when it is cheap. The receipts during the year under review are far above the average of the last ten years; it may be presumed therefore that the consumption is not definitely decreasing.

Paper and Pasteboard.—As compared with 1893-94 there was a decrease this year of Rs. 8 lakhs or 28 per cent. It is ascribed by importers to a better demand in this market for the produce of Indian mills. The duty levied on foreign imports and the low rate of exchange combined tended forcibly to produce this result. The decrease was shared by most countries, and it may be mentioned that the imports shown in the returns as from the United Kingdom are partly of Swedish, Dutch and German origin.

Provisions.—The principal decreases under this heading occurred in *dates* (Rs. 1,94,119), *dried fruit, other sorts* (Rs. 5,04,582), and *fish, dried and salted* (Rs. 97,436); while *European stores* such as bacon and hams, butter, cheese, &c., showed a general increase of about Rs. 1 lakh. The smaller imports of dates from Bassorah and Muskat were due to the low prices ruling locally in Bombay, as the previous year's imports were above the average and in excess of the demand. The almost total cessation of shipments of almonds from Marseilles will account for the large decrease under *dried fruit—other sorts.*

Railway plant and Rolling stock.—The following statement gives a comparison of values for the past five years of the different items coming under this heading:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and parts thereof	14,7[illegible],549	19,79,049	9,59,912	26,72,336	8,09,838
Carriages and Trucks, and parts thereof ...	40,17,756	10,49,447	8,23,652	12,98,126	33,71,233
Materials for construction—					
Steel-rails and Fish-plates	26,74,098	8,06,760	16,24,953	6,33,814	10,91,199
Sleepers and Keys of Steel and Cast iron ...	24,1[illegible],056	10,80,403	16,35,540	8,51,070	7,45,543
Wooden Sleepers	2,07,123	63,3 5	2,22,4[illegible]4	1,72,936	3,35,255
Other sorts	6,04,912	2,80,723	3,89,649	3,02,602	3,35,142
Total ...	1,13,93,487	52,59,707	56,56,130	59,30,914	66,88,210

The smaller importations under *Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* are accounted for by the fact that last year they were exceptionally large. The increase of Rs. 20,73,107 in *carriages, trucks, and parts thereof* was owing to larger indents sent home by the G. I. P. and the Godhra-Rutlam Railways. An additional 71 miles of the latter line were opened in October 1894. The increase of 103,937 cwt. (Rs. 4,57,385) in *steel rails and fish-plates* was due to the fact that the G. I P. Railway imported a larger quantity of rails for renewal purposes, their stocks having run low and their traffic in 1893 having been very heavy necessitating the relaying of parts of their lines. The decrease of 52,762 cwt. (Rs. 1,05,527) in *steel and cast-iron sleepers and keys* is accounted for by large stocks in hand owing to the heavy importations of the year 1892-93 and to frequent renewals being unnecessary. The increase of 49,533 cwt. (Rs. 1,62,319) in *wooden sleepers* may be put down to the larger quantities imported by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for new crossing stations, traffic sidings and feeder lines. On this line creosoted wooden sleepers appear to be preferred to metal ones, as the former keep the line together better during floods. The increase under "*Other sorts*" which includes bridge work, was 18,466 cwt. (Rs. 32,510), and was due to the B. B. & C. I. Railway having imported a large quantity of girders to replace those condemned by the Government Engineer, and partly also to its extension of feeder lines. It may be here mentioned that these returns do not include materials imported for the Rájputána-Málwa and Jodhpore State Railways, these being given under the heading Government Stores.

Seeds.—There was a general increase in nearly all the items coming under this heading, poppy alone showing a decrease. The largest increases were in linseed from Persia and jinjili from Bussorah and Persia.

Silk (Raw).—The decrease of 256,093 lbs. (Rs. 18,16,234) is nearly wholly accounted for by the smaller receipts from both Hongkong and the Treaty ports. But these were very large during the previous year. The most noteworthy feature in this trade was the sudden springing into prominence of the imports from Shanghai during this and last year. The silk from this quarter is said to be taking the place of that from Hongkong partly owing to its cheapness, but more to its fineness and adaptability for weaving purposes.

Silk Piece-goods.—The receipts amounted to 7,729,077 yards valued at Rs. 69,20,576, and compared with the previous year showed an increase in quantity of 85,311 yards, but a decrease in value of Rs. 9,79,107. The shipments from Hongkong showed a falling off of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs, while those from the Treaty Ports increased Rs. 8 lakhs. French goods also decreased by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs and Austria came to the front with an increase of over Rs. 1¼ lakhs. The goods from the Treaty Ports in China seem to be preferred to those from Hongkong, being better made, and comparatively cheaper. These

goods are largely re-exported. The decrease in value may be put down to the smaller receipts of the expensive Lyons silks and the larger importation of the cheaper kinds of goods from the further East.

Spices.—The following statement shows the increases and decreases in the several items coming under this head :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Betelnut...	4,293,113	3,34,833	4,932,829	3,64,190	+ 639,716	+ 29,357
Cardamoms	138,317	1,56,584	27,364	35,537	— 110,953	— 1,21,047
Chillies	1,176	126	259,091	19,764	+ 257,915	+ 19,638
Cloves	7,933,768	15,14,090	6,897,845	11,21,836	— 1,035,923	— 3,92,255
Ginger	196,168	50,746	32,697	5,776	— 163,471	— 44,970
Nutmegs	379,272	3,07,636	308,589	1,91,541	— 70,683	— 1,16,095
Pepper	135,432	30,289	220,074	27,775	+ 84,642	— 2,514
Other sorts	141,394	94,624	372,018	1,37,209	+ 230,624	+ 42,585
Total ...	13,248,640	24,88,928	13,050,507	19,03,627	— 168,133	— 5,85,301

The increase in the *betelnut trade* may be put down to the higher rates ruling here; while the enormous decrease of nearly 4 lákhs in *cloves* from Zanzibar was due to the fact that the receipts were very large during the previous year, leaving large stocks on hand. The demand here was not so brisk and stocks in Zanzibar diminished greatly owing to speculators in England buying largely and shipping direct from Zanzibar. The fall of 1½ lákhs in the imports of *cardamoms* was due to the smallness of the Ceylon crop. The decrease of 1¼ lákhs in *nutmegs* received from the Straits was partly due to the imposition of duty, but more to the high prices ruling in England resulting in shipments being made direct. *Pepper* showed a decrease in value but an increase in quantity, due partly to the very low prices ruling here and partly to the larger importations of the cheaper kinds.

Sugar—Refined.—This article showed an increase of 69,502 cwt. in the quantity imported, but a decrease in value of Rs. 11,26,891. This is explained by the low prices ruling for both beet and Mauritius sugar, the prices of the latter kind having had to be reduced in order to compete with the former. The fall in prices was brought about by unusually large crops of beet, the cost of which fell over 30 per cent. The heavy fall in the imports from Hongkong was owing to the low prices in India being unremunerative, and to the fact that the market had been overstocked in the two previous years.

Tea.—Here again the previous year's imports were the largest on record. The principal decreases during the year under review have been in the receipts from Hongkong lbs. 87,021 (Rs. 1,03,960) and from the Treaty Ports lbs. 1,309,580 (Rs. 13,43,837). The largest decline has been in *green tea*, which mostly goes to Russia. The continued prohibitive duty and other restrictions imposed on the trade across the land frontier *vid* Bokhara accounts for the great diminution in the imports of this article. There are indications of the trade *vid* Batoum replacing the land frontier trade. Nearly the whole of the receipts were re-exported, and showed an increase of lbs. 762,546 (Rs. 8,96,300). The re-exports to Persia alone advanced lbs. 655,423 (Rs. 7,77,486).

Umbrellas.—A decrease of 274,592 in number (Rs. 2,49,443) in an average annual trade of Rs. 11,19,423 for the past five years is remarkable. Importers appear to have been influenced, especially in the case of water-proof umbrellas, by Japanese competition.

Wood—Teak.—The increase noticed in the last year's report of the shipments from Siam continued. The imports during the year under review amounted to 17,025 tons valued at Rs. 11,29,528 against 7,836 tons valued at Rs. 4,40,489 in the previous year. This large advance appears to be due to competition, and to more extensive cutting of the Siam forests. The increased supply has not apparently led to a glutting of the market, sales being readily effected.

Wool—Raw.—This is principally imported from Persia, and the decrease of lbs. 65,206 (Rs. 1,25,393) was due to the smaller receipts from that country. However, the imports from that quarter during the year under review were above the average of the past five years. Prices in Europe were very low throughout the year, and this will explain the heavy decline in the re-exports of this article. It is noticeable that no Australian wool was imported.

Wool—Piece-goods.—As the increase last year was Rs. 24,46,075 and the imports were the largest on record, it is not surprising that there was a decline during the year under review. The receipts from the United Kingdom showed a falling off of 41 per cent., while on the other hand France and Belgium each showed a slight increase. The shipments from Germany were somewhat less than 2 per cent. lower than those of 1893-94, in which year the trade advanced 34 per cent. compared with 1892-93. These facts rather point to the unsatisfactory truth that while the shipments of English goods fell very considerably, those from continental competitors kept up to their former level. It would seem that the fine finish of French and German manufactures enables them to compete against the intrinsically better fabrics of British origin. The decrease in piece-goods was approximately 21¾ lákhs. Woollen Manufactures.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the principal articles exported in the year 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 :—

Articles.	Quantities. 1893-94.	Quantities. 1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	Value. 1893-94.	Value. 1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
Exports of Foreign Merchandise.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements) ...	.....	.....	.....	8,47,199	9,37,951	+ 90,752
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	4,071	13,437	+ 9,366	2,67,592	8,60,640	+ 5,93,048
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ... Lbs.	869,300	1,656,291	+ 786,991	5,83,447	10,46,930	+ 4,63,483
Do. Manufactures	.....	.....	.....	1,54,84,484	2,02,12,303	+ 47,27,819
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	.....	.....	.....	3,26,499	4,26,577	+ 1,00,078
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	.....	.....	.....	1,84,691	2,26,495	+ 41,804
Earthenware and Porcelain	.....	.....	.....	2,10,497	2,38,594	+ 28,097
Glass and Glassware	.....	.....	.....	4,03,624	3,58,956	— 44,658
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	38,941	47,485	+ 8,544	7,01,449	8,23,619	+ 1,22,170
Hardware and Cutlery	.....	.....	.....	4,83,549	5,63,144	+ 79,595
Ivory and Ivoryware	.....	.....	.....	11,12,870	10,18,145	— 94,725
Jewellery	.....	.....	.....	2,38,693	3,00,634	+ 61,941
Metals ... ... Cwt.	208,250	157,846	— 50,404	13,97,629	11,84,954	— 2,12,675
Oils ... ... Gals.	431,020	739,592	+ 308,572	1,81,305	3,07,219	+ 1,25,913
Provisions	.....	.....	.....	10,99,120	12,41,037	+ 1,41,917
Shells and Cowries	.....	.....	.....	3,81,267	3,62,824	— 18,443
Silk—Raw and Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	10,37,928	11,33,614	+ 95,686
Spices ... ... Lbs.	899,506	1,251,195	+ 351,689	2,67,678	2,83,254	+ 15,576
Stationery	.....	.....	.....	1,15,123	1,21,078	+ 5,955
Sugar—Refined ... ... Cwt	208,652	207,032	— 1,620	29,74,667	26,22,808	— 3,51,859
Tea ... ... Lbs.	3,574,202	4,336,748	+ 762,546	34,30,881	43,27,181	+ 8,96,300
Wool and Woollen Goods	.....	.....	.....	14,33,609	9,83,754	— 4,49,855
Articles not enumerated	.....	.....	.....	16,31,474	17,99,800	+ 1,68,326
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	.....	.....	3,47,95,276	4,13,81,511	+ 65,86,235
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.						
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes, &c.) ...	.....	.....	.....	5,31,450	8,21,895	+ 2,90,445
Articles exported by post	.....	.....	.....	17,63,242	16,30,261	— 1,32,981
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	13,345	12,150	— 1,195	8,47,348	8,35,602	— 11,746
Coir—Manufactured ... ... Cwt.	31,443	38,383	+ 6,940	2,55,975	3,19,213	+ 63,238
Cotton—Raw	3,716,852	2,321,207	— 1,395,645	10,44,70,974	5,91,37,148	— 4,53,33,826
Do. —Twist and Yarn ... ... Lbs.	125,467,827	147,032,962	+ 21,565,135	4,65,05,412	5,25,79,006	+ 60,73,594
Do. —Manufactures	.....	.....	.....	73,69,026	91,99,560	+ 18,30,534
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Opium ... ... Cwt.	34,057	36,319½	+ 2,262½	3,17,88,221	3,76,77,850	+ 58,89,629
Tobacco—Unmanufactured and Manufactured ... ... Lbs.	4,178,117	6,278,984	+ 2,100,867	5,24,299	7,98,436	+ 2,74,137
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	738,270	1,015,400	+ 277,130	65,91,424	65,65,262	— 26,162
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh	.....	.....	.....	1,82,190	2,81,918	+ 99,728
Grain and Pulse	5,968,337	3,282,917	— 2,685,420	2,66,81,718	1,38,76,853	— 1,28,04,865
Gums and Resins	31,821	24,445	— 7,376	6,07,279	5,24,894	— 82,385
Hemp—Raw	77,481	115,840	+ 38,359	8,15,679	13,30,813	+ 5,15,133
Hides and Skins	46,108	50,160	+ 4,057	61,74,707	61,90,200	+ 15,493
Horns	25,235	32,312	+ 7,077	10,17,607	10,35,793	+ 18,186
Jewellery—Jewellery and Plate ... Cwt	.....	.....	.....	4,62,734	2,48,360	— 2,14,374
Jute—Manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	4,80,076	7,06,517	+ 2,26,441
Manures ... ... Tons.	19,664	32,466	+ 12,802	11,66,586	20,83,486	+ 9,16,900
Metals ... ... Cwt.	10,477	10,944	+ 467	4,23,147	4,51,929	+ 28,782
Oils ... ... Gals.	226,609	353,000	+ 126,391	7,07,546	8,29,830	+ 1,22,284
Oil-cake ... ... Cwt.	94,233	74,865	— 19,368	2,86,410	2,20,922	— 65,488
Provisions	.....	.....	.....	58,76,611	52,62,545	— 4,14,066
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	13,412,912	12,209,548	— 1,203,369	9,26,18,721	8,29,80,859	— 96,35,852
Spices ... ... Lbs.	8,197,893	7,430,627	— 767,266	17,74,112	17,34,319	— 39,793
Tea	2,433,624	2,828,746	+ 395,122	17,22,885	21,38,805	+ 4,15,920
Wood	.....	.....	.....	4,32,321	5,06,477	+ 74,156
Wool and Woollen Goods	.....	.....	.....	73,06,762	89,74,774	+ 16,68,012
Articles not enumerated	.....	.....	.....	33,89,032	33,94,790	+ 5,728
Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	.....	.....	.....	35,25,71,524	30,23,38,326	— 5,02,33,198
Treasure.						
Gold ... ... Tolas	970,862	2,297,033	+ 1,326,171	2,40,77,100	6,26,43,314	+ 3,85,66,214
Silver ... ... ,,	11,229,627	8,695,928	— 2,533,699	1,11,82,031	87,25,297	— 24,56,734
Total, Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	3,52,59,131	7,13,68,611	+ 3,61,09,480
Total, Exports ...	.....	.....	.....	42,26,25,931	41,50,88,448	— 75,37,483

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

The total exports of foreign merchandise, amounting to Rs. 4,13,81,511, were the highest on record, and the following are the figures for the past ten years :—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1884-85	2,43,29,627	1890-91	3,47,59,701
1885-86	2,63,88,013	1891-92	3,53,30,183
1886-87	2,94,15,068	1892-93	3,61,69,505
1887-88	3,25,35,216	1893-94	3,47,95,276
1888-89	3,60,88,614	1894-95	4,13,81,511
1889-90	3,54,40,239		

Of the large increase (Rs. 65,86,235) in the year under review, no less than Rs. 47,27,819 had reference to cotton manufactures, consisting principally of printed and dyed goods sent to Persia and Turkey in Asia. The increases therein amounted to Rs. 16,63,152 and Rs. 7,75,947 respectively. These increases were, however, almost general in the case of all countries. A general improvement in demand seems to have sprung up in October which continued to the end of the year. To this may be attributed the larger shipments.

The re-exports of tea continued to increase as shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Lbs.	Rs.
1890-91	3,177,671	28,49,214
1891-92	3,366,336	31,50,153
1892-93	3,405,494	32,79,166
1893-94	3,574,202	34,30,881
1894-95	4,336,748	43,27,181

The first shipments to Batoum of tea (mostly green from China) occurred during the year under review and amounted to lbs. 135,776 (Rs. 1,32,504).

The other principal increases were in the shipments of Singapore coffee to Mauritius, Arabia and Persia; twist and yarn to Persia, kerosine oil to Mauritius; Réunion and Ceylon. The principal decreases were in copper sheets re-exported to Persia; old iron to Italy; sugar (refined) to the United Kingdom and Persia; and Persian wool to the United Kingdom.

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The fluctuations under the principal heads of Indian merchandise are noticed below :—

Cotton (raw).—The shipments during the year under review were the smallest since 1878-79, and if the year be divided according to the Bombay cotton season, say from July 1st to June 30th, the exports were the smallest since 1859-60. As the financial year cuts into the middle of two seasons, it may be noted that the remarks about crops have reference to those arriving during the season 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895. A combination of circumstances has brought about the meagre trade done during the year. Firstly, there was the abnormal increase of the American crop entailing a fall in the European price, to the lowest point on record, and secondly, the fact that the indigenous Indian crops were deficient which tended rather to keep up local rates. The result of this was that the Indian staple compared with American and Egyptian was too dear for the home markets. The Broach, Oomra and Bengal growths all showed smaller receipts. Dhollera alone showed an increase, and this crop was below the average. With the development in mill industry and the increase in shipments to the further East, and the heavy fall in exchange, the prices of the local growth were governed by the supply and demand and not wholly ruled as formerly by prices in Europe. The following statement gives the shipments to the different ports for the past two years and the decrease and increase therein :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	241,360	57,24,111	110,699	18,76,146	— 130661	— 38,47,965
Austria	576,501	1,03,80,387	351,822	91,42,623	— 224,679	— 12,37,764
Belgium	659,592	1,83,12,530	308,000	78,28,474	— 351,592	— 1,04,84,056
France	394,304	1,15,60,465	201,660	53,77,744	— 192,644	— 61,82,721
Germany	721,853	2,05,92,445	412,210	1,06,42,627	— 309,643	— 99,49,818
Greece	3,500	1,26,100	1,574	48,000	— 1,926	— 78,100
Italy	569,837	1,52,26,138	449,869	1,08,40,486	— 109 968	— 43,85,652
Russia	146,969	42,63,654	73,197	22,44,475	— 73,772	— 20,19,179
Spain—Other Ports	69,691	21,36,307	19,942	5,61,550	— 49,749	— 15,74,757
Sweden	7,875	2,40,750	4,585	1,40,800	— 3,290	— 99,950
Ceylon	1,400	41,188	3,005	74,071	+ 1,605	+ 32,888
China—Hongkong	1,060	35,355	23,968	5,61,377	+ 22,908	+ 5,26,022
Japan	328,377	97,89,225	353,214	97,60,432	+ 24,837	— 28,793
Other places	4,533	42,324	7,462	38,343	+ 2 929	— 3,981
Total	3,716,852	10,44,70,974	2,321,207	5,91,37,148	— 1,395,645	— 4,53,33,826

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—This trade is recovering from the dislocation caused by the currency legislation of 1893. The only important decrease was in the exports to Japan. That country with her increasing mill industry is beginning to supply her own wants, and may possibly become an important competitor in the trade with China. However, at present her manufactures are more or less in their infancy, and it will probably be some time before Bombay yarns are ousted.

Cotton—Manufactures.—The large increase of Rs. 18,30,534 was principally in *cotton piece-goods grey (Indian)*. This trade not only recovered the decline shown in the previous year's figures, but increased to such an extent that the shipments during the year under review were the largest on record. The demand was good from Aden (for the Red Sea ports), Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia. The mills are reported to have sold much of their production in advance. Towards the end of the year, however, stocks in the bazár were said to have accumulated.

Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.

Opium.—Prices at the close of the year showed an increase of about 30 per cent. To this and to the fact that duty was increased during the year may be attributed part of the increase in value. Owing to the partial failure of the Bengal and the indigenous crops in China, there was a very keen demand for the Málwa product.

Tobacco.—The largest quantity consisted of unmanufactured tobacco shipped to Aden for re-export to Arabia. The small shipments of the previous year to this port were due to the imposition of a heavy duty by the Turkish Government. The trade, however, seems to be recovering its former proportions in spite of this duty.

Dyeing and tanning materials—Indigo.—The decrease of 7¼ lákhs was due to the very low prices—the lowest known for the last fifty years—in Europe and America. Owing to this cause several consignments were re-shipped back from London, as the prices in India and in other countries were higher. The exports to Japan increased 1,217 cwt. (Rs. 2,91,391) and Turkey in Asia 229 cwt. (Rs. 59,998); while those to the United Kingdom decreased 3,579 cwt. (Rs. 9,17,765) and to Persia 213 cwt. (Rs. 1,01,473).

Myrobalans.—Owing to the very low prices ruling, Germany, Belgium, France, Russia and Austria bought freely, and the exports to all these countries combined increased 216,715 cwt. (Rs. 8,97,241), while those to the United Kingdom decreased in value to the extent of Rs. 3,51,011 and increased in quantity 35,104 cwt. The crops were large but the

qualities poor. The increase in exports amounted to 5¾ lákhs. Turmeric exports increased by 1½ lákhs.

Grain and Pulse.—Rice not in the husk.—The increase of 34½ lákhs under this item was due to a good demand for Bengal and Rangoon rice for export from Bombay to Zanzibar, Arabia and Europe. The grain crops in Zanzibar were smaller and were much damaged by weevils. This fact will explain a large increase of 318,506 cwt. (Rs. 15,84,374) in the exports to that place. It may also be mentioned that two steamers went aground on their way there and were compelled to jettison a large quantity of their cargo which consisted of rice. Belgium and the United Kingdom also took large quantities, apparently finding it cheaper to buy here than in Rangoon.

Wheat.—The heavy fall of 128,722 tons (Rs. 1,70,12,762) in a trade which averaged for the previous five years 386,644 tons is remarkable. It may be attributed to the low prices in Europe and to the fact that the quantities available for export were smaller than usual. The European prices were the lowest on record, and due to abnormally large crops in America and Russia. It should be noted, however, that the trade hitherto carried on *viâ* Bombay is being diverted to Karáchi. The crops in the Punjáb were large, while those of the North-West and the Central Provinces and Bombay were below the average.

Hemp (Raw).—The rapid growth of the exports during the past two years may be attributed to more attention being given to the larger cultivation of the better kinds. In the Ratnágiri district, from which Devgadi—the best of the local hemps—comes, the sowings increased, and owing to seasonable weather, this year's receipts showed a considerable improvement. The increase in cultivation was brought about by the higher prices obtainable during the past two years. The shipments to Belgium showed the largest advance and were this year in excess of the shipments to the United Kingdom. The heavy shipments in 1887 and 1888 were of inferior kinds.

Jute—Manufactures of.—The increase under this item was due to the larger demand for gunny bags from Turkey in Asia, Mauritius, and Persia.

Manures—Animal bones.—The trade in these appears to be improving year by year; and owing to the opening up of the country by feeder railway lines, a larger supply becomes available. The demand was good, and prices have remained steady. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity, the shipments thereto having increased by 5,654 tons (Rs. 4,47,123). The exports to Germany and Belgium have suddenly sprung into prominence, being 5,197 tons (Rs. 3,32,386) and 1,703 tons (Rs. 1,15,220) respectively more in the year under report than in the previous year.

Oils.—The principal increase was in jinjili-seed oil and may be put down to larger crops.

Provisions.—The chief decrease in the items coming under this heading was in flour. The exports of this article in 1893-94 were, however, exceptionally large. The shipments during the year under review, though less than in the previous year, were larger than in any of the years previous to 1893-94. The greatest decreases occurred in shipments to Mauritius and Aden.

Seeds.—The following statement gives the particulars of the decrease of 1,203,369 cwts. (Rs. 96,35,852) under this heading:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.	
Seeds—	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Assalia	364	3,271	720	4,844	+ 356	+ 1,573
Azma	2,730	16,550	7,576	41,055	+ 4,846	+ 24,505
Coriander	14,815	1,18,994	17,205	1,01,012	+ 2,390	— 17,982
Cummin	8,218	1,49,183	10,311	1,88,091	+ 1,993	+ 38,908
,, black	171	1,956	31	323	— 140	— 1,633
Fennel	3,468	30,047	3,399	33,778	— 69	+ 3,731
Sowa	605	3,465	364	2,294	— 241	— 1,171
Castor	870,645	48,68,459	770,174	37,18,309	— 100,471	— 11,50,150
Cotton-seed	20,355	49,473	70,976	1,43,397	+ 50,621	+ 93,924
Groundnut	1,008,419	68,65,625	1,598,387	95,63,639	+ 499,968	+ 26,98,014
Linseed	4,769,079	3,54,43,998	4,541,346	3,46,31,037	— 227,733	— 8,12,961
Mowa or Mowra	439,836	20,35,594	289,325	13,49,800	— 150,511	— 6,85,794
Mustard	57,380	3,95,500	151,130	10,98,554	+ 93,750	+ 7,03,054
Poppy	486,694	35,48,766	371,322	31,15,273	— 115,372	— 4,33,493
Rape	4,352,593	2,90,08,167	3,071,637	1,86,45,795	— 1,280,956	— 1,03,62,372
Til or Jinjili	1,237,541	98,00,810	1,259,088	1,01,06,551	+ 21,547	+ 3,05,741
Other sorts	49,899	2,76,863	46,552	2,37,117	— 3,347	— 39,746
Total	12,412,912	9,26,16,721	12,209,543	8,29,80,869	— 1,203,369	— 96,35,852

Castor-seed.—The large decline of 11½ lákhs in the value of the exports may be accounted for by the very low prices ruling in Europe during the year. In spite of a fall in exchange and in rates in this market, the demand from the continent was slack, and explains the decrease in shipments. The crops generally, except from the Cawnpore districts, were average ones.

Groundnuts.—The shipments during the year under review were the largest on record, and were due to the excellent crops available and to a good demand from Europe. France, as usual, took the largest quantity—82 per cent. of the exports. The oil extracted from this produce is much used in adulteration of other oils and oleaginous substances. The increase under this item amounted to nearly 27 lákhs.

Linseed.—In spite of the very low prices ruling in Europe brought about by the enormous La Plata crop, the exports during the year under review were only a little over 2 per cent. (=8 lákhs) below those of the previous year, and are 24 per cent. above the average of the past ten years. The crops, except from Indore, were large and equal to the previous year's.

Mowra-seed.—The exports of the previous year were abnormal, being four times as large as any former year's. This was due to very large crops during that period. The smaller exports during the year under review was owing to the partial failure of the Gujarát crops. The shipment to Belgium increased to the extent of 55,903 cwts. (Rs. 2,65,520), while those to France fell off to the extent of 226,775 cwts. (Rs. 10,43,569).

Poppy-seed.—The crops, although somewhat under the average, were evidently oversold, for prices during the year rose nearly 35 per cent. from the lowest to the highest points touched. The shipments during the year under review were 23 per cent. less than those of the previous year, but 17 per cent. above the average of the past ten years and equal to that of the last five.

Rapeseed.—The shipments during 1893-94 were the largest on record, and while the crops, especially from the Cawnpore direction, were smaller during the year under review, the exports were larger than in any previous year excepting 1893-94. Prices in Europe were low, while those here remained fairly steady, being helped by the fall in Exchange. Exports diminished by 103½ lákhs.

Mustard-seed and Til or Jinjili.—The increases under these items were due to the larger crops available and to a good demand from France.

Tea.—The following are the figures for the exports of the past ten years:—

Year.	Lbs.	Rs.	Year.	Lbs.	Rs.
1885-86	73,578	62,296	1890-91	788,176	6,75,628
1886-87	247,986	1,94,964	1891-92	2,618,695	20,24,945
1887-88	349,623	2,61,484	1892-93	1,093,750	8,42,859
1888-89	481,110	3,80,254	1893-94	2,433,624	17,22,885
1889-90	978,246	7,89,915	1894-95	2,828,746	21,38,805

This trade consists of the transhipment of cargoes from Calcutta, and is carried on chiefly with Persia and Turkey in Asia. The demand from these latter places seems to continue in spite of the comparatively heavy shipments of the past four years.

Wool (raw).—It is difficult to satisfactorily explain the increase of 3,473,860 lbs. (Rs. 16,74,421) in face of the low prices ruling in Europe. It is reported that shippers increased their exports in the hope that the abolition of duty on raw wool in America would very materially affect prices and lead to a larger demand from that quarter. However, owing to the world's production being larger than the demand, rates declined.

Trade with other countries.

The following statement shows the figures of the total trade of the Port of Bombay—combined imports and exports—(in merchandise only) with the several divisions of the world during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
With Europe	44,99,00,965	38,22,14,398
With Africa and adjacent islands	3,72,31,689	3,74,40,068
With America	36,38,899	44,66,615
With Asia	18,84,60,140	20,63,50,713
With Australia	7,59,242	11,15,288
Total ...	67,99,90,935	63,15,87,082

The aggregate value of the trade of the year 1894-95 showed a falling off of more than Rs. 4 crores as compared with the preceding year, chiefly due to restricted transactions with the Continent of Europe. The value of that trade declined to Rs. 38,22,14,398 from Rs. 44,99,00,965 in 1893-94, or 15 per cent. The decrease was shared by almost all the principal countries and was due to cotton (raw) and wheat having been shipped to European ports this year to a much smaller extent than formerly. The trade with Africa was much the same as in the previous year; that with America increased 22 per cent., with Asia 9 per cent., and with Australia 47 per cent.

The following table shows the value of the merchandise interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which we have commercial relations :—

Names of Countries.	Imports.		Exports.					
			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Europe—								
United Kingdom ...	17,56,29,838	17,90,65,637	44,11,775	4,37,98,032	4,82,09,807	36,00,089	3,54,39,868	3,90,39,957
Austria ...	86,74,066	68,24,828	50,641	1,81,55,104	1,82,05,745	41,591	1,06,63,035	1,07,04,626
Belgium ...	96,52,365	95,93,881	1,36,385	3,86,37,223	3,47,73,608	80,118	2,39,16,039	2,39,96,157
France ...	73,68,776	50,31,583	1,17,040	5,63,5.,652	5,64,71,662	1,96,508	4,20,74,086	4,22,70,594
Germany ...	82,83,341	78,21,158	65,252	3,27,60,354	3,28,25,606	27,107	2,25,51,378	2,25,78,480
Greece ...	986	869	4,623	1,26,160	1,30,783	799	49,685	50,484
Holland ...	2,92,358	5,82,989	690	98,16,718	98,17,408	.....	1,08,69,424	1,08,69,424
Italy ...	22,14,683	18,90,813	1,64,787	2,44,31,304	2,45,96,091	92,005	1,78,79,790	1,74,71,795
Malta ...	26,257	19,185	62,559	37,515	1,00,074	91,111	49,276	1,40,387
Norway ...	2,91,447	2,33,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal ...	36,200	11,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia ...	4,411	2,649	1,965	46,05,870	46,07,835	.....	26,77,166	26,77,166
Spain—Gibraltar ...	66,968	77,248	1,09,612	2,53,557	3,63,169	1,66,771	86,672	2,53,443
Do. (excluding Gibraltar)	.....	.....	8,962	26,81,665	26,90,627	.....	5,64,550	5,64,550
Sweden ...	1,94,362	2,19,462	435	2,40,750	2,41,185	.....	1,42,274	1,42,274
Turkey ...	30,063	7,029	12,190	77,054	96,244	25,882	46,706	72,588
Total ...	21,27,71,121	21,13,82,473	51,53,916	23,19,75,928	23,71,29,844	43,21,981	16,65,09,944	17,08,31,925
Africa and Adjacent Islands—								
Abyssinia ...	1,73,685	97,419	2,15,797	13,84,264	16,00,061	2,21,523	13,32,657	15,54,180
Eastern Coast of Africa—								
Mozambique ...	3,17,895	3,16,928	10,90,328	11,31,948	22,23,276	11,39,767	12,34,907	23,74,674
Zanzibar ...	28,10,378	25,77,580	24,82,148	32,63,237	57,45,385	20,51,075	50,32,535	70,83,610
Other Ports ...	96,857	97,396	49,204	2,18,482	2,67,685	1,12,454	2,66,451	3,78,905
Egypt ...	12,30,284	22,03,469	4,39,924	40,74,951	45,14,875	3,79,307	18,92,768	22,72,575
Madagascar ...	68,607	44,778	28,391	8,498	36,889	2,55,959	1,67,056	4,23,015
Mauritius ...	1,41,82,810	1,38,31,358	10,47,863	26,56,971	37,04,834	12,06,113	25,13,068	37,19,181
Natal ...	116	17,886	1,18,998	1,29,596	2,48,594	1,65,359	1,41,551	3,06,910
Réunion ...	.....	.....	20	.....	20	24,304	97,100	1,21,404
Other Countries ...	.....	.....	1,433	7,705	9,138	13,720	11,185	24,905
Total ...	1,88,80,632	1,91,80,809	54,74,105	1,28,76,952	1,83,51,057	55,69,981	1,26,89,278	1,82,59,259
America—								
Canada ...	.....	11,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America ...	90,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States ...	33,56,185	42,57,517	26,725	1,65,989	1,92,714	10,956	1,87,017	1,97,973
Total ...	34,46,185	42,68,642	26,725	1,65,989	1,92,714	10,956	1,87,017	1,97,973
Asia—								
Aden ...	10,42,602	10,18,296	17,82,022	58,83,649	76,65,671	19,99,159	65,35,693	85,34,852
Arabia—Muskat ...	25,66,701	43,63,397	17,19,298	20,11,753	37,31,051	20,65,595	24,95,655	45,61,250
Do. Other States ...	1,55,859	1,40,609	11,96,998	26,22,019	38,19,017	10,86,107	25,83,600	36,69,707
Ceylon ...	11,69,586	5,49,202	14,13,885	15,07,626	26,21,511	14,2 ,490	16,03,716	30,24,116
China—Hongkong ...	1,89,10,380	1,44,74,175	11,16,444	3,68,38,897	3,79,55,341	13,22,227	4,71,83,047	4,85,05,274
Do. Treaty Ports	98,23,365	89,20,924	1,23,713	3,76,77,982	3,78,01,695	1,17,761	3,98,80,227	3,99,97,988
Japan ...	15,27,369	20,42,206	67,311	1,21,80,301	1,22,47,612	1,72,207	1,13,87,816	1, 15,60,023
Java ...	3,03,204	3,46,417	17,732	1,69,213	1,86,945	2 1118	62,580	82,698
Maldives (except Minicoy)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,503	42,065	57,568
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	2,94,950	2,15,558	38,639	43,919	82,558	55,272	91,395	1,46,667
Persia ...	65,15,678	71,98,549	1,20,03,889	43,17,941	1,63,21,830	1,62,4 ,451	48,19,904	2,10,66,355
Russia ...	66,86,792	43,05,864	.....	.....	.....	1,34,467	25,958	1,60,422
Siam ...	4,67,587	11,43,266	92,753	41,926	1,34,679	4,911	100	5,011
Straits Settlements ...	39,44,546	41,78,741	25,45,298	22,73,349	48,18,647	33,52,047	31,77,589	65,29,636
Turkey ...	34,83,493	31,94,469	22,89,158	17,75,261	40,64,419	34,4 ,742	27,34,596	61,77,338
Other Countries ...	10,362	20,204	.....	1,00,710	1,00,710	1,205	1,58,636	1,59,841
Total ...	5,69,08,454	5,21,11,967	2,41,07,140	10,74,44,546	13,15,51,686	3,14,56,169	12,27,82,577	15,42,38,746
Australia ...	6,17,743	9,23,354	33,390	1,08,109	1,4 ,499	22,424	1,69,510	1,91,934
Grand Total ...	29,26,24,135	28,78,67,245	3,47,95,276	35,25,71,524	38,73,66,800	4,13,81,511	30,23,38,326	34,37,19,837

European Trade : United Kingdom.

The value of the import trade from the United Kingdom amounted this year to Rs. 18 crores, being slightly larger than that of 1893-94 by about 1·9 per cent. Coal, cotton piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, liquors, machinery, railway plant and rolling stock represented larger values, the increase under coal being important. In cotton twist and yarn there was a falling off, while cotton piece-goods showed larger values by 7 per cent. Metals and woollen piece-goods exhibited a great falling off. There was also a decline in apparel and in articles imported by post. In the exports, foreign merchandise represented a smaller trade by Rs. 8 lákhs as compared with 1893-94. This was chiefly due to restricted transactions in ivory, fish-maws and shark-fins, shells and cowries and wool (raw). Exports of Indian produce continued to decline, the trade now being carried on directly with the countries on the continent instead of through the English ports. The principal fluctuations of this trade are noted below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton (raw) ...	57,24,111	18,76,146
Indigo ...	11,34,390	2,16,625
Myrobalans ...	28,41,031	24,90,020
Wheat ...	91,78,568	29,51,866
Skins—Dressed or tanned ...	56,00,204	50,60,632
Animal bones ...	8,76,241	13,23,364
Wool (raw) ...	65,65,688	81,65,941

Austria.

There was a large increase in the import trade with Austria in 1893-94, but is receded in the year under review to the level of 1892-93. The decrease is attributable to restrictions in the trade in cotton piece-goods, alizarine and aniline dyes, paper, sugar and

woollen piece-goods. The falling off in the imports of piece-goods was considerable; the value in the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,24,907 only, as against Rs. 12,89,436 in 1893-94. The exports also declined considerably owing to smaller shipments of cotton (raw) and oil-seeds. The trade in myrobalans was, however, larger.

Belgium. The import trade with this country was rather stationary, being about on the level of 1893-94. This is the first time that there has been a break in the continued upward tendency which it has exhibited for more than twenty years past. Imports of aniline and alizarine dyes, iron and steel showed larger values, while those of copper declined. In the value of the export trade there was a very large diminution due to smaller shipments of cotton (raw), wheat, and oil-seeds to the extent of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 9 lákhs, and Rs. 45 lákhs respectively. There were, however, larger transactions in myrobalans, hemp (raw), and animal bones. Gums and resins, both Indian and foreign, were sent to a smaller extent.

France. The value of the imports from France was also less this year by more than Rs. 23 lákhs and is attributable to a smaller trade in some of the staple articles of import from that country, such as apparel, clocks and watches, cotton piece-goods (coloured), saffron, glass beads and false pearls, dried fruit and silk piece-goods. The decline in silk piece-goods was very large, the value thereof in the year under review amounting to Rs. 11 lákhs only, against nearly Rs. 25 lákhs in 1893-94. The export trade too declined in value to a large extent, owing to restricted shipments of cotton (raw), wheat and oil-seeds to the value of Rs. 61 lákhs, Rs. 46 lákhs, and Rs. 35 lákhs, respectively. Amongst minor fluctuations, the trade in myrobalans was larger, while that in horns showed a falling off.

Germany. The imports from Germany were valued at Rs. 78 lákhs against Rs. 82 lákhs in 1893-94. Cabinet-ware and furniture, cotton piece-goods (coloured), cotton hosiery, glass and glass-ware, ivory (unmanufactured), matches, iron, steel, toys, and woollen piece-goods showed smaller values. The trade in aniline and alizarine dyes, paper, and silk piece-goods was, however, larger. Under exports, cotton (raw) showed a falling off of nearly Rs. 1 crore, and oil-seeds nearly Rs. 12 lákhs. The shipments of myrobalans and animal bones were larger, being more than double the value of the exports of the previous year. In the exports of foreign merchandise, ivory was valued this year at Rs. 4,647 only as against Rs. 45,712 in 1893-94.

Greece. The trade with Greece is chiefly confined to the export of raw cotton, valued in the year under review at Rs. 48,000 as compared with Rs. 1,26,100 in the previous year.

Holland. The large development of the import trade with Holland is chiefly attributable to larger transactions in aniline and alizarine dyes which were valued this year at Rs. 3½ lákhs against Rs. 1¼ lákh in 1893-94. Under exports, the improvement was entirely due to larger shipments of rape-seed and linseed, the two most usual exports. Wheat was sent in 1893-94 of the value of Rs. 82,625, but in the year under review there was no trade therein.

Italy. The decrease in the value of the imports from Italy was chiefly due to restricted transactions in clocks and watches, cotton piece-goods (white and coloured), aniline and alizarine dyes, beads and false pearls, and silk thread. The trade in apparel, silk goods and stone and marble was, however, larger. In the export trade, the shipments of cotton (raw), wheat, oil-seeds, and indigo showed smaller values and account for the decrease noticeable. Exports of old iron for re-manufacture, registered under foreign merchandise, were valued this year at Rs. 75,158 against Rs. 1,55,852 in 1893-94.

Malta. Cigars form the staple article of import from Malta, the trade in which was much the same as in the previous year. The decrease noticeable was due to fluctuations in articles casually imported. The increase in the value of the exports is attributable to a larger trade in apparel, cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, and jewellery.

Norway. Imports of lucifer matches from Norway were this year smaller, and account for the decrease noticeable in the trade. Timber, however, was received to a larger extent.

Portugal. Wines and liqueurs only are received from Portugal, the value of which this year was smaller than in the previous year.

Russia. The import trade from Russia was small and unimportant. The export trade comprised shipments of cotton (raw), myrobalans, and oil-seeds, the same as last year. The falling off in the trade this year was due to diminished exports of cotton (raw). The trade in myrabolans was however larger, while that in oil-seeds about the same as in 1893-94.

Spain—Gibraltar. The value of pellitory received from Gibraltar was this year smaller, but the loss was made up by larger imports of wines and liqueurs. Exports comprised apparel, cabinet-ware and furniture, Chinese and Japanese ware, silk piece-goods, jewellery and wheat. The trade in most of these was larger except in wheat, the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 28,000 only against Rs. 2,04,250 in 1893-94.

Spain—Other Ports. No imports were received from Spain. The exports this year comprised cotton (raw) and cutch (gums) only, the trade in wheat and oil-seeds shipped in 1893-94 having been dropped in the year under review. Exports of cotton (raw) were valued at Rs. 5,61,550 only against Rs. 21,36,307 in 1893-94.

Sweden. The value of lucifer matches imported from Sweden was smaller this year, but the deficiency was more than counterbalanced by increased receipts of iron and steel. The value of timber received was about the same as last year. The exports comprise cotton (raw) only, the trade in which was smaller.

Turkey in Europe. The only important article comprised in the imports from Turkey was tobacco (unmanufactured), the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 3,622 against Rs. 9,878 in 1893-94. In the export trade, silk piece-goods showed a larger value, but essential oils a falling off.

African Countries: Abyssinia. The decrease in the value of the imports from Abyssinia was chiefly due to a smaller trade in ivory (unmanufactured), precious stones and pearls, and shells and cowries, the staple articles received from this country. The export trade in foreign merchandise was much the same as in 1893-94, but that in Indian produce showed a falling off, chiefly attributable to restricted transactions in cotton piece-goods.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Mozambique. The imports from Mozambique mainly consisted of ivory, the trade in which was much the same as in 1893-94. Amongst other fluctuations, Colombo root, an article registered under drugs, showed a falling off. The value of the export trade this year was larger by about Rs. 1½ lákhs. Shipments of rice, cotton piece-goods, apparel and castor-oil showed a larger trade, while those of glassware, ghi and sugar a decrease.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Zanzibar. The decrease in the value of the imports from Zanzibar is chiefly attributable to restricted transactions in cloves, the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 11 lákhs against Rs. 15 lákhs in 1893-94. Amongst other fluctuations, there was an increase in the imports of gums and resins, horns and ivory (unmanufactured), while shells and cowries showed a falling off. In the export trade, the value of foreign merchandise was smaller than in the previous year, but there has been a large development of the trade in Indian produce, the value of which amounted to Rs. 50 lákhs against Rs. 32 lákhs in 1893-94. The improvement was mainly due to increased transactions in cotton piece-goods (Indian and foreign), and rice, the value of which exceeded that of 1893-94 by Rs. 5 lákhs and Rs. 16 lákhs, respectively.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Other Ports. The value of imports from the other ports on the East Coast of Africa was much the same as that of 1893-94. The export trade, however, was larger and chiefly due to increased transactions in cotton piece-goods.

Egypt. The large improvement in the import trade with this country was principally due to increased transactions in raw cotton, the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 13 lákhs against Rs. 4 lákhs in 1893-94. In the other articles comprised in the trade, cigars showed a larger value, while apparel, ivory (unmanufactured), raw silk, and shells and cowries a falling off. Cotton is imported from this country for mixing with the indigenous article in connection with the manufacture of cloth and yarn of finer quality. The decrease in the export trade is chiefly attributable to restricted shipments of wheat, which amounted this year to the nominal value of Rs. 216 only against Rs. 26,35,323 in 1893-94. The wheat in the previous year was sent to Port Said and was probably intended for some European destination. Amongst other fluctuations there were larger transactions in boots and shoes, coffee, jowári and bájri, and oils (essential), while cotton piece-goods, dried fruit, silk (raw), til-seed, and pepper, showed a falling off. The value of boots and shoes forwarded amounted to Rs. 1,09,000 against Rs. 400 only in 1893-94. They were Cawnpore leather goods and appear to have been consigned to the Minister of the Egyptian Army at Cairo.

Madagascar. Hides (raw), shells and cowries, and *lava* wood are the chief articles received from Madagascar. Under the first there was a larger trade in the year under review, while under the other two the imports were smaller. The exports comprised principally cotton piece-goods, apparel, hosiery, rice, earthen-ware, glassware, hardware, silk piece-goods, sugar and umbrellas—occasionally exported. The increase noticeable in the year under review was chiefly due to larger transactions in cotton piece-goods and rice.

Mauritius. The principal imports from Mauritius are skins (raw), cocoanut oil, and sugar (refined). Under the first the trade was much the same this year as in 1893-94; while under the other two, the transactions were on a smaller scale and account for the falling off noticeable in the trade. The sugar imported was valued this year at Rs. 1,36,64,000 against Rs. 1,39,48,000 in 1893-94. The value of the export trade was nearly the same as in 1893-94. In the fluctuations of the trade, exports of coffee, kerosine oil, til or jinjili oil, fish (dried and salted), gunny bags, and boots and shoes showed larger values, while those of cotton piece-goods and flour a falling off.

Natal. Ivory (unmanufactured) was received this year from Natal of the value of Rs. 16,873. The increase in the export trade was due to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods. In the other articles comprised in this trade there was this year an export of 28 horses valued at Rs. 12,400 and opium valued at Rs. 8,952. The value of rice forwarded was smaller.

Réunion. Under exports to Réunion there was practically no trade in 1893-94, but in the year under review a quantity of rice and other grain, flour, kerosine oil, and dates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,21,404 were sent to this island. There were no imports.

Other Countries in Africa. These represent Cape Colony and Tunis, the trade with which was small.

The imports recorded against this country in 1893-94 represented a consignment of kerosine oil received from Rio de Janeiro. The imports this year comprised timber valued at Rs. 100 only. South America.

The large improvement in the import trade with the United States was chiefly due to increased receipts of kerosine and other mineral oils. The kerosine imported was valued in the year under review at Rs. 29,69,241, and the other kinds at Rs. 3,19,639 against Rs. 23,65,254 and Rs. 78,225 in 1893-94 respectively. There was also a larger trade in books and printed matter, cotton piece-goods (grey), hardware and cutlery and spirits used in medicines, while clocks and watches, tobacco, and glassware showed a falling off. The value of the export trade was much the same as that of the previous year. Apparel, cabinet-ware and furniture, and woollen goods (carpets and rugs) showed larger values, while the trade in seeds (chiefly mustard) and toys, decreased. United States.

The value of merchandise received from Aden was nearly the same as in the previous year. The transactions in ivory, precious stones and pearls, and fish-maws and shark-fins were larger, while those in coffee, gums and resins, shells and cowries, smaller. In the export trade there was an increase of nearly Rs. 9 lákhs in respect to both Indian and foreign merchandise, chiefly attributable to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods, which alone showed a larger value by more than Rs. 11 lákhs. In the other fluctuations, tobacco (unmanufactured) and cotton twist and yarn showed a larger trade, while rice, jowári and bájri, flour, ginger and pepper, a falling off. Countries in Asia: Aden.

The very large increase in the value of merchandise received from Arabia was owing to a larger trade in precious stones and pearls—unset, the heading under which the trade in pearls is registered. These were valued this year at more than Rs. 27 lákhs against Rs. 7 lákhs in 1893-94. The transactions may have been comparatively larger, but it has been ascertained on enquiry that the augmentation in the value of the trade was partly due to the circumstance that the valuations were more correctly declared in the bills of entry this year than hitherto. There was a large trade in dates, the value of which amounted to nearly Rs. 9 lákhs against Rs. 9½ lákhs in 1893-94. In the other fluctuations, imports of cotton (raw), fruits other than dates, gum olibanum, dried and salted fish, and shells and cowries showed smaller decreases. The value of the exports was larger by Rs. 6 lákhs, and was shared in by foreign merchandise and Indian produce in the proportion of 1 to 2 respectively. The development of the trade is attributable to larger transactions in cotton piece-goods, rice and jowári and bájri, which together showed an improvement of nearly Rs. 9 lákhs. This was counterbalanced, however, by a decrease of over Rs. 2 lákhs in wheat. In the other trade, cotton twist and yarn, coffee, sugar (refined) and flour showed increases, while ginger (spices) and silk piece-goods have declined. Arabia.

The large decrease in the value of the imports was owing to restricted transactions in coffee, cocoanut oil, cardamoms and tea, the staple articles of import from Ceylon. The export trade, however, was larger by Rs. 4 lákhs, principally due to larger shipments of cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, gram, and cotton (raw). The trade in rice and matches (lucifer) was smaller. Ceylon.

The import trade with China showed in the year under review a diminution in value of Rs. 53 lákhs as compared with 1893-94, though the value of the exports was larger by more than Rs. 1 crore. All the staple articles of import declined, silk (raw) to the extent of Rs. 18 lákhs, tea Rs. 15 lákhs, silk piece-goods and sugar (refined) Rs. 9 lákhs each, and glassware Rs. 2 lákhs. The improvement in the export trade is attributable to larger transactions in cotton twist and yarn, opium, and cotton (raw). The twist and yarn exported showed a larger value by Rs. 60 lákhs, and cotton (raw) by Rs. 5 lákhs. Opium exported amounted to 29,036 chests of the value of Rs. 3,76,52,034 against 27,235 chests valued at Rs. 3,17,75,534 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 58 lákhs. Grey piece-goods of local manufacture were exported to the value of Rs. 6,82,000 against Rs. 6,32,000 in the previous year. In the other trade, ivory (unmanufactured), iron, fish-maws and shark-fins and drugs, other sorts, showed larger values. Cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture were exported in the year under review of the value of Rs. 44,000 only against Rs. 1,06,000 in 1893-94. There has been for the past two years a dislocation of the trade with China. The imports of the year 1893-94 were abnormally high, but they receded in the year under review owing probably to the circumstance that the increased supply was more than the demand. The export trade was larger this year, but it is still below the level of the years 1892-93 and 1891-92. The larger transactions in opium are attributed to a reduced supply from Bengal. The value was also higher owing to an enhancement of the cost price and the additional pass-fee of Rs. 50 per chest imposed on the exports since December 1894. China.

The imports from Japan increased. The principal articles received during the year under review were apparel, Japanese ware, coal, camphor, earthenware and porcelain, matches, copper, silk (raw), silk piece-goods, stationery and umbrellas. The improvement in the value of the imports this year is chiefly attributable to larger transactions in matches, apparel, umbrellas and silk (raw). Matches were valued at Rs. 7,07,409 against Rs. 1,12,597 and umbrellas at Rs. 1,02,314 against Rs. 1,948, in 1893-94. The trade in coal declined slightly. The value of the exports this year was smaller by more than Rs. 6 lákhs. It was due to restricted shipments of Indian produce, twist and Japan.

yarn having been forwarded in the year under review of the value of Rs. 10 lákhs against Rs. 22 lákhs in 1893-94. Cotton (raw) was sent of the value of Rs. 97 lákhs, the same as last year. Shipments of indigo, wool (raw) and skins (dressed) were, however, larger and represent an improvement of Rs. 4 lákhs. Ivory (unmanufactured) also showed an increased value. The trade with Japan on the whole shows a tendency to increase.

Java. The imports from Java are almost confined to tea, the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 3,46,277 against Rs. 3,03,104 in 1893-94. The diminution in the value of the export trade was attributable to smaller transactions in cotton twist and yarn, the value of which amounted to Rs. 45,000 against Rs. 1,48,000 in 1893-94.

Maldives (except Minicoy). This is an occasional trade and consists of shipments of rice and other necessaries of life required for the population of the islands.

Mekran and Sonmiani. The decline in the value of the imports from Mekran and Sonmiáni was due to restricted transactions in cotton (raw), fish-maws and shark-fins, dried and salted fish, and mat-wrappers, the articles usually received from this country. In the export trade the shipments of rice, cotton piece-goods (grey), and silk (raw) were larger and account for the improvement noticeable there.

Persia The trade with Persia, like that with Aden and Arabia, is large and varied. Pearls received from the Gulf ports were valued this year at Rs. 25 lákhs against Rs. 5 lákhs in 1893-94, and help to swell the value of the imports. If these were excluded, the value of the import trade would show a decline, due to restricted transactions in most of the staple articles received from this country, such as horses, cotton (raw), assafœtida, madder, gums and resins, skins (raw), dried fruit, and raw wool. Imports of cotton were valued this year at Rs. 2 lákhs against Rs. 11 lákhs in 1893-94. The number of horses imported was 343 valued at Rs. 90,000 against 945 of the value of Rs. 3,52,400 in 1893-94. In the other articles mentioned above there were smaller decreases. The diminution of the transactions in cotton is ascribed to a partial destruction of the crops by locusts. The larger value of the trade in pearls is attributed, as in the case of imports from Arabia, to more correct declarations of value already alluded to. In the outward trade there was a very large improvement both under foreign merchandise and Indian produce. The value of the former amounted this year to Rs. 162 lákhs against Rs. 120 lákhs in 1893-94, the expansion of the trade being chiefly due to larger transactions in cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and tea, which show an increase of Rs. 5 lákhs, Rs. 29 lákhs, and Rs. 7 lákhs respectively over the year 1893-94. The other articles in which there was an increased trade are coffee, cássia lignea, and aniline and alizarine dyes, while copper, sugar, and silk and woollen piece-goods showed a falling off. The trade in Indian goods was valued at Rs. 48 lákhs against Rs. 43 lákhs in 1893-94, showing an improvement of Rs. 5 lákhs, attributable to larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and tea, as in the case of foreign merchandise. The first and the third show an increase of about Rs. 2 lákhs each, while the second Rs. 1¾ lákhs. Amongst other fluctuations turmeric and gunny bags show larger values, while indigo, rice, silk piece-goods and shawls declined.

Russia in Asia. The import trade with Asiatic Russia represents practically kerosine oil received from Batoum, the value of which amounted to Rs. 42 lákhs against Rs. 66 lákhs in 1893-94. The exports comprise foreign tea valued at Rs. 1,32,504, Indian tea at Rs. 6,262, and indigo at Rs. 16,196, with a few other articles of smaller value. This trade was started for the first time this year.

Siam. The increase in the value of the imports from Siam was due to larger transactions in teakwood; the value of which amounted this year to Rs. 11 lákhs against Rs. 4 lákhs in 1893-94. In the export trade the shipments of cotton piece-goods were valued at Rs. 4,735 only against Rs. 97,875 in 1893-94, and account for most of the decrease noticeable.

Straits Settlements. There was an improvement of over Rs. 2 lákhs in the value of the imports received from the Straits Settlements during the year under review. It is chiefly due to larger receipts of coffee, which shows an increase of more than Rs. 5 lákhs over the preceding year. In the other fluctuations, wood—other timber, showed a larger value, but canes and rattans, lac, tin, dammer and nutmegs a falling off. There was a large development of the export trade, divided almost equally between foreign merchandise and Indian produce. The value of the trade amounted this year to Rs. 65 lákhs against Rs. 48 lákhs in 3189 94, mainly due to larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and jewellery. The first two of these show larger transactions to the extent of Rs. 6 lákhs each, and the third Rs. 1 lákh. In the other articles of the trade, dates, books and printed matter, vegetables (fresh), flour and cummin seed show larger transactions, while coriander seeds and chillies a diminution.

Turkey in Asia. The value of the imports received from Turkey in Asia in the year under review was smaller by about Rs. 3 lákhs, chiefly due to a restricted trade in dates and other kinds of dried fruit, and horses, which show a diminution of Rs. 2 lákhs and Rs. 3 lákhs respectively. The number of horses imported was just the same, but the declared value less. The loss under these two items was, however, partially made up by an increased trade in grain and pulse (barley, jowari and bájri, rice (paddy) and wheat), which showed an improvement of Rs. 2 lákhs. There was a great enlargement of the export trade, the value of which amounted to Rs. 61 lákhs against Rs. 40 lákhs in 1893-94, an improvement of more

than 50 per cent., shared by foreign merchandise and Indian produce almost equally. Shipments of cotton piece-goods show a larger value to the extent of nearly Rs. 12 lákhs, cotton twist and yarn more than Rs. 2 lákhs, and gunny bags more than Rs. 1½ lákh. In the other trade, the exports of cassia lignea, earthen-ware, hardware, copper, silk piece-goods, sugar (refined), indigo and turmeric show larger values, while silk (raw) and ginger show a falling off.

Other countries in Asia.

These represent Philippines, Cochin-China and Maccasar. The imports comprise tobacco, cigars, and hemp (raw) received from the Philippines only. The exports comprise for the most part twist and yarn exported to Maccasar. The trade with Cochin-China is small and unimportant.

Australia.

The improvement in the value of the import trade with Australia is attributable to larger transactions in horses and coal. The number of horses imported this year was 1,147 of the value of Rs. 6,43,400 against 1,089 valued at Rs. 4,60,300 in 1893-94. The value of coal was also larger by more than Rs. 1 lákh. In the export trade, shipments of apparel, myrobalans, skins—dressed, ginger, and toys show larger values, while fish-maws and shark-fins a falling off.

Particulars of Customs duty collections.

Imports.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	81,860	88,858	+ 6,998
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	44,925	39,033	— 5,892
Cider and other fermented liquors	34	41	+ 7
Liqueurs	21,777	13,041	— 8,736
Spirits	16,93,300	16,40,638	— 52,662
Wines	1,33,843	1,30,884	— 2,959
Opium	134	134	.....
Salt	13,122	25,264	+ 12,142
Salted fish, wet or dry	728	13,662	+ 12,934
Articles of food and drink	1,07,024	16,84,870	+ 15,77,846
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Chemical Products and Preparations	2,326	92,502	+ 90,176
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	4,663	1,42,871	+ 1,38,208
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	7,830	2,68,828	+ 2,60,998
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—			
Hardware and Cutlery	11,314	3,18,033	+ 3,06,719
Metals	2,80,626	36,05,015	+ 33,24,389
Oils	7,67,648	11,63,206	+ 3,95,558
Other Articles—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	1,41,978	44,48,961	+ 43,06,983
Total ...	33,13,132	1,36,75,841	+1,03,62,709

Exports.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, whether husked or unhusked, including rice flour... ...	1,92,921	3,77,473	+1,84,552

Gold and Silver coin and bullion.

The following statement shows the transactions in treasure with foreign countries in the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Imports	1893-94...	... Rs.	15,70,85,980
Do.	1894-95...	... ,,	7,97,64,503
		Rs.	7,73,21,477 Decrease in 1894-95.
Exports	1894-95...	... Rs.	7,13,68,611
Do.	1893-94...	... ,,	3,52,59,131
		Rs.	3,61,09,480 Increase in 1894-95.

The above statement shows a decrease in the imports of gold and silver to the extent of Rs. 7,73,21,477 and an increase of Rs. 3,61,09,480 in the exports on 1893-94.

The decrease in the imports is made up of—

Gold	... Rs.	99,61,590
Silver	... ,,	6,73,59,887
Total	... Rs.	7,73,21,477

and the increase in the exports is made up of—

Gold	Rs.	6,26,43,314	in 1894-95.
Do.	„	2,40,77,100	in 1893-94.
Increase ...	Rs.	3,85,66,214	
and Silver	Rs.	1,11,72,031	in 1893-94.
Do.	„	87,25,297	in 1894-95.
Decrease ...	Rs.	24,56,734	
thus showing a net increase of	Rs.	3,61,09,480	

Gold was received in smaller quantities from the United Kingdom, Australia, China and France, while the imports from Egypt and Aden were comparatively on a larger scale. Most of the decrease noticeable in the imports is attributable to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, Australia and China. The restriction in the imports of silver was due to smaller transactions with the United Kingdom, France, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, China, Persia, Turkey in Asia and Australia. The bulk of the decrease occurred in the receipts from the United Kingdom, the value of which this year amounted to Rs. 547 lákhs only against Rs. 1,095 lákhs in 1893-94. Under exports, the transactions in silver were smaller by Rs. 24 lákhs, but those in gold were larger to a very great extent and contribute exclusively to the increase noticeable. The gold was almost all remitted to the United Kingdom.

Balance of trade.

The following statement shows excess of exports or imports including treasure, as well as merchandise and Government transactions for each of the last five years 1890-91 to 1894-95:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	45,75,26,010	39,61,88,403	.....	6,13,37,607
1891-92	37,48,42,657	43,53,53,693	6,05,11,036	.....
1892-93	40,62,18,265	46,62,84,332	6,00,66,067	.....
1893-94	45,69,13,501	42,36,77,317	.....	3,32,36,184
1894-95	37,61,40,407	41,61,66,840	4,00,26,433	.....

Excluding Government transactions the above figures will be as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	45,09,38,841	39,54,22,879	.....	5,55,15,962
1891-92	36,73,23,303	43,30,68,463	6,57,45,160	.....
1892-93	39,69,80,819	46,57,96,679	6,88,15,860	.....
1893-94	44,97,10,115	42,26,25,931	.....	2,70,84,184
1894-95	36,76,31,748	41,50,88,448	4,74,56,700	.....

Foreign Shipping: Entries and clearances with cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign External Ports:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	910	1,127,570	944	1,291,847	+ 34	+ 164,277
Cleared	815	1,057,299	779	942,410	— 36	— 114,889
Total ...	1,725	2,184,869	1,723	2,234,257	— 2	+ 49,388

The proportion of steam to sailing vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in the year under review was as follows:—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	632	1,245,430	312	46,417	944	1,291,847
Cleared	452	897,510	327	44,900	779	942,410
Total ...	1,084	2,142,940	639	91,317	1,723	2,234,257

The nationality of vessels (steam and sailing) entered and cleared with cargoes was as follows:—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels entered.	Number of Vessels cleared.
British	516	372
Austrian...	36	36
Dutch	1	.....
French	4	3
German	46	15
Italian	26	25
Norwegian	8	1
Portuguese	4	8
Arab	136	149
Japanese	4	2
Persian	.....	1
Turkish	12	12
Native Craft	151	155
Total ...	944	779

The total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered from and cleared to Foreign External Ports in ballast was as under :— Entries and clearances in ballast.

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	69	104,114	41	57,433	— 28	— 46,681
Cleared	20	31,142	37	59,069	+ 17	+ 27,927
Total ...	89	135,256	78	116,502	— 11	— 18,754

Of the total number of vessels entered 29 were British, 1 Austrian, 7 Arab, 1 Japanese, 1 Turkish, and 2 native craft; of those cleared, 33 were British, 1 Arab, 1 Japanese, and 2 native craft. There were this year 418 arrivals and 242 departures of steamers *viâ* the Suez Canal against 339 arrivals and 329 departures in 1893-94.

The statistics of the Coasting Trade of the Port of Bombay, corresponding to those shown in paragraph 2 for the Foreign Trade, are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to— Coasting Trade: Total Coasting Trade, import and export.

(1) Foreign Indian Ports.
(2) British Ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.
(3) British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—				
Merchandise	12,97,68,009	10,84,22,353	.....	2,13,45,656
Treasure	14,43,358	16,81,435	2,38,077	.....
Total ...	13,12,11,367	11,01,03,788	.....	2,11,07,579
Government Stores	9,09,773	7,61,458	.....	1,48,315
Do. Treasure	58,898	30,483	.....	28,325
Exports (including Re-exports)—				
Merchandise	9,64,31,071	10,05,67,714	41,36,643	.....
Treasure	51,19,804	41,18,324	.....	10,01,480
Total ...	10,15,50,875	10,46,86,038	31,35,163	.....
Government Stores	15,46,006	25,50,358	10,04,352	.....
Do. Treasure	87,32,000	60,87,000	.....	26,45,000
Total Trade—				
Merchandise	22,61,99,080	20,89,90,067	.....	1,72,09,013
Treasure	65,63,162	57,99,759	.....	7,63,403
Total ...	23,27,62,242	21,47,89,826	.....	1,79,72,416
Government Stores and Treasure	1,12,46,587	94,29,299	.....	18,17,288

The value of the trade for the last five years is shown below :—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,18,84,560	18,64,20,250	19,14,94,990	23,27,62,242	21,47,89,826

The import coasting trade of the port of Bombay represents for the most part shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries; while the export coasting trade comprises principally foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior *vid* the coast ports.

The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions:—(1) Imports of Indian produce and (2) Imports of foreign merchandise. The former was valued this year at Rs. 10,69,48,152 against Rs. 12,80,59,795 and the latter at Rs. 14,74,201 against Rs. 17,08,214, showing fallings off of Rs. 2,11,11,643 and Rs. 2,34,013 respectively. The principal articles comprised in the imports of Indian produce were the following:—Coal, coffee, coir, cordage and rope, cotton (raw), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning materials (chiefly indigo, myrobalans and turmeric), cocoanuts, cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse (chiefly jowári and bájri, rice and wheat), hemp (raw), skins (raw), gunny bags, gunny cloth, country spirit, castor oil, cocoanut oil, provisions (chiefly ghi), salt, seeds, spices, sugar, tea, teakwood and raw wool, the same as in the preceding year. In all these there were larger transactions in the year under review, except in coal, cordage and rope, cotton (raw), myrobalans, turmeric, jowári and bájri, gunny cloth, castor oil, cocoanut oil, salt, seeds and sugar, which showed a falling off. The principal articles forming the bulk of the trade in foreign merchandise were cotton piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, liquors, machinery, matches, dried fruit, sajira seeds, sugar (refined), wood—other timber, and woollen piece-goods. In all these the trade was larger, except in hardware and cutlery, liquors, machinery, matches, dried fruit and woollen piece-goods, which showed a falling off. In the imports of treasure, gold was valued at Rs. 94,531 and silver at Rs. 15,86,904 against Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 14,26,858 respectively in the previous year.

Like the import coasting trade, the export trade is also divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Indian produce and (2) Exports of foreign merchandise. The former was valued at Rs. 5,05,40,283 against Rs. 4,78,44,787 in the previous year, and the latter at Rs. 5,00,27,431 as compared with Rs. 4,85,86,284, both showing a larger trade by Rs. 26,95,496 and Rs. 14,41,147 respectively. Exports of treasure amounted in value to Rs. 41,18,324 against Rs. 51,19,804 in 1893-94, the transactions in gold being valued at Rs. 1,87,993 against Rs. 2,62,549, and those in silver at Rs. 39,30,331 against Rs. 48,57,255 in the previous year. The principal articles of Indian produce exported from Bombay were the following, the same as in the previous year:—Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny bags and gunny cloth, metals, vegetable oils, flour, seeds, spices, sugar, and teakwood. In these the transactions this year were larger, except in cotton (raw), grain and pulse, metals, vegetable oils, and teakwood, which showed a smaller value. The largest items comprised in the exports of foreign merchandise were the following:—Apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, hardware and cutlery, liquor, machinery, metals, paper and pasteboard, silk and silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, dried fruit (chiefly dates), ivory, glass and glassware and matches. In most of these there was a larger trade in the year under review. But in liquors, silk and silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, woollen piece-goods, and kerosine oil it was smaller.

Imports.

The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian Ports not British, is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	1,24,88,450	1,49,26,743	24,38,293	.....
Madras Presidency	1,15,58,460	1,19,44,842	3,86,382	.....
British Burmah	89,71,043	1,16,16,074	26,45,031	.....
Sind	99,71,838	1,39,51,567	39,79,729	.....
Total ...	4,29,89,791	5,24,39,226	94,49,435	.....
British Ports within the Presidency ...	2,12,82,092	1,98,93,683	.....	13,88,409
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch	45,23,957	48,27,511	3,03,554	.....
Káthiáwár	4,18,20,035	1,80,01,266	.....	2,38,18,769
Foreign Konkan	3,06,365	2,91,306	.....	15,059
Gáikwár's Territory	4,48,543	3,33,810	.....	1,14,733
Cambay	2,36,750	2,40,429	3,679	.....
State of Travancore	33,24,841	36,46,339	3,21,498	.....
State of Cochin	11,526	4,075	.....	7,451
Goa	1,61,82,027	1,03,80,193	.....	58,01,834
Daman	1,158	1,043	.....	115
Diu	65,422	37,665	.....	27,757
Pondicherry	17,763	7,230	.....	10,533
Máhé	1,097	12	.....	1,085
Total ...	6,69,39,484	3,77,70,879	.....	2,91,68,605
Total of all Ports ...	13,12,11,367	11,01,03,788	.....	2,11,07,579

Exports.

The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province and with Indian Ports not British is noted in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	1,43,22,383	1,40,07,339	.....	3,15,044
Madras Presidency	1,98,84,812	2,11,17,818	12,33,006	.....
British Burmah	43,28,868	49,37,112	6,08,244	.....
Sind	2,28,72,310	2,60,20,343	31,48,033	.....
Total ...	6,14,08,373	6,60,82,612	46,74,239	.....
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,14,26,272	1,23,08,154	8,81,882	.....
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch	37,85,756	45,68,945	7,83,189	.....
Kathiáwár	1,74,27,148	1,41,43,174	.....	32,83,974
Foreign Konkan	1,99,004	2,17,502	18,498	.....
Gaikwar's Territory	7,55,783	5,71,532	.....	1,84,251
Cambay	1,69,857	2,03,386	33,529	.....
State of Travancore	10,34,464	10,84,012	49,548	.....
State of Cochin	4,319	1,121	.....	3,198
Goa	51,22,216	53,25,198	2,02,982	.....
Daman	27,572	17,305	.....	10,267
Diu	76,995	63,411	.....	13,584
Pondicherry	1,13,116	99,686	.....	13,430
Total ...	2,87,16,230	2,62,95,272	.....	24,20,958
Total of all Ports ...	10,15,50,875	10,46,86,038	31,35,163	.....

Shipping.

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports:—

Details.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
British	629	630,842	731	698,267	+102	+67,425
British Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	333	35,836	320	30,115	—13	—5,721
Native Craft	42,439	686,735	40,162	624,623	—2,277	—62,112
Total ...	43,401	1,353,413	41,213	1,353,005	—2,188	—408
Cleared—						
British	650	636,627	737	725,037	+87	+88,410
British Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	260	70,326	282	77,806	+22	+7,480
Native Craft	11,928	308,540	12,300	293,171	+372	—15,369
Total ...	12,838	1,015,493	13,319	1,096,014	+481	+80,521

The following table shows the number of vessels employed in the coasting trade which entered and cleared in ballast during the year in comparison with the previous year's entries and clearances:—

Details.	1893-44.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
British	533	65,854	535	50,636	+2	—15,218
British Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	20	1,938	24	1,145	+4	—793
Native Craft	2,553	35,718	3,090	51,122	+537	+15,404
Total ...	3,106	103,510	3,649	102,903	+543	—607
Cleared—						
British	584	156,982	657	279,796	+73	+122,814
British Indian	1	17	.....	.....	—1	—17
Foreign	35	4,449	48	11,068	+13	+6,619
Native Craft	25,855	416,907	25,308	381,398	—547	—35,509
Total ...	26,475	578,355	26,013	672,262	—462	+93,907

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarised and compared with the results of last year in the subjoined statement:—

Trade (Foreign and Coasting).

Details.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—				
Merchandise	42,23,92,144	39,62,89,598	.....	—2,61,02,546
Treasure	15,85,79,338	8,14,45,938	.....	—7,70,83,400
Government Stores	77,53,159	92,70,117	+15,16,958	.....
Do. Treasure	4,18,808	30,483	.....	—3,88,325
Total ...	58,90,93,449	48,70,36,136	.....	—10,20,57,313
Exports (including Re-exports)—				
Merchandise	48,37,97,871	44,42,87,551	.....	—3,95,10,320
Treasure	4,03,78,935	7,54,86,935	+3,51,08,000	.....
Government Stores	18,72,392	30,28,750	+11,56,358	.....
Do. Treasure	94,67,000	66,87,000	.....	—27,70,000
Total ...	53,55,96,198	52,94,90,236	.....	—60,15,962
Total—				
Merchandise	90,61,90,015	84,05,77,149	.....	—6,56,12,866
Treasure	19,89,08,273	15,69,32,873	.....	—4,19,75,400
Government Stores	96,75,551	1,22,98,867	+26,73,316	.....
Do. Treasure	98,75,808	67,17,483	.....	—31,58,325
Total ...	1,12,45,99,647	1,01,65,26,372	.....	—10,80,73,275

Shipping (Foreign and Coasting).

Details.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
With cargoes	44,311	24,80,983	42,157	26,44,852	—2,154	+1,63,869
In ballast	3,175	2,07,624	3,690	1,60,336	+515	—47,288
Total ..	47,486	26,88,607	45,847	28,05,188	—1,639	+1,16,581
Cleared—						
With cargoes	13,653	20,72,792	14,098	20,38,424	+445	—34,368
In ballast	26,495	6,09,497	26,050	7,31,331	—445	+1,21,834
Total ...	40,148	26,82,289	40,148	27,69,755	.....	+87,466
Grand Total—						
With cargoes	57,964	45,53,775	56,255	46,83,276	—1,709	+1,29,501
In ballast	29,670	8,17,121	29,740	8,91,667	+70	+74,546
Total ...	87,634	53,70,896	85,995	55,74,943	—1,639	+2,04,547

Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper.

The value of the total trade of the subordinate ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to Rs. 7,08,94,777, showing an improvement of nearly Rs. 15¾ lákhs as compared with 1893-94. The figures for the last five years are shown below:—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,77,21,101	6,98,32,389	6,93,96,462	6,93,22,511	7,08,94,777

Divided under the usual sub-heads, the whole trade, as compared with that of the preceding year, showed a net increase of Rs. 15,72,266, as under:—

Names of Divisions.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	4,61,366	3,51,311	.....	1,10,055
Foreign Indian Ports	94,17,819	92,91,564	.....	1,26,255
British Ports in other Presidencies	78,68,253	85,64,511	6,96,258	.....
Do. in the Bombay Presidency ...	5,15,75,073	5,26,87,391	11,12,318	.....
Total ...	6,93,22,511	7,08,94,777	18,08,576	2,36,310
			Deduct—Decrease ...	2,36,310
			Net Increase ...	15,72,266

The relative percentage of the trade for each Division on the total trade was as follows:—

Divisions.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	0·67	0·49
Foreign Indian Ports	13·60	13·10
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	11·35	12·09
Do. in the Bombay Presidency ...	74·38	74·32
Total ...	100·00	100·00

Foreign Trade.

The following table, giving the values of Imports and Exports in the trade with foreign countries during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, shows a falling off in the trade to the extent of Rs. 1,10,055 as compared with the previous year:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	Merchandise	4,52,021	3,51,243	.....	1,00,778
	Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,52,021	3,51,243	.....	1,00,778
Exports ...	Merchandise	45	68	23	.....
	Treasure	9,300	.....	.....	9,300
	Total ...	9,345	68	23	9,300
Total ...	Merchandise	4,52,066	3,51,311	.....	1,00,755
	Treasure	9,300	.....	.....	9,300
	Grand Total ...	4,61,366	3,51,311	.....	1,10,055

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is not a large one, and represents partly direct trade and partly transhipments at Bombay.

Foreign Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade according to countries:—

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,77,232	2,28,494	51,262	.....
Arabia—Muskat	26,751	9,188	.....	17,563
Mekran and Sonmiani	41,971	31,813	.....	10,158
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	2,06,067	81,748	.....	1,24,319
Total ...	4,52,021	3,51,243	51,262	1,52,040
			Deduct—Increase ...	51,262
			Net Decrease ...	1,00,778

United Kingdom.—The imports from this country comprise coal received at Surat, Broach and Tankária of the value Rs. 2,26,892. Coke was also received of the value of Rs. 1,602.

Arabia—Muskat.—The only important goods received from this port were limestone pebbles. These were received this year in smaller quantities at Surat.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—Salted fish and mat-wrappers or *kapátás* are the only important articles received from this country. A quantity of dates was received at Anjanvel in the Ratnágiri District in the previous year 1893-94, which helped to swell the trade. Such imports were not repeated in the year under review.

Turkey in Asia—Bassorah.—The falling off here is attributable to diminished imports of wet dates, probably due to the imposition of the Customs duties.

The principal fluctuations are noticed below:—

Provisions—Dried Fruit—Dates.—These come from Bassorah in Turkey in Asia, chiefly to the ports of Honávar in Kánara and Broach in the Surat Range. The smaller trade is attributed partly to the imposition of the import duties and partly to a restricted demand.

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.—These were imported in 1893-94 at Surat and Broach probably in connection with the machinery of the mills at those places. Similar imports have not been repeated in the year under review.

Raw Materials—Coal.—This was imported in larger quantities for the use of the mills at Surat and Broach.

Stone and Marble.—The trade registered under this head comprises chiefly limestone pebbles imported from Muskat as mentioned above.

Foreign Exports.

The following statement shows the countries to which goods were exported and the various articles of exports:—

Countries to which exported.

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sekran and Sonmiáni	45	68	23	.....
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	9,300	.....	.....	9,300
Total ...	9,345	68	23	9,300
			Deduct—Increase ...	23
			Net Decrease ...	9,277

The export trade of the continental ports with foreign countries is unimportant. A casual transaction in treasure swelled the exports of the previous year by Rs. 9,300.

Foreign Shipping

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports during the year 1893-94:—

Details.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	114	6,168	103	5,125	—11	—1,043
Cleared	1	16	4	110	+ 3	+94
Total ...	115	6,184	107	5,235	—8	—949

Of the 103 vessels that entered, 41 were foreign, 14 of these being Arab and 27 Portuguese. The remaining 62 were native craft. In the clearances, all the 4 vessels were native craft. In the foreign shipping of the coast ports, the number of vessels entering is always in excess of that clearing—a peculiarity due to the circumstance that Arab and other vessels go direct to these ports from foreign countries and are consequently registered as "foreign shipping." Whereas on their return they usually clear for Bombay or some other port in India and are therefore entered in the returns as "coasting shipping."

As in 1893-94, only one vessel (of Portuguese nationality) cleared in ballast during the year under review.

Coasting Trade.

The value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports, exclusive of the transactions in Government stores and treasure, amounted this year to Rs. 7,05,43,466 against Rs. 6,88,61,145 in 1893-94, showing an improvement of Rs. 16,82,321. The imports of merchandise are valued at Rs. 2,54,72,685 against Rs. 2,53,84,236 and the exports at Rs. 4,38,25,179 against Rs. 4,25,14,863 in 1893-94, both showing a larger trade to the extent of Rs. 5,35,014 and Rs. 13,10,316 respectively. The value of the imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 10,06,352 against Rs. 5,59,787 in 1893-94, showing larger transactions to the extent of Rs. 4,46,565. But the exports of treasure were valued at Rs. 2,39,250 as compared with Rs. 4,02,259 in the previous year, and showed a falling off of Rs. 1,63,009. The imports and exports of Government stores and treasure were valued at Rs. 9,72,231 against Rs. 7,85,514 in 1893-94.

The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure imported at coast ports from all ports in India, British or Foreign :— Imports.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	9,454	.....	.....	9,454
Madras Presidency	20,99,879	17,32,694	.....	3,67,185
British Burmah	8,780	.....	.....	8,780
Sind	77,057	38,172	.....	38,885
Total ...	21,95,110	17,70,866	.....	4,24,244
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ..	2,10,27,091	2,21,96,484	11,69,393	.....
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	7,88,837	10,29,690	2,40,853	.....
Damán	5,431	5,605	174	.....
Diu	89,017	46,620	.....	42,397
Máhé	3,288	.....	.....	3,288
Foreign Konkan	1,08,128	66,450	.....	41,678
Cutch	4,014	56,132	52,118	.....
Káthiáwár	14,02,701	9,82,361	.....	4,20,340
Gaikwár's Ports	2,37,395	2,19,219	.....	18,176
Cambay	83,011	1,05,610	22,599	.....
Total ...	27,21,822	25,11,687	3,15,744	5,25,879
			Net Decrease ...	2,10,135
Total of all Ports ..	2,59,44,023	2,64,79,037	5,35,014	.....

The following table shows the value of exports of private merchandise and treasure from one coast port to another, including Bombay, and to the rest of India :— Exports.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	14,77,354	20,37,075	5,59,721	.....
Madras Presidency	39,86,415	45,20,057	5,33,642	.....
Sind	2,09,374	2,36,513	27,139	.....
Total ...	56,73,143	67,93,645	11,20,502	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	3,05,47,982	3,04,90,907	.....	57,075
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	11,81,425	11,40,579	.....	40,846
Damán	4,055	5,258	1,203	.....
Diu	70,264	58,009	.....	12,255
Foreign Konkan	1,01,528	61,698	.....	39,830
State of Cochin	3,74,403	6,54,886	2,80,483	.....
State of Travancore	15,13,769	15,68,982	55,213	.....
Cutch	7,94,311	11,20,550	3,26,239	.....
Káthiáwár	23,94,883	19,49,313	.....	4,45,570
Gaikwár's Ports	1,15,128	1,09,830	.....	5,298
Cambay	1,46,231	1,10,772	.....	35,459
Total ...	66,95,997	67,79,877	6,63,138	5,79,258
		Net Increase ...	83,880	.....
Total of all Ports ...	4,29,17,122	4,40,64,429	11,47,307	.....

The following table shows the actual gross collections of Customs revenue at the subordinate ports of the Presidency of Bombay during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :— Customs Revenue.

Items.	Realized in 1893-94.	Realized in 1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.
Subordinate Ports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs	3,932	81,259	+77,327
Export Customs	16,100	18,491	+2,391
Miscellaneous	7,682	7,735	+53
Total ...	27,714	1,07,485	+79,771

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

During the year under report the Godhra-Ratlam line was extended over a distance of 70½ miles and completed. 15½ miles of this is included in the Gujarát and Káthiáwár block. The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper is given below :— Rail-borne Trade.

Description of Trade.	Quantity in Maunds.			Valuation in Rupees.		
	Average of 5 years ending 1893-94.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average of 5 years ending 1893-94.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			(00,000 omitted.)			
Imports from External Blocks ...	336	385	277	1,909	2,140	1,689
Exports to do. ...	108	118	122	1,170	1,329	1,287
Total ...	444	503	399	3,079	3,469	2,976
Internal or Local Trade ...	301	329	339	2,380	2,670	2,550
Grand Total ...	745	832	738	5,459	6,139	5,526

Note.—For comparison with previous year's figures the traffic registered under "Railway Plant and Rolling Stock" has been excluded.

The volume of trade is a little below normal, though 11·3 per cent. under that of last year. The external trade, made up of the imports (37·5), into the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind, which for the purposes of this section is treated as an external block) and of exports (16·5) to external blocks, accounts for 54 per cent. of the total trade. The remainder (46 per cent.) is local trade or trade between the several internal blocks of the Presidency, export and import. The decrease in the total volume of the trade is due to the depression of import trade only as this description of trade fell off 28 and 17·6 per cent. respectively from the figures for last year and the average, while exports and local trade both showed improvements, the former being 3·4 and 13 per cent., and the latter 3 and 12·7 per cent. respectively better than last year and the average. The value of the import trade fell with the volume, while in the case of exports and local trade the values fell off in spite of quantitative rise. In the case of import trade the falling off may be accounted for by the lower prices ruling for European manufactured cotton. As for local trade, transactions in oil-seeds, food-grains (other than wheat), and other articles increased, while those in cotton decreased; but the value of this last article being bulk for bulk, much higher, its quantitative fall brought down values. The external trade is summarised in the following table which exhibits the sources from which the trade of Bombay is drawn and its places of destination :—

Provinces and Native States.	Imports into Bombay.			Exports from Bombay.		
	Average.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A.—British Provinces (including Sea-port Towns).			(000 omitted).			
Madras	526	833	792	737	876	741
Bengal	149	326	168	15	32	9
North-West Provinces and Oudh	5,047	4,839	2,557	1,045	1,504	1,106
Punjáb	3,264	5,506	4,674	608	615	651
Central Provinces	12,604	13,141	7,099	2,474	2,558	2,680
Berar	3,452	3,367	2,139	1,393	1,396	1,272
Total A. ...	25,042	28,012	17,429	6,272	6,981	6,459
B.—Native States.						
Rájputána and Central India	5,017	6,633	6,266	2,678	2,307	3,198
Nizam's Territory	2,967	3,078	3,414	1,365	1,732	1,840
Mysore	577	740	631	466	778	673
Total B. ...	8,561	10,451	10,311	4,509	4,817	5,711
Grand Total ...	33,603	38,463	27,740	10,781	11,798	12,170

Sind having its own sea-ports, sends little of its trade with foreign countries through the Presidency proper.

The imports from British provinces declined by 37·7 per cent. in the general collapse of the import trade brought about by the diminution of the demand in Bombay for cotton, oil-seeds and wheat for foreign export. The decrease was shared by all provinces. In the Central Provinces, where the fall was largest, a complete failure of the wheat crop of some of the districts emphasised this depression. Though the Native States did not escape the general depression, the fall in the imports therefrom was only 1·3 per cent; this may be accounted for by the fall being to a great extent covered by a rise in imports of Indian coal from the Nizám's Territory. Imports from British Provinces and Native States together fell off by 27·7 per cent.

Exports from British provinces were 7·48 per cent. below last year. Besides slight improvements in the Punjáb and Bengal, there was a noticeable increase in the exports to

the Central Provinces, which took larger quantities of grains, provisions and oils. But these improvements were more than counterbalanced by the fall in exports to North-West Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Berár. The first curtailed its demand of salt and manufactured cotton, the second of grain, and Berár of metals. Exports to Native States, on the other hand, increased 18·5 per cent., chiefly on account of large exports of coal, provisions and manufactured cotton to Rájputána and Central India; the larger exports of metals to the Nizám's Territory being set off against smaller exports of grain and oils to Mysore. The exports to British Provinces and Native States together exhibited a net increase of 3·15 per cent. over last year and 12·9 per cent. over the average.

The materials of the external trade are shown in the following table:—

Imports into			Exports from		
Articles.	Bombay Port.	Presidency excluding Bombay Port.	Articles.	Bombay Port.	Presidency excluding Bombay Port.
	Figures in maunds (000 omitted).	Figures in maunds (000 omitted).		Figures in maunds (000 omitted).	Figures in maunds (000 omitted.)
Coal and Coke	9	3,497	Coal and Coke	274	861
Cotton, raw	2,267	114	Cotton, raw	17	103
Dyes and Tans	864	108	Cotton, Manufactured, European	718	14
Wheat	2,113	309	Do. Indian ...	167	269
Food-grains other than Wheat ...	3,119	2,335	Wheat	1	564
Metals	10	23	Food-grains other than Wheat ...	17	213
Oil-seeds	9,218	328	Jute (Gunny Bags and Cloth) ...	138	32
Opium	59	1	Liquors	48	55
Provisions (Ghee)	103	43	Metals	1,133	80
Spices	93	82	Oils (Kerosine)	423	88
Stone and Lime	6	271	Oil-seeds	4	50
Sugar	3	380	Provisions (Dried Fruits and Nuts)	520	94
Wool, raw	142	1	Salt	384	3,338
Others	1,201	1,041	Spices	196	131
			Sugar	331	194
			Tobacco (Unmanufactured) ...	1	212
			Others	921	579
Total ...	19,207	8,533	Total ...	5,293	6,877

Of the total imports and exports, Bombay Port alone claimed 69·2 and 43·5 per cent. respectively against 76·69 and 44·52 per cent. last year.

Coal and Coke.—There was an increase of 27·6 per cent. in the imports of coal and coke in spite of a decline in the receipts from the Central Provinces, due to larger receipts from the Nizám's Territory and Rájputána and Central India. The use of Indian coals seems steadily on the increase: during the last decade the import has risen from 888,000 maunds to 3,506,000. The reduction in imports from the Central Provinces is attributed to a diminution in the outturn of the Warora colliery. Imports.

Cotton raw.—Imports of cotton were 23·6 and 30·9 per cent. below last year and the average. The fall was caused by reduced receipts from Berár, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Madras. In all these provinces the October-November rain damaged the standing crops and reduced the outturn. The cotton crop of the Punjáb was good; that province, however, diverted some of its produce from Bombay to North-West Provinces and Oudh, apparently for local consumption; the supply from Rájputána exceeded last year's by one lákh of maunds. Of the total imports under cotton, Bombay Port claimed 95·2 per cent. against 97·5 per cent. of last year. This decrease was brought about by the smaller demand for foreign shipments due to a large American crop. The annual average price of cotton was almost steady, being only 2 annas above that of last year; for its tendency to lower was checked by the reduced outturn in the chief cotton-growing provinces and by a more active demand for local mills.

Wheat.—The continuous fall noticed in previous years continued during the period under report, the imports being 68·2 per cent. below last year and 76·9 per cent. below normal. The smaller demand for foreign exports in Bombay Port, which takes nearly the whole bulk of wheat, and the unfavourable character of the season in most of the wheat-growing provinces combined to bring about this heavy fall. The Central Provinces experienced the worst wheat season, some of its districts undergoing a complete failure of crops. Low outturns in Rájputána and North-West Provinces and Oudh—in the latter due to high winds and mist—helped the decrease. In Berár the outturn was above average; but the extent of trade with it is comparatively too small to effectively influence the general decline. The Punjáb with the largest wheat area enjoyed the best crop known for years, but it preferred to send a larger part of its produce to the nearer and cheaper port of Karáchi, exporting only 8 out of 111 lákhs of maunds to Bombay. A large quantity of Punjáb wheat was also sent to the internal block Gujarát and Káthiáwár to supplement the local deficiency caused by the wheat area being taken up by cotton, for which the season was favourable.

Food-grains other than Wheat.—Imports were 18·5 per cent. below last year but 14·5 per cent. above the average. Jowári, bájri, gram and pulse are chiefly responsible for the fall; there was less import of jowári and bajri from the Punjáb and North-West Provinces and Oudh into the Gujarát and Káthiáwár block, which with a more favourable season reduced its abnormal import of the previous year, though it continued to take larger quantities from the nearer block of Rájputána and Central India. For similar reasons, the Southern Marátha Railway block also reduced its imports from Mysore by 50 per cent. (1¼ lákhs). Under gram and pulse nearly ¾ of the fall was due to smaller receipts from the Central Provinces, due to the seasonal causes mentioned under wheat. The supplies to Bombay Port and Gujarát and Káthiáwár from Rájputána and Central India also decreased. Trade with the Punjáb declined by 56 thousand maunds, but this fall was insignificant compared to the volume of import (11 lákhs) from that province.

Articles.	Variation in Maunds (000 omitted.)
Jowári and Bájri	−796
Gram and Pulse	−583
Rice not in husk	+23
Others	+113
Total ...	−1,243

Oil-seeds.—Imports under this main head fell off 33·4 per cent from the figures for last year. This fall, however, is only apparent, as the imports of last year were far ahead of those of all previous years owing to the failure of colza crop in Europe and the plentiful harvest of oilseeds in India. Notwithstanding the fall, the trade of the year under report exceeded the average by 7·1 per cent.. This year foreign demand was slack and the season not favourable, consequently a decrease occurred under all sub-heads. In the case of rape and mustard which indicated the largest fall, the North-West Provinces, the Punjáb and the Central Provinces curtailed their supplies noticeably: In the first, continuance of wet weather in January and February caused rust and damaged the crop. In the Punjáb the rapeseed area was put under wheat, for which the rain was favourable. The outturn in the Central Provinces was very inferior and a part of the produce diverted to the Port of Calcutta. The same reasons account for a deficit of nearly 14¾ lákhs, out of the total fall of nearly 19 lákhs of linseed; Berár accounts for a fall of 7½ lákhs of maunds. It is also attributed to the unsatisfactory prospects of the linseed harvest which induced dealers to hold back their stock after disposing of the early gatherings. The North-West Provinces and Oudh maintained their larger supply in spite of considerable damage to the crop, as the area had almost doubled itself. Rájputána and Central India contributed larger quantities of both rapeseed and linseed, presumably on account of the favourable nature of the season. Under til the reduction was mainly due to smaller imports from North-West Provinces and Oudh, Rájputána and Central India and the Central Provinces, and is attributed to injurious rains in those parts. The Nizám's Territory supplied a larger quantity, but that increase was not large enough to cover the general decrease. Castor followed til with a fall of 3¾ lákhs of maunds, chiefly due to reduction in imports from the Nizám's territory, Madras, and North-West Provinces and Oudh. The last mentioned block and Rájputána and Central India were responsible for the fall of 1½ lákh maunds under poppy. Among other articles of less importance, opium shows a rise of 34·1 per cent in value for 7 per cent in quantity, the disparity being due to higher prices ruling during the year. Dyes and tans rose 44·2 per cent, mainly owing to larger imports of myrobalans from the Central Provinces and Berár. Metals declined 21·4 per cent, due to a fall in transactions under iron. Trade in spices advanced 25 per cent. by increased imports of chillies into Gujarát and Káthiáwár from Rájputána and Central India. Smaller transactions between these blocks and between the Central Provinces, and Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar account for the 16·5 per cent. deficit under stone and lime. Refined sugar showed only ordinary trade fluctuation, and therefore the whole fall of 4 lákhs of maunds under the main head was due to the unrefined variety, trade in which diminished in all its channels, but noticeably in imports from Bengal to Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar. The increase in wool (27,000 maunds) was contributed by the Punjáb and Rájputána and Central India.

Exports.

Coal and Coke.—There was in this trade an improvement of 236·8 per cent over last year. This was partly on account of last year's trade being the lowest recorded during the last decade, and partly to large increases in exports from Gujarát and Káthiáwár and Bombay Port to Rájputána and Central India. During the year under report, Rájputána and Central India took less from the Central Provinces, but this decrease appears to have been supplied by the two internal blocks in question. Gujarát and Káthiáwár also passed on a large quantity to the Punjáb.

Cotton Raw.—The increase 8·1 per cent. was chiefly due to larger exports from Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar to the Central Provinces, where the October-November rains considerably damaged the cotton crop. This increase was to some extent counterbalanced by smaller exports to Madras ports from the Southern Marátha Railway block.

Cotton Manufactured.—There was fall under all descriptions of cotton but noticeably under the European variety. The fall of 11,000 maunds under Indian cotton goods as well as that of 13,000 maunds under European twist and yarn exists only in comparison with last year, as their figures are still greater than those of the previous four years. The decline of ¾ lákh of maunds under piece-goods, European, on the other hand, is actual, as the export of 1894-95 is lower than that of any of the last five years.

Wheat.—The wheat export trade shows an advance of 63·3 per cent over last year and of 121·6 per cent over the average. As the Bombay Presidency imports a large quantity of wheat from external blocks for foreign trade, its wheat export to them is not very large, and the variations are usually unimportant. During the year under report, however, the Central Provinces experiencing a complete failure of crop attracted a large quantity of wheat from Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar. The Nizám's Territory too under similar conditions took a large quantity (2½ lákhs of maunds), chiefly from Southern Marátha Railway block, where the outturn was double. Exports to Mysore and Madras also increased.

Food-grains other than Wheat.—Trade was reduced by about 3¾ lákhs of maunds mainly due to contraction under jowári, bájri, gram and pulse. The Nizám's Territory took less of the two former from Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar and Southern Marátha Railway blocks. Exports of the latter to the same block and to Madras and Mysore diminished by more than 2¼ lákhs of maunds.

Among the remaining articles oilseeds are only to be noticed on account of a new diversion of earthnuts from the Dakkhan to Madras sea-ports. Half the aggregate rise under oilseeds is due to larger exports of earthnuts to Madras ports. English merchants are rapidly developing a foreign export trade at Cuddalore in competition with the Pondichery shipments; and some of the export—the groundnut produced in the south of the Presidency—is diverted to Madras sea-ports. Metals indicate an increase of 5·6 per cent, mainly due to iron. North-West Provinces and Oudh and Berár took less of this metal from the port of Bombay; but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by larger exports to the Central Provinces and the Nizám's Territory, the latter more than doubling its receipts. Under other metals, copper wrought and unwrought each showed a fall of 30 per cent, but the trade under both these heads is comparatively very small. Spices totalled 327 thousand maunds, showing a decrease of 10·7 per cent. Betelnuts improved by nearly ¼ lákh of maunds.

Local Trade.

The chief articles of local trade were coal and coke, cotton (raw), wheat, other food grains, metals, oil-seeds, provisions, salt and sugar. The volume rose from 329 to 339 lákhs of maunds, the previous average being 301 lákhs, the expansion being in food-grains other than wheat. The value of the trade however fell from Rs. 2,66,988 to Rs. 2,64,978 on account of the fall in the value of cotton as noticed above.

Road-borne Traffic.

Under the rotation system sanctioned by Government the road-borne traffic was registered during the year at the following six selected stations:—

Stations.	Districts.
1. Jhálod...	... Panch Mahálś.
2. Sángvi...	... Khándesh.
3. Nándgaon	... Násik.
4. Mundargi	... Dhárwár.
5. Sholápur	... Sholápur.
6. Ilkal	... Bijápur.

The trade registered only records a portion of the total road-borne trade of the Presidency, and a detailed review is therefore unnecessary. The cost of registration of the traffic at Sholapur and Ilkal was, as usual, borne by the municipalities of those places; elsewhere the expenditure was met from the annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

(2) SIND.

Chief Port—Kará'chi.

Total private trade.

The total value of the import and export sea-borne trade of the Port of Karáchi including treasure, but exclusive of Government stores, amounted to Rs. 15,61,65,781 during the year under report against Rs. 15,63,43,791 in the previous year. Foreign trade declined to the extent of Rs. 66,09,812, while coasting trade rose by Rs. 64,31,802. The net decrease is Rs. 1,78,010 or 0·11 per cent. The subjoined statement contrasts the value of the foreign and coasting trade of the past year with the figures of the previous four years exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—						
Imports	3,78,71,673	4,08,41,299	3,55,46,125	4,81,42,069	4,83,39,839	+1,97,770
Exports	4,72,43,937	7,37,90,312	4,18,54,753	6,85,24,810	6,17,17,228	—68,07,582
Total ...	8,51,15,610	11,46,31,611	7,74,00,878	11,66,66,879	11,00,57,067	—66,09,812
Coasting Trade—						
Imports	2,61,98,893	2,88,15,797	2,20,72,812	2,72,77,782	2,91,41,496	+18,63,714
Exports	1,29,25,915	1,26,54,281	1,33,75,278	1,23,99,130	1,69,67,218	+45,68,088
Total ...	3,91,24,808	4,14,70,078	3,54,48,090	3,96,76,912	4,61,08,714	+64,31,802
Grand Total ...	12,42,40,418	15,61,01,689	11,28,48,968	15,63,43,791	15,61,65,781	—1,78,010

A small increase amounting to Rs. 1,97,770 or 0·41 per cent. occurred in imports from foreign countries, while the export trade with foreign countries fell from Rs. 6,85,24,810 in 1893-94 to Rs. 6,17,17,228 in the year under review, a decrease of 9·93 per cent. Compared with 1893-94, imports from coast ports rose by Rs. 18,63,714 or 6·83 per cent. in the year under report, and exports to coast ports by Rs. 45,68,088 or 36·84 per cent.

Foreign Trade.

The following statement compares the value of both free and dutiable merchandise and treasure, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, imported from and exported to foreign countries, *i. e.* countries situated beyond the Indian peninsula during the past five years :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Merchandise—						
Free	3,39,49,024	3,67,06,128	3,15,55,707	3,81,79,130	2,52,98,436	—1,28,80,694
Dutiable	30,74,422	30,16,266	26,11,978	39,86,540	1,97,91,891	+1,58,05,351
Total ...	3,70,23,446	3,97,22,394	3,41,67,685	4,21,65,670	4,50,90,327	+29,24,657
Treasure	8,48,227	11,18,905	13,78,440	59,76,399	32,49,512	—27,26,887
Total Imports ...	3,78,71,673	4,08,41,299	3,55,46,125	4,81,42,069	4,83,39,839	+1,97,770
EXPORTS.						
Merchandise—						
Indian ... Free ...	4,13,10,721	6,65,01,843	3,45,04,750	6,10,76,656	5,39,16,206	—71,00,450
Indian ... Dutiable ...	4,45,467	3,65,064	6,60,924	5,08,128	5,58,294	+50,166
Total ...	4,17,56,188	6,68,66,907	3,51,65,674	6,15,24,784	5,44,74,500	—70,50,284
Foreign Merchandise ...	52,41,358	65,20,555	61,29,557	67,12,914	68,47,671	+1,34,757
Total ...	4,69,97,546	7,33,87,462	4,12,95,231	6,82,37,698	6,13,22,171	—69,15,527
Treasure	2,46,391	4,02,850	5,59,522	2,87,112	3,95,057	+1,07,945
Total Exports ...	4,72,43,937	7,37,90,312	4,18,54,753	6,85,24,810	6,17,17,228	—68,07,582

Imports.

The value of merchandise not subject to duty, imported during the year under review, fell to Rs. 2,52,98,436 from Rs. 3,81,79,130 in the year before. The diminution amounting to Rs. 1,28,80,694 or 33·74 per cent. occurred chiefly in books and printed matter, hides and skins raw, pulse and hops. Trade however improved in works of art (a bronze statue value Rs. 32,785), coal and coke, rice not in the husk, wheat, and wool raw. The import trade in articles which are liable to duty is considerably in excess of the figures of the previous year. This is accounted for by most of the articles not having been liable to duty in 1893-94 except for 20 days as the duties were re-imposed on the 11th March 1894. A falling off of Rs. 27,26,887 or 45·63 per cent. is observable in imports of treasure as they diminished from Rs. 59,76,399 in 1893-94 to Rs. 32,49,512 in the year under report owing to fewer speculative transactions. Imports of treasure have, however, more than doubled those of 1892-93.

Exports.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures, free of duty, exhibit a decline of Rs. 71,00,450 or 11·64 per cent., the decrease being principally in wheat, pulse, flour, oils (other sorts), gum arabic, and cummin and rapeseeds. The trade, however, improved in gram, jowári and bájri, grains (other sorts), tea, indigo, cotton raw, animal bones, linseed, castorseed, til or gingelly seed, raw wool, cotton, coloured piece-goods, apparel, cabinet-ware and furniture, lac and manufactures of wood. In exports of dutiable merchandise, rice, there is an improvement of Rs. 50,166 or 9·87 per cent. compared with 1893-94, the trade having progressed from Rs. 5,08,128 in that year to Rs. 5,58,294 in 1894-95. There was a small increase of Rs. 1,34,757 or 2·01 per cent. in exports to foreign countries of foreign merchandise. The trade improved from Rs. 67,12,914 in 1893-94 to Rs. 68,47,671 in the year under review, chiefly in hardware and cutlery, bar iron, wool, cotton, coloured piece-goods, apparel, and books and printed matter; whereas in provisions, salted fish, sugar refined, and rapeseed it declined. Exports of treasure to foreign countries were better by Rs. 1,07,945 or 37·60 per cent. than in 1893-94.

Government transactions.

The value of Government stores and treasure imported from and exported to foreign countries and coast ports during the five years ending 1894-95 are exhibited in the following statement :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign Countries.						
Imports.						
Stores	96,86,446	60,75,329	57,54,777	66,56,870	71,64,777	+5,07,907
Treasure	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	2,22,000	+2,22,000
Total ...	98,36,446	60,75,329	57,54,777	66,56,870	73,86,777	+7,29,907
To Foreign Countries.						
Exports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	54,118	1,46,237	1,20,433	55,796	50,878	—4,918
Stores ... Indian ...	4,643	7,019	4,181	2,640	265	—2,375
Treasure	26,220	35,000	94,295	29,550	80,550	+51,000
Total ...	84,981	1,88,256	2,18,909	87,986	1,31,693	+43,707
From Coast Ports.						
Imports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	6,42,825	10,85,923	6,10,943	4,84,974	6,75,436	+1,90,462
Stores ... Indian... ...	2,77,716	2,72,155	3,11,541	3,34,351	2,62,229	—72,122
Treasure	76,05,000	1,12,80,000	57,17,000	78,70,000	26,40,000	—52,30,000
Total ...	85,25,541	1,26,38,078	66,39,484	86,89,325	35,77,665	—51,11,660
To Coast Ports.						
Exports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	4,11,492	2,23,555	1,62,349	3,16,831	1,93,519	—1,23,312
Stores ... Indian... ...	27,170	28,368	33,487	4,739	26,517	+21,778
Treasure	8,000	.....	3,563	965	5,000	+4,035
Total ...	4,46,662	2,51,923	1,99,399	3,22,535	2,25,036	—97,499

Imports of stores from foreign countries show an increase to the extent of Rs. 5,07,907 or 7·63 per cent., having risen from Rs. 66,56,870 in 1893-94 to Rs. 71,64,777 in 1894-95. The improvement is conspicuous in apparel, military uniforms and arms, ammunition, &c. Treasure amounting to Rs. 2,22,000 was imported from foreign countries during the year, solely from Persia, whereas none was imported in the three previous years. Exports of both foreign and Indian stores amounted to Rs. 51,143 in 1894-95 against Rs. 58,436 in 1893-94. The decrease, *viz.* Rs. 7,293 or 12·48 per cent., occurred chiefly in arms, ammunition and military stores. Exports of treasure to foreign countries during the year under report more than doubled those of the year preceding, being Rs. 80,550 in 1894-95 against Rs. 29,550 in 1893-94. This is due to the Telegraph Department having exported more specie to Gulf Ports for the payment of their establishment. Imports of foreign stores from coast ports during 1894-95 exceeded those of the year 1893-94 by Rs. 1,90,462 or 39·27 per cent., but were below the average of the past three years. Imports of Indian stores from Gulf Ports were short by Rs. 72,122 or 21·57 per cent. of the imports of 1893-94, when they amounted to Rs. 3,34,351 against Rs. 2,62,229 in 1894-95. There is a decrease of Rs. 52,30,000 or 66·45 per cent. in imports of treasure from coast ports (wholly from Bombay). Exports of foreign stores to coast ports fell from Rs. 3,16,831 to Rs. 1,93,519, being a reduction of 38·92 per cent. Exports to coast ports of Indian stores rose by nearly 500 per cent. but their volume is inconsiderable. Treasure, consisting of uncurrent and defaced coin exported to Bombay, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 5,000 against Rs. 965 in the year previous.

Private trade with Foreign Countries: United Kingdom.

During the year under review the import trade with the United Kingdom expanded largely, the figures for the two years being Rs. 3,08,91,531 and Rs. 3,59,17,038 respectively or an improvement of Rs. 50,25,507 or 16·27 per cent. The principal articles in which there were increases are apparel, arms, ammunition, &c., coal and coke, cotton piece-goods, flax, canvas, instruments and apparatus, leather, wines and liqueurs, machinery and millwork and provisions, while those which show a decrease are living animals, cotton twist and yarn, candles, cement, dyeing materials, glass, hardware and cutlery, ivory, ale, beer and porter, spirits, matches, copper, wrought iron, steel, zinc, oils, railway plant and rolling stock, silk piece-goods and sugar. There was a decrease in imports of treasure to the extent of Rs. 26,78,176 or 45·68 per cent., the trade falling from Rs. 58,63,028 in 1893-94 to Rs. 31,84,852 in 1894-95. The year 1893-94 was an exceptionally favourable one for imports of silver. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures during the year under report were better by Rs. 15,58,739 or 8·10 per cent. than last year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 2,08,00,387 and Rs. 1,92,41,648 respectively. The increase is principally in apparel, wheat, jewellery, lac, saltpetre, linseed, wool (raw) and wool manufactures. The trade, however, fell in raw cotton, indigo, grain other sorts,

hides and skins oils, provisions, mustard and rapeseed, til or gingelly-seed and tea In exports of merchandise there was an increase of Rs. 4.11,769 or 7·17 per cent. over the year 1893-94 when they were Rs. 57,39,692, chiefly in apparel, books and printed matter, hardware and cutlery, wool (raw), and manufacture of wool other sorts. The trade diminished in cabinetware and furniture, cotton piece-goods grey and coloured, earthenware and porcelain, flax, and sugar.

France. The import trade advanced from Rs. 85,493 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,31,589 in 1894-95, being an improvement of Rs. 46,096 or 53·92 per cent., chiefly in cotton, white piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, glass, spirits, wines and liqueurs, copper, provisions, and silk and wool piece-goods. In jewellery and lead there was a decline. There was a falling off of Rs. 22,46,797 or 15·69 per cent. in exports of both Indian and foreign merchandise in comparison with 1893-94, when they amounted to Rs. 1,43,23,219. The falling off was principally in wheat, raw skins, mustard and rapeseeds and raw wool. There was, however, a rise in raw cotton, grains other sorts, raw hides, til or gingelly seeds, and wool manufactures (other sorts).

Belgium. A diminution amounting to Rs. 8,84,892 or 42·62 per cent. occurred in imports from Belgium chiefly in apparel, aniline and alizarine dyes, glass, hardware and cutlery, champagne, matches, iron, steel, zinc, writing paper and sugar. In candles, cotton coloured piece-goods, paints and colours and woollen piece-goods, trade increased. The figures for the past two years are, respectively, Rs. 20,76,252 and Rs. 11,91,360. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures in the year under review fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 33,55,330 or 29·30 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 80,97,975 only against Rs. 1,14,53,305 in 1893-94. The trade declined notably in wheat, animal bones and rapeseed and advanced in raw cotton, bájri and jowári, grains (other sorts) til or gingelly-seed and wool raw.

Austria. An increase amounting to Rs. 67,766 or 27·27 per cent. occurred in merchandise imported from Austria compared with 1893-94, when imports were Rs. 2,48,466 against Rs. 3,16,232 in 1894-95. The improvement was in apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, coloured piece-goods, glass beads and false pearls, instruments and apparatus, sugar, toys, and woollen piece-goods. In clocks and watches, wines and liqueurs, paper and pasteboard and silk piece-goods there was a decrease. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose considerably, *viz.* from Rs. 4,450 to Rs. 2,86,117. The only article exported during the year was til or gingelly seed. In exports of foreign merchandise there was a decrease of Rs. 2,840 or 81·14 per cent

Italy. Imports from Italy more than doubled those of the year 1893-94 when they amounted to Rs. 17,452 against Rs. 35,875 in the year under notice. The improvement is perceptible in apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton coloured piece-goods, provisions and silk piece-goods. In glass beads and false pearls, instruments of all kinds and wines and liqueurs trade fell off. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures more than trebled. In 1893-94 they were Rs. 1,20,509 and in the year under report Rs. 4,13,954. The increase is chiefly noticeable in raw hides, mustard and rapeseeds, and til or gingelly seed, while in raw cotton there is a falling off.

Germany. Imports from Germany fell from Rs. 23,23,063 in 1893-94 to Rs. 21,38,504. The deficiency of Rs. 1,84,559 or 7·94 per cent. was chiefly in apparel, cotton coloured piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, fireworks, glass, hardware and cutlery, musical instruments, iron, steel, zinc, brandy, matches, sugar and toys. In glass beads and false pearls, copper, lametta, wood, and woollen piece-goods and shawls, there was, however, an increase. The export trade was not favourable. Indian manufactures and produce amounted to Rs. 64,83,720 in 1894-95 against Rs. 78,88,307 in the previous year, being a diminution of 17·81 per cent., principally in rapeseed and til or gingelly seed. Trade advanced in raw cotton, rice not in the husk, wheat and oils other kinds. Exports of foreign merchandise fell to the extent of Rs. 38,530 or 84·71 per cent. to Rs. 6,956.

Egypt. Imports from Egypt exhibit a falling off of Rs. 3,992 or 93·84 per cent. wholly in tobacco. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to Egypt during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,79,486 against Rs. 46,20,192 in the preceding year, *viz.* Rs. 29,40,706 or 63·64 per cent. less, chiefly in wheat. Exports of bájri and jowári, however, were better.

Mauritius. Imports amounted during the year under notice to Rs. 29,62,613 and exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 7,43,257 or 33·48 per cent., the increase being in sugar refined. also: There was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 30,148 or 19·99 per cent. in the produce and manufactures of India exported to Mauritius, principally in gram and rice not in the husk: pulse however fell off. The trade rose from Rs. 1,50,800 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,80,948 in 1894-95. The value of exports of foreign merchandise was only Rs. 202.

Persia. Imports of merchandise from Persia fell off by Rs. 2,35,296 or 30·06 per cent., in comparison with 1893-94, when they were Rs. 7,82,846. The decline is chiefly in cotton piece-goods white, jewellery, provisions and shells and cowries. In drugs and medicines, silk piece-goods, and raw wool, trade advanced. There was a decrease in imports of treasure which amounted to Rs. 19,906 in the year under report against Rs. 51,550 in the year 1893-94. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures improved from Rs. 8,25,987 to Rs. 14,02,587, the increase of Rs. 5,76,600 or 69·81 per cent. being principally in indigo and sugar. In rice not in the husk, wheat and grains other sorts, there was a decrease. In exports of

foreign merchandise there was a fall of Rs. 46,508 or 14·36 per cent., principally in grey, coloured and white cotton piece-goods, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 3,23,802 and 2,77,294 respectively. The value of exports of treasure amounted to Rs. 3,73,182, or Rs. 1,34,682 or 56·47 per cent. more than in 1893-94.

Arabia.

Imports of merchandise from Arabia receded from Rs. 2,08,322 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,70,978 in the year under report, a decrease of 17·93 per cent. The decline was in animals living, drugs and medicines, wrought copper, provisions and shells and cowries. Trade, however, improved in building and engineering materials. Imports of treasure fell by Rs. 6,759 or 78·97 per cent. Compared with 1893-94 exports of Indian produce and manufactures exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,41,153 or 56·76 per cent., rising from Rs. 2,48,694 to Rs. 3,89,847, chiefly in rice not in the husk and grains (other sorts). In wheat, raw hides, provisions and seeds other sorts, there was a falling off. Exports of foreign merchandise show an increase of Rs. 8,665 or 9·39 per cent. principally in cotton coloured piece-goods. The trade rose from Rs. 92,255 in 1893-94, to Rs. 1,00,920 in the year under notice. The value of treasure exported went down from Rs. 6,812 to Rs. 1,200.

Turkey in Asia.

In comparison with 1893-94 imports of merchandise from Turkey in Asia show a decrease of 7·45 per cent., falling from Rs. 6,50,926 to Rs. 6,02,418 in the year under report, mainly in pulse, dates, ghi, and til or gingelly seed. In rice not in the husk and wheat there was, however, a rise. Imports of treasure also show a falling off of Rs. 7,077 or 22·61 per cent., as they declined from Rs. 31,300 to Rs. 24,223. Exports of Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 49,433 to Rs. 76,365 or 54·48 per cent., principally in wheat, jute, gunny bags, rope, iron, nails and wood. In apparel, cabinetware, copper, and chemical products the trade declined. In exports of foreign merchandise there was a falling off of Rs. 1,34,435 or 85·28 per cent., the trade having gone down from Rs. 1,57,333 to Rs. 23,198 mainly in apparel, cotton piece-goods, grey and coloured, matches, kerosine oil, provisions, silk piece-goods, soaps and sugar refined. There was an increase in sulphuric acid, earthenware and porcelain, and drugs other sorts. There was a decrease of Rs. 24,800 or 59·33 per cent. in exports of treasure to Turkey in Asia, *viz.* from Rs. 41,800 to Rs. 17,000.

Mekrán and Sonmiáni.

The value of merchandise imported from Mekrán and Sonmiáni diminished from Rs. 5,33,091 to Rs. 3,95,225, *i. e.* by 25·86 per cent., principally in raw hides, skins and fishmaws, dates, ghi, salted fish and rapeseed. Imports of treasure receded from Rs. 21,462 to Rs. 18,531, being a decrease of Rs. 2,931 or 13·66 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise also decreased by Rs. 5,507 or 1·89 per cent., amounting to Rs. 2,86,117. The articles affected were cotton piece-goods white, indigo, bájri, and jowári, and oils. There was, however, an increase in cotton piece-goods, grey and coloured, wheat and manufactures of wood. Exports of foreign merchandise show an increase of Rs. 45,925 or 30·18 per cent., mainly in cotton piece-goods grey, white and coloured, hardware and cutlery and dried fruits.

Trade *vid* the Suez Canal.

An advance to the extent of Rs. 29,21,862 or 7·81 per cent. took place in the value of the import trade *vid* the Suez Canal as contrasted with 1893-94, when it amounted to Rs. 3,73,95,146 against Rs. 4,03,17,008 in the year under review. Imports of treasure amounted during the year under report to Rs. 31,85,052 against Rs. 58,63,528 in the preceding year. In exports of merchandise there was a falling off of Rs. 79,15,819 or 12·20 per cent., the trade receding from Rs. 6,49,08,399 to Rs. 5,69,92,580. Government stores imported *vid* the Suez Canal increased from Rs. 66,52,385 to Rs. 71,57,657 or 7·60 per cent.

Foreign Trade: Merchant Shipping.

Entrances of steamers with cargo amounted during the year under report to 117 of 160,540 tons against 141 steamers of 199,925 tons in the preceding year, shewing a decline of 24 steamers and 39,385 tons. There was also a falling off in the number of steamers entered in ballast, which declined from 50 vessels of 93,289 tons in 1893-94 to 28 vessels of 53,624 tons in 1894-95, owing to the smaller demand for tonnage caused by the diminution of the export trade. The number of sailing vessels entered with cargo fell from 263 of 21,961 tons to 210 of 18,304 tons; the decrease is ascribed to the smaller importation of dates from Turkey in Asia. In 1893-94, 201 steamers of 333,244 tons cleared outwards against 190 steamers of 317,977 tons in the year under review, the decrease being due to the depression of the export trade. The number of sailing vessels cleared outwards similarly fell to 214 of 16,511 tons against 219 of 17,889 tons in 1893-94. Arrivals *vid* the Suez Canal amounted to 45 vessels of 90,182 tons in 1894-95 against 67 of 126,263 tons in 1893-94. Departures also show a falling off to the extent of 18 vessels of 25,311 tons.

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty	7,79,631	7,53,430	15,78,277	15,37,928	7,98,646	7,84,498
Export duty	42,513	42,366	61,022	60,943	18,509	18,577
Total ...	8,22,144	7,95,796	16,39,299	15,98,871	8,17,155	8,03,075

Customs revenue.

There was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 7,98,646 or 102·44 per cent. in the gross duty collected on articles imported during the year under review, owing to the re-imposition of import dues. The gross export duty collected during the year under report was Rs. 61,022 against Rs. 42,513 in 1893-94, being an increase of 43·54 per cent. due to more rice having been exported to Zanzibar, Aden, Arabia, Mauritius and Cutch and Káthiáwár ports and 6,000 cwt. of rice having been for the first time exported to Hamburg. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 40,319 during the year against Rs. 26,197 last year. The rise of 54·02 per cent. is principally in drawbacks allowed on kerosine oil re-exported to foreign ports (which alone amounted to Rs. 8,905) and in refunds granted on wines and spirits transmitted under bond to the territory of His Highness the Mahárája of Cashmere.

Coasting Trade.

The total value of Foreign Merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures imported from and exported to coast ports shows an increase of Rs. 58,09,890 or 14·74 per cent. as indicated in the following statement:—

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1893-94. Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burmah.	Nicobar Islands.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Merchandise ...	31,860	1,62,64,568	2,062	2,547	...	634	1,63,01,671	24,844	1,63,26,515
Indian produce	8,49,686	87,00,233	2,68,050	1,49,428	...	3,59,876	1,03,27,273	3,80,352	1,07,07,625
Total ...	8,81,546	2,49,64,801	2,70,112	1,51,975	...	3,60,510	2,66,28,944	4,05,196	2,70,34,140
EXPORTS.									
Foreign Merchandise ...	7,615	14,38,123	26,959	3,870	35	2,12,347	16,88,949	2,55,382	19,44,331
Indian produce	5,765	84,40,910	1,32,833	29,580	240	1,15,818	87,25,166	17,00,029	1,04,31,195
Total ...	13,380	98,79,033	1,59,812	33,450	275	3,28,165	1,04,14,115	19,61,411	1,23,75,526
Grand Total ...	8,94,926	3,48,43,834	4,29,924	1,85,425	275	6,88,675	3,70,43,059	23,66,607	3,94,09,666

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1894-95. Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burmah.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Merchandise ...	22,977	1,66,20,063	5,446	360	1,308	1,66,50,154	15,190	1,66,65,344
Indian Produce	4,07,921	97,67,858	5,76,700	6,57,749	2,45,552	1,16,55,780	2,08,790	1,1[illegible],64,570
Total ...	4,30,898	2,63,87,921	5,82,146	6,58,109	2,46,860	2,83,05,934	2,23,980	2,85,29,914
EXPORTS.								
Foreign Merchandise ...	9,015	12,50,699	32,705	260	2,31,690	15,24,369	2,88,855	18,13,2[illegible]
Indian Produce	1,570	1,22,22,849	86,586	17,904	1,53,268	1,24,82,177	23,94,241	1,48,76,41[illegible]
Total ..	10,585	1,34,73,548	1,19,291	18,164	3,84,958	1,40,06,546	26,83,096	1,66,89[illegible]
Grand Total ...	4,41,483	3,98,61,469	7,01,437	6,76,273	6,31,818	4,23,12,480	29,07,096	4,52,1[illegible]

Imports.

Imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise from Bengal fell by more than half as they amount to Rs. 4,30,898 against Rs. 8,81,546 in 1893-94. The decrease occurred principally in cotton coloured piece-goods, jute, coal and refined sugar. There was, however, an increase in rice not in the husk and tea. Imports of foreign merchandise from Bombay rose from Rs. 1,62,64,568 to Rs. 1,66,20,063, being an improvement of 2·18 per cent. chiefly in apparel, dynamite, cotton grey and white piece-goods, handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, aniline dyes, brandy, spirits, machinery and millwork, brass, copper, iron, paper and silk piece-goods. In cotton twist and yarn and coloured piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, wines and liqueurs, raw silk, spices, tea, sugar refined and woollen piece-goods the trade fell. There was also an increase of Rs. 10,67,625 or 12·27 per cent. in imports of Indian produce and manufactures from Bombay, chiefly in coffee, rope, cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, turmeric, cocoanuts, rice not in the husk, wheat, jute, spirits, oils, flour, ghi, linseed, seeds (other sorts), silk piece-goods, spices timber, and unmanufactured tobacco. There was, however, a decline in cotton twist and yarn, indigo, pulse, and til or gingelly-seed. Imports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures from Madras more than doubled those of the year 1893-94. The principal articles which show an improvement are coir, cordage, betelnuts and timber, while those that show a falling off are coffee and pepper. The value of both foreign and Indian merchandise imported from British Burmah rose more than four hundred per cent.; the increase occurred chiefly in teak and timber (other sorts). There was a decrease of Rs. 1,13,650 or 31·52 per cent. in imports of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures from British ports within the province. The trade

declined in myrobalans, bájri and jowári, grain (other sorts), jute, ghi, rapeseed, seeds (other sorts), and raw wool, but advanced in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, rice not in the husk, raw hides, til or gingelly-seed, betelnuts and refined sugar. There was a falling off to the extent of 44·72 per cent. in foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures imported from Indian ports not British, in comparison with 1893-94. The following articles exhibit a decrease:—Coir, cordage, cocoanuts, fruits and vegetables, jute, pepper, spices, and timber, while in castor-seed and tobacco there was an increase.

Exports.

There was a decrease of 20·89 per cent. in exports to Bengal, which declined from Rs. 13,380 to Rs. 10,585, the diminution being chiefly in drugs and medicines and woollen piece-goods. Grey piece-goods and fish improved. Exports of foreign merchandise to Bombay amounted during the year under notice to Rs. 12,50,699 against Rs. 14,38,123 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of 13·03 per cent., chiefly in drugs and medicines, ale, beer and porter, machinery and mill-work and iron. Trade, however, advanced in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods and refined sugar. There was an improvement of Rs. 37,81,939 or 44·80 per cent. in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Bombay. The rise was marked in raw cotton, drugs and medicines, indigo, gram, wheat, rice not in the husk, pulse, skins and hides, gums, rapeseed and raw wool, whereas in jowári and bájri, salted fish, til or gingelly-seed and seeds (other sorts) there was a decline. Exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise to Madras receded from Rs. 1,59,812 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,19,291 in 1894-95, the decrease of 25·36 per cent. being principally in rice in the husk (paddy), pulse and jowári and bájri. Trade in gram and seeds (other sorts) improved. The value of the exports to British Burmah dwindled from Rs. 33,450 in 1893-94 to Rs. 18,164 in the year under report, the fall being chiefly in dried and salted fish. In exports to British ports within the province there was an increase of Rs. 56,793 or 17·31 per cent., the trade advancing from Rs. 3,28,165 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,84,958 in 1894-95. The increase occurred principally in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, wheat, hides, flour, betelnuts, til or gingelly-seed and refined sugar. Trade, however, fell in rice not in the husk, jowári and bájri, grain other sorts, ghi, rapeseed, gingelly-seed and wool raw. In 1893-94 an increase was noticed in exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise to Indian ports not British. A further rise of Rs. 7,21,685 or 36·79 per cent. took place during the year under review. Wheat, rice flour, seeds, and cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods show an increase, while pulse, vegetable oils, gingelly-seed and refined sugar show a decrease.

Merchant Shipping.

In all 329 steamers of 313,836 tons entered Karáchi with cargo during the year 1894-95 against 231 steamers of 224,643 tons in 1893-94, being an increase of 98 steamers of 89,193 tons. Arrivals of steamers in ballast amounted to 33 vessels of 69,983 tons against 28 steamers of 54,184 tons in 1893-94, showing an improvement of 5 steamers of 15,799 tons. The number of sailing vessels entered with cargo was 1,117 of 56,805 tons in 1894-95 against 1,199 vessels of 57,097 tons in 1893-94 or 82 vessels of 292 tons less. Clearances of steamers with cargo amounted to 308 in number and 262,981 in tonnage in 1894-95 against 248 steamers of 238,611 tons in 1893-94, being an increase of 60 steamers of 24,370 tons. The total number of sailing vessels cleared was 1,059 of 57,471 tons in the year under report against 952 vessels of 50,505 tons in the year previous. The increase in arrivals and departures of steamers and sailing vessels is due to improved import and export coasting trade.

Subordinate Ports of Sind.

Keti Bandar

The only article of merchandise imported from foreign countries at Keti Bandar was wet dates 73 cwt. worth Rs. 89 from Bassora in Turkey in Asia. The value of imports in 1893-94 was Rs. 351. In the coasting trade there was an increase of Rs. 32,959 or 17·46 per cent. in imports of foreign merchandise as contrasted with 1893-94, when they amounted to Rs. 1,88,734 against Rs. 2,21,693 in 1894-95. The trade rose chiefly in apparel, cotton white, grey and coloured piece-goods, dyeing and tanning materials, hardware and cutlery, brandy, spices and refined sugar, and fell in cotton manufactures other sorts, and drugs and medicines. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted during the year under review to Rs. 1,32,621 against Rs. 1,00,355 in 1893-94. The trade advanced by Rs. 32,266 or 32·15 per cent. principally in cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, drugs and medicines, grain and pulse, provisions, spices and sugar. In dyeing and tanning materials, myrobalans and metals there was, however, a decline. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 24,725. There was none in the year 1893-94. In exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise there was a decrease to the extent of Rs. 56,061 or 7·95 per cent. The trade receded from Rs. 7,05,007 in 1893-94 to Rs. 6,48,946 in the year under review, principally in rice in the husk (paddy), bájri and jowári, grain (other sorts), ghi, rapeseed and raw wool. Rice not in the husk, hides and skins, gingelly and other sorts of seeds show an increase. The total amount of export duty recovered during the year was Rs. 12,384 against Rs. 6,883 in 1893-94, due to more rice having been exported to Cutch.

Sirganda.

During the year under report Sirganda traded with Madras in addition to Karáchi and Cutch. Imports of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 73,471 in 1893-94 to Rs. 76,804 in 1894-95, being an improvement of 4·54 per cent. principally in cotton grey and white piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, fruits and vegetables, and pepper. A depression was, however, noticeable in cotton coloured piece-goods,

drugs, betelnuts, iron, and refined sugar. Imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 31,603 against Rs. 41,398 in 1893-94. There was an advance of Rs. 2,520 or 1·25 per cent. in exports of both foreign and Indian manufactures, which improved from Rs 2,01,060 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,03,580 in the year under report, principally in rice not in the husk, jowári and bájri and grain other sorts, exports of ghi and rapeseed fell. There was an increase in the export duty collected during the year to the extent of Rs 1,077 or 8·29 per cent. It rose from Rs. 12,999 to Rs. 14,076, owing mainly to greater exports of rice to Cutch.

Sind External Land Trade.

Sind External Land Trade.

The entire values of the External Land Trade of the Province of Sind and British Baluchistán with countries external to British India and British Baluchistán, viz. Afghánistán and Baluchistán, during the past three official years, are compared in the statement given below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	35,40,611	47,98,869	44,76,588
Exports	39,43,707	42,90,812	43,02,301
Total ...	74,84,318	90,89,681	87,78,889

A reference to the above statement will show that there is a decrease of Rs. 3,10,792 or 3·42 per cent. in the total value of the external land trade compared with that of the preceding year, when it amounted to Rs. 90,89,681.

The following table compares the extent of the external import land trade with foreign countries during the year 1894-95 with those of the previous two years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Afghánistán.			
From Kandáhár	23,44,284	33,58,490	29,90,902
„ Zhob and Loralai	1,16,898	1,79,190	1,70,636
„ Ghazni	.....	3,200	.....
„ Herat	5,610	600	9,800
„ Gurmsel	97,458	1,29,134	76,092
Total ...	25,64,250	36,70,614	32,47,430
From Baluchistán.			
From Kalát Territory	5,71,233	6,46,763	7,80,684
„ Lus Beyla Territory	4,05,128	4,81,492	4,48,474
Total ...	9,76,361	11,28,255	12,29,158
Grand Total ...	35,40,611	47,98,869	44,76,588

There is a decrease of Rs. 3,22,281 or 6·72 per cent. in the value of the import trade as compared with that of the year previous, when it was Rs. 47,98,869 against Rs. 44,76,588 during the past official year. The decline is noticeable mainly in cattle, sheep, goats and other kinds of animals, assafœtida, fruits other kinds, wheat, gums and resins, brass and copper, ghi, and mustard and rapeseed. There is, however, an increase in grains other than wheat, iron, provision other sorts, spices other kinds, wool raw, and woollen piece-goods. The trade with Afghánistán shows a reduction in value of Rs. 4,23,184 or 11·53 per cent. in comparison with the year 1893-94, when it amounted to Rs. 36,70,614. Imports from Kandáhár, Zhob and Loralai and Gurmsel exhibit a decline to the extent of Rs. 3,67,588, Rs. 8,554 and Rs. 53,042 respectively, while those from Herát show an increase of Rs. 9,200. The trade with Ghazni dwindled away entirely. There is an improvement of Rs. 1,00,903 or 8·94 per cent. in the trade with Baluchistán. Imports from Kalát Territory increased by Rs. 1,33,921, whereas those from the Lus Beyla Territory diminished by Rs. 33,018. The statement given below shows the extent of the External Export Land Trade with foreign countries for the year 1894-95, compared with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Afghánistán.			
To Kandáhár	29,76,569	32,81,724	30,97,615
„ Gurmsel	1,380	8,842	33,903
„ Zhob and Loralai	4,82,855	4,85,206	5,35,346
Total ...	34,60,804	37,75,772	36,66,864
To Baluchistán.			
To Kalát Territory	2,04,809	2,64,573	4,11,379
„ Lus Beyla Territory	2,78,094	2,50,467	2,24,058
Total ...	4,82,903	5,15,040	6,35,437
Grand Total ...	39,43,707	42,90,812	43,02,301

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There is a slight expansion in the export trade, the value of which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 43,02,301 against Rs. 42,90,812 in the year 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 11,489 or ·27 per cent., chiefly in cattle, indigo, piece-goods European and Indian, unhusked rice, and refined sugar. But there is a falling off in horses, ponies and mules, ammunition, coal and coke, twist and yarn. European, fruits other kinds, gunny bags and cloth, grains other than unhusked rice, iron, oils (other kinds), manufactured silk, tobacco, timber, and manufactured wool. The value of the export trade with Afghánistán shows a decrease of Rs. 1,08,908 or 2·88 per cent. Exports to Kándahár declined to the extent of Rs. 1,84,109, while those to Gurmsel and Zhob and Loralai increased by Rs. 25,061 and Rs. 50,140 respectively. The decline in the export trade with Afghánistán is due to commercial restrictions imposed by the Afghán authorities. The value of the trade with Baluchistán shows an excess of Rs. 1,20,397 or 23·38 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year when they were Rs. 5,15,040 against Rs. 6,35,437 during the year under review. Exports to Kalát Territory exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,46,806 and exports to the Lus Beyla Territory diminished by Rs. 26,409.

The subjoined statement shows in a contrasted form the quantities and values of the principal commodities of the External Import Land Trade during the three years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 :— Imports.

Articles.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sheep, Goats and Cattle, &c.	Nos.	12,507	53,649	28,368	1,17,565	26,501	1,01,216
Assafœtida...	Mds.	15	1,800	197	23,640	35	4,200
Fruits and Nuts	,,	83,025	9,86,271	136,514	16,39,341	132,446	14,65,279
Wheat	,,	46,551	1,59,348	85,369	2,23,319	39,539	1,04,398
Grains other than Wheat.	,,	20,094	52,315	40,785	81,140	45,343	1,15,368
Gums and Resins	,,	2,338	11,611	2,442	13,714	1,319	5,709
Brass and Copper... ...	,,	84	3,471	605	24,807	118	4,838
Iron...	,,	2,353	20,592	1,852	16,210	3,282	28,722
Ghi	,,	7,939	2,63,940	9,995	3,03,727	9,216	2,67,222
Provisions, other sorts ...	,,	7,688	49,399	11,009	33,358	20,607	61,507
Mustard and Rapeseed ...	,,	31,369	1,45,762	34,733	1,69,925	15,998	64,670
Spices, other kinds ...	,,	2,144	27,833	1,700	21,604	4,493	61,202
Wool, raw	,,	110,071	12,50,476	143,659	15,69,541	145,970	16,13,343
Woollen Piece-goods ...	,,	907	77,914	561	58,713	765	72,464
...	Nos.	2,611		3,376		3,169	
Other articles	Value	.....	4,36,230	.....	5,02,265	.....	5,06,450
Total ...		.....	35,40,611	.....	47,98,869	.....	44,76,588

Sheep, Goats, Cattle and Other Animals.—There is a decrease of 1,867, value Rs 16,349, in comparison with the previous year's imports. Good pasturage in the Lus Beyla Territory checked larger imports of these animals into Sind.

Fruits and Nuts.—The total amount in 1893-94 was maunds 136,514, value Rs. 16,39,341, against maunds 132,446, value Rs. 14,65,279, during the year under review, being a falling off to the extent of maunds 4,068, value Rs. 1,74,062, chiefly in imports from Kandahar.

Wheat.—The imports are less by maunds 45,830, value Rs. 1,18,921. The decrease is attributed to low prices ruling in foreign markets.

Grains other than Wheat.—The imports exceed those of the year 1893-94 by maunds 4,558, value Rs. 34,228. The improvement is due to the crops being good as the rains were seasonable.

Gums and Resins.—Imports fell off to the extent of maunds 1,123, value Rs. 8,005. Low prices checked the importation of these articles to a considerable extent.

Iron.—The trade improved from maunds 1,852, value Rs. 16,210, in 1893-94, to maunds 3,282, value Rs. 28,722, during the year under report, being an increase of maunds 1,430, value Rs. 12,512.

Provisions, other sorts.—The trade advanced from maunds 11,009, value Rs. 33,358, in the year 1893-94, to maunds 20,607, value Rs. 61,507, during 1894-95. The increase of maunds 9,598, value Rs. 28,149, is due to large importation of fish-maws which fetch high prices in the Sind market.

Mustard and Rapeseed.—There is a considerable decrease amounting to maunds 18,735, value Rs. 1,05,255, in the import trade. This is owing to failure of crops and slack demand caused by low prices ruling in foreign markets.

Wool, Raw.—The total imports amounted during the year under report to maunds 145,970, value Rs. 16,13,343, against maunds 143,659, value Rs. 15,69,541, in the year previous, being an advance of maunds 2,311, value Rs. 43,802, due to better demand and higher prices obtaining in the Karáchi market.

Woollen Piece-goods.— The value of the trade exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 13,751, it being Rs. 72,464 against Rs. 58,713 in the year 1893-94.

Exports.

The quantities and values of the principal articles of the External Export Land Trade during the three years ending 1894-95 are shown in the following table in a comparative form:—

Articles.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Horses, Ponies and Mules . Nos.	.....	.. ...	45	9,000	20	4,000
Cattle ... ... „	.....	.....	13	680	199	7,960
Ammunition ... ... Mds.	634	15,850	526	13,150	48	1,200
Coal and Coke ... ... „	25,078	21,950	43,294	37,894	23,815	20,848
Twist and Yarn, European. „	176	10,554	238	14,280	105	6,330
Piece goods do. „	8,209	6,81,664	5,528	4,61,714	11,495	9,53,452
Do. Indian „	39,642	16,15,296	35,823	14,75,044	38,295	15,72,947
Gunny bags and cloth ... „	4,966	72,347	3,985	59,478	2,881	42,480
Rice ... ... „	34,904	1,27,224	32,810	1,19,434	34,533	1,12,569
Grains other than Rice ... „	37,473	1,05,806	36,709	93,935	11,065	24,101
Iron ... ... „	9,946	85,142	41,687	3,62,799	15,049	1,29,410
Oils, other kinds ... ... „	1,579	22,691	3,368	51,282	2,268	31,336
Indigo ... ... „	1,063	65,319	1,220	75,204	1,440	88,996
Silk, manufactured ... „	16	13,100	43	37,500	11	9,400
Sugar, refined ... ... „	17,629	1,91,027	17,522	1,67,308	17,977	2,00,777
Tobacco ... ... „	2,268	18,135	3,110	18,946	1,679	8,771
Woollen Piece-goods ... „	831	1,46,560	1,425	3,65,900	3,132	3,26,680
Other articles ... ...Value.	.....	7,51,042	.....	9,27,264	.....	7,61,044
Total ...	.....	39,43,707	.....	42,90,812	.....	43,02,301

During the year under report the export trade made remarkable progress in cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, against a heavy decline in these articles in the preceding year. The trade advanced also in indigo and sugar refined, and declined chiefly in grains, iron, oils other kinds, silk manufactured, gunny bags and tobacco. The total quantity of cotton piece-goods, European, exported during the year under report amounted to maunds 11,495, value Rs. 9,53,452, against maunds 5,528, value Rs. 4,61,714, in the year previous, showing an improvement of maunds 5,967, value Rs. 4,91,638. In cotton piece-goods, Indian, there is also an improvement of maunds 2,472, value Rs. 97,703, over the previous year's figures, which were maunds 35,823, value Rs. 14,75,044, against maunds 38,295, value Rs. 15,72,947, in the year under review. The increase in both cases is ascribed to a better demand consequent upon the prosperity of the people owing to favourable rains. Exports of sugar, refined, increased by maunds 455, value Rs. 33,469, from maunds 17,522, value Rs. 1,67,308, in the year 1893-94, to maunds 17,977, value Rs. 2,00,777, during the year under report. The improvement is due to cheap prices and also to the better condition of the people enabling them to purchase the imported article.

The principal articles of export in which the decreases are conspicuous are given below together with the extent to which they have declined:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Ammunition	478	11,950
Coal and Coke	19,479	17,046
Grains other than Rice	25,644	69,834
Iron	26,538	2,33,389
Oils, other kinds	1,100	19,946
Silk, manufactured	32	28,100
Gunny Bags	1,104	16,998
Tobacco	1,431	10,175

The decreases in these articles are due to ordinary trade fluctuations.

(3) ADEN.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade for the year 1894-95 (excluding Government stores and Government treasure, and cargo manifested for direct shipment on importation without invoice) amounted to Rs. 8,63,02,214 against Rs. 8,13,83,799 the year previous, showing an increase of Rs 54,18,435 or 6·66 per cent. Foreign trade increased by Rs. 39,07,379 or 6·43 per cent, Indian trade by Rs. 7,61,440 or 4·96 per cent., and Inland trade by Rs. 7,49,616 or 14·22 per cent.

Coffee from Yemen decreased in quantity by cwts. 29,288 and in value by Rs. 13½ lákhs; Harrar coffee, however, increased by cwts. 21,160 and in value by Rs. 17¾ lákhs. Traders were reluctant to venture too freely in transactions for the Yemen article on account of the great fluctuation in the price of the Maria Theresa dollar and to the prohibition by the Turkish Government of the import of that dollar into the Red Sea Arabian ports.

Cotton Piece-goods.—American grey shirtings increased by Rs. 5 lákhs and Bombay grey shirtings by Rs. 8 lákhs. Exports were well maintained, the former increased by Rs. 30,000 and the latter by Rs. 6 lákhs.

Grain.—The imports increased by Rs. 1½ lákhs. Exports decreased by a like sum. The market is overstocked and prices have fallen. Large quantities have again been shipped direct to the port of Berbera on the Somáli Coast from Calcutta during the year.

Skins decreased by Rs. 3 lákhs, but exports increased by Rs. 4¾ lákhs, thus accounting for the skins held over from last year's imports.

Jewellery (Pearls).—The import of this increased by Rs. 1½ lákhs and the exports by Rs. 3¾ lákhs, the article being imported by passengers and pearl fishers without being declared.

Provisions and *Spices* decreased, imports by Rs. 2½ and 1¾ lákhs and exports by Rs. 1¾ and 1¼ lákhs respectivly.

Tobacco.—The imports increased by Rs. 11 lákhs. This includes Rs. 1 lákh value returned by the Societé du Tumbac from Port Said as unsuited for the Egyptian market. Bombay contributed Rs. 3¼ lákhs and Arabian Gulf ports Rs. 6¼ lákhs and Persia ½ lákh. Exports increased by over Rs. 5¼ lákhs. Almost all the tobacco exported to Massowah and the Dankali Coast ports is intended for Turkish territory, where duty on the article is excessively high, the increase in imports being accounted for on the termination of the agreement between the Chief of Makalla and Shehr and the Societé du Tumbac.

Treasure increased by Rs. 5¾ lákhs, Austria contributing Rs. 3 lákhs, Suakin Rs. 1¼ lákhs, Egypt Rs. 1¾ lákhs, Massowah Rs. ½ lákh, Singápur Rs. ¼ lákh, Turkey in Asia Rs. ½ lakh, Zanzibar Rs. ¾ lákh, and Bombay Rs. 1¼ lákhs. Decreases, however, are noticed of Rs. 1¼ lákhs from Arabian Red Sea ports, Rs. 1¼ lákhs from Italy, Rs. 1 lákh from Dankali Ports, and Rs. ¼ lákh from Zaila. The trade of Aden is divided into Foreign, Inland and Indian. The following is a comparative table of the trade under the three heads during the past two years :—

Divisions.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	6,07,62,053	6,46,69,432	39,07,379
Indian do.	1,53,58,488	1,61,19,928	7,61,440
Inland do.	52,63,258	60,12,874	7,49,616
Total ...	8,13,83,799	8,68,02,214	54,18,435

Foreign Trade: Imports.

Merchandise imported shows an increase of Rs. 15,10,555 or 6·29 per cent., and treasure an increase of Rs. 4,43,042 or 8·57 per cent.; taking both together, the increase in imports was Rs. 19,53,593 or 6·69 per cent. Merchandise exported exhibits an increase of Rs. 9,40,753 or 3·34 per cent. Treasure also shows an increase of Rs. 10,13,031 or 29·59 per cent., and, taking merchandise and treasure together, total exports an increase of Rs. 19,53,786 or 6·18 per cent. The following table shows imports distributed according to countries and compared with the figures of the past year :—

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94 COMPARED WITH 1894-95.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	40,35,735	42,02,303	1,66,568	.....
Austria	25,73,561	28,31,029	2,57,468	.....
France	2,32,884	1,39,396	.....	93,488
Italy	2,80,364	1,21,568	.....	1,58,796
Other Countries in Europe	94,518	77,578	.....	16,940
United States of America	17,44,633	23,42,834	5,98,201	.....
Egypt	4,90,428	6,78,111	1,87,683	.....
East Coast of Africa. Massowah	3,90,197	6,40,591	2,50,394	.....
East Coast of Africa. Suakin	1,14,455	2,28,346	1,13,891	.....
East Coast of Africa. Other Ports	53,70,285	65,84,247	12,13,962	.....
East Coast of Africa. Zanzibar and Mainland	3,59,590	4,93,206	1,33,616	.....
Mauritius and Mahé	1,05,215	2,62,287	1,57,072	.....
Arabia	1,16,93,309	1,06,65,692	.....	10,27,617
Perim Island	19,759	14,931	.....	4,828
Turkey in Asia	9,47,613	10,01,414	53,801	.....
Persia	1,49,421	2,63,915	1,14,494	.....
Straits Settlements	2,15,086	3,37,809	1,22,723	.....
China (Hongkong)	2,83,391	1,76,147	.....	1,07,244
Other Countries in Asia	70,761	66,997	.....	3,764
Australia	7,655	4,052	.....	3,603
Total ...	2,91,78,860	3,11,32,453	33,69,873	14,16,280

United Kingdom.—The imports increased by Rs. 1,66,568 or 4·12 per cent., chiefly in coal, beer, spirits and wines. Decreases are noticed in cotton twist and piece-goods.

Austria.—An increase of Rs. 2,57,468 or 10·00 per cent., occurred in the imports from Austria, chiefly in fruits and vegetables, silk, sugar, wood and treasure, but decreases are noticed under apparel, furniture, glass, leather and paper. The Maria Theresa dollar was again largely imported on account of the great fluctuation in exchange.

France.—The import trade with this country again decreased during the year by Rs. 93,488 or 40·15 per cent., chiefly in fruits and vegetables, sugar, provisions, candles, metals, spirits and wines.

Italy exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,58,796 or 56·63 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, corals, earthenware, spirits and wines, paper, sugar, and (largely) in treasure. Slight increases are noticed under the heads of Drugs, Fruits and Vegetables, Glass, Machinery, Matches, Leather Manufactures, and Provisions.

Other Countries in Europe show a decrease of Rs. 16,490 or 17·44 per cent. in arms and ammunition, apparel, cotton piece-goods, metals, leather manufactures, provisions, seeds and umbrellas. Increases, however, are noticed in cabinetware, drugs, earthenware, glass, spirits, wines and ale, and tobacco.

United States of America exhibit an increase of Rs. 5,98,201 or 34·28 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, oil and provisions. Slight decreases are noticed in carriages and carts, tobacco and wood.

Egypt.—Increased by Rs. 1,87,683 or 38·26 per cent. in apparel, cabinetware, coffee, drugs, leather manufactures, tobacco, pipes, &c., and treasure.

Massowah.—The imports from this port increased by Rs. 2,50,394 or 64·17 per cent., chiefly in apparel, arms and ammunition, coffee, ivory, jewellery (pearls), perfumery and treasure, but decreased in cotton piece-goods, hides, provisions and shells.

Suakin.—The import trade increased by Rs. 1,13,891 or 99·50 per cent. in hides, ivory, machinery and treasure, but decreased in gums and tobacco.

Other Ports, East Coast of Africa.—The trade here increased by Rs. 12,13,962 or 22·60 per cent. in animals, coffee, feathers, provisions and wood. Decreases are observed in gums, hides, ivory, oils, perfumery, leather manufactures, shells and treasure.

Zanzibar and Mainland show an increase of Rs. 1,33,616 or 37·15 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, feathers, fruits and vegetables, hides, seeds, spices, wood and treasure. Decreases are noticed in grain, gums, horns and sugar.

Mauritius and Máhe.—Increased by Rs. 1,57,072 or 149·28 per cent. in apparel, fruits and vegetables, jute manufactures, oils, sugar and treasure.

Arabia shows a large decrease of Rs. 10,27,617 or 8·78 per cent. Trade increased in apparel, building materials, feathers, aloes, fibre, gums, matches, mats, provisions, shells, tobacco and wood. The decrease occurred chiefly in chemical products and preparations, coffee, cotton piece-goods, drugs, dyes, fruits and vegetables, grains, hides, jewellery (pearls), jute manufactures, oils, seeds, wool and treasure.

Persia.—An increase is noticed here of Rs. 1,14,494 or 76·62 per cent. in apparel, grains, provisions, perfumery, tobacco and woollen manufactures. There are slight decreases in cotton piece-goods and fruits and vegetables.

Straits Settlements exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,22,723 or 57·05 per cent. in apparel, canes and manufactures, coffee, cotton piece-goods, drugs, gums, provisions, shells, silk, spices, sugar, wood and treasure, and a decrease in earthenware and fireworks.

China.—A decrease of Rs. 1,07,244 or 37·84 per cent. occurred in Chinese and Japanese wares, earthenware, fireworks, jewellery, metals, oils and sugar. Slight increases are however observed in drugs, glass and spices.

Foreign Trade: Exports.

The following table gives the exports distributed according to countries as compared with the trade of the preceding year :—

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94 COMPARED WITH 1894-95.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	26,19,692	31,92,016	5,72,424	.....
Austria	6,80,813	8,24,620	1,43,807	.....
France	38,32,040	36,94,228	.....	1,37,812
Italy	2,69,445	2,91,823	22,378	.....
Turkey in Europe	48,325	93,035	44,710	.....
Other Countries in Europe	4,14,186	2,43,059	.....	1,71,127
United States of America	59,32,357	60,82,468	1,50,111	.....
Egypt	8,05,693	11,01,261	2,95,568	.....
East Coast of Africa, Massowah	20,77,138	25,52,053	4,74,915	.....
East Coast of Africa, Suakin	1,02,143	79,727	.....	22,416
East Coast of Africa, Other Ports	49,09,458	62,25,694	13,16,236	.....
East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar and Mainland	9,24,104	7,88,368	.....	1,35,736
Mauritius and Máhé	35,775	33,907	.....	1,868
Arabia	83,52,154	72,33,224	.....	11,18,930
Perim Island	1,72,690	2,20,732	48,042	.....
Turkey in Asia	1,57,037	1,69,860	12,723	.....
Persia	56,221	3,26,357	2,70,136	.....
Straits Settlements	89,660	1,02,352	12,692	.....
China (Hongkong)	63,515	26,884	.....	36,631
Other Countries in Asia	17,125	2,17,035	1,99,910	.....
Australia	23,622	38,276	14,654	.....
Total	3,15,83,193	3,35,36,979	35,78,306	16,24,520

United Kingdom:—The exports increased by Rs. 5,72,424 or 21·85 per cent., chiefly in apparel, arms and ammunition, copper, drugs, hides, manure (bones), spices, wax, wool and treasure, but decreased in feathers, aloes, fibre, gums, ivory, perfumery and shells.

Austria also shows an increase of Rs. 1,43,807 or 22·59 per cent. in coffee, cotton twist, drugs, gums, hides, spices, tea, wax and wool, but a decrease in shells and treasure.

France shows a decrease of Rs. 1,37,812 or 3·59 per cent. in coffee, drugs, hides, shells, and stone and marble. Increases, however, are observed in apparel, perfumery, spices, tobacco, wax and treasure.

Turkey in Europe exhibits an increase of Rs. 44,710 or 92·52 per cent., chiefly in hides and spices.

Other Countries in Europe decreased by Rs. 1,71,127 or 41·31 per cent., chiefly in coffee, hides, shells, tobacco, wool and treasure, but increased in drugs and gums.

United States of America.—An increase is shown here of Rs. 1,50,111 or 2·53 per cent. in apparel, hides, perfumery and shells, but a decrease in coffee, gums and ivory.

Egypt increased by Rs. 2,95,568 or 36·68 per cent. in coffee, earthenware, gums, perfumery, spices, shells, tea, woollen manufactures, tobacco and treasure, and decreased in animals, apparel, cabinetware, fruits and vegetables, feathers, fireworks, aloes fibre, ivory and jute manufactures.

Masspwah shows an increase of Rs. 4,74,915 or 22·86 per cent., chiefly in coffee, cotton, piece-goods, earthenware, tobacco and treasure. Decreases are observed in grains, fruits and vegetables, metals, oils, provisions, silk, spices, sugar, tallow, wood and woollen piece-goods.

Other ports, East Coast of Africa, exhibit an increase of Rs. 13,16,236 or 26·81 per cent. in apparel, arms and ammunition, cotton piece-goods, coals, dyes, glass, hardware, animals, gums, hides, jute manufactures, beer, spirits and wines, metals, mats, spices, wood and treasure. Decreases are observed in amber beads, coffee, earthenware, grains, provisions, sugar and tobacco.

Zanzibar and Mainland show a decrease of Rs. 1,35,736 or 14·68 per cent. in books, cotton piece-goods, gums, tea and treasure, and increase in building materials, carts, coffee, drugs, fruits and vegetables, jewellery, beer, spirits and wines, perfumery and provisions.

Arabia.—A very large decrease, probably due to direct shipments from Bombay, of Rs. 11,18,930 or 13·39 per cent. occurred in the exports to Arabia in amber beads, animals, apparel, books, cabinetware, candles, canes and manufactures, chemical preparations, Chinese and Japanese wares, clocks, corals, cotton piece-goods, drugs, dyes, earthenware, fireworks, fruits and vegetables, gums, horns, instruments and apparatus, jewellery, jute manufactures, lamps, leather manufactures, matches, metals, paints, paper, perfumery, tobacco pipes &c., provisions, silk, soap, spices, sugar, tea, tobacco, umbrellas, wood, woollen manufactures and treasure. Slight increases are noticed in carts, coffee and grains.

Perim Island.—The supplies exported to this island increased by Rs. 48,042 or 27·82 per cent. in apparel, animals, coffee, glass and glassware, beer, ale, spirits and wines, oils, provisions, tobacco and treasure. Slight decreases are noticed in grains and sugar.

Persia.—The export trade under this head increased by Rs. 2,70,136 or 480·48 per cent. in coffee, cotton piece-goods, soap, wood and treasure. A slight decrease is noticed in earthenware.

China shows a decrease of Rs. 36,631 or 57·67 per cent. in arms and ammunition and coffee, but an increase in treasure.

The exports to *Other Countries in Asia* show an increase of Rs. 1,99,910 or 1200·27 per cent. in coffee and treasure, and a decrease in provisions and wood.

Australia increased by Rs. 14,654 or 62·03 per cent. in coffee, cotton piece-goods and feathers.

Indian Trade.

The total trade increased by Rs. 7,61,440 or 4·95 per cent. Taking imports and exports separately, merchandise imported increased by Rs. 13,63,901 or 12·51 per cent., and treasure increased by Rs. 1,27,590 or 40·24 per cent.; or taking both together, an increase of Rs. 14,91,491 or 13·29 per cent. occurred in imports. Merchandise exported increased by Rs. 2,71,281 or 22·27 per cent., whilst treasure shows a decrease of Rs. 10,01,332 or 34·24 per cent. Taking merchandise and treasure together, a decrease is observed of Rs. 7,30,051 or 17·62 per cent.

Imports.

The following is a comparative table of the imports to each Presidency and to other ports not British :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Presidency—			
Calcutta	12,58,159	14,04,920	+1,46,761
Total ...	12,58,159	14,04,920	+1,46,761
Madras Presidency—			
Madras...	12,368	5,083	—7,285
Madras—Other Ports ...	.....	739	+379
Malabár Coast	88,433	97,010	—21,423
Total ...	1,00,801	72,472	—28,429
Bombay Presidency—			
Bombay	91,51,566	1,03,80,508	+12,28,942
Karáchi (Sind)	6,98,511	8,25,260	+1,26,749
Other Ports	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	98,50,077	1,12,05,768	+13,55,691
Indian Ports not British—			
Cutch and Káthiáwár ...	7,744	25,112	+17,368
Total ...	7,744	25,112	+17,368
Total Indian Trade ...	1,12,16,781	1,27,08,272	+14,91,491

Exports.

The following table shows the export trade of each Presidency as compared with the figures of the year previous:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Presidency—			
Calcutta	3,70,244	3,08,080	—62,164
Total ...	3,70,244	3,08,080	—62,164
Madras Presidency—			
Madras...	600	80	—520
Do. Other Ports	1,075	1,000	—75
Malabár Coast...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,675	1,080	—595
Bombay Presidency—			
Bombay	37,46,044	30,84,506	—6,61,538
Karáchi (Sind)	7,824	9,201	+1,377
Other Ports	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	37,53,868	30,93,707	—6,60,161
Indian Ports not British—			
Cutch and Káthiáwár ...	15,920	8,789	—7,131
Total ...	15,920	8,789	—7,131
Total, Indian Trade ...	41,41,707	34,11,656	—7,30,051

North-East African trade. Imports.

The following table gives the principal articles of import from Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila for 1894-95, as compared with last year:—

Articles.	Denomination.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals. { Sheep and goats ...	No.	66,325	64,698	...	1,627
Animals. { Cattle	,,	782	1,510	728	....
Charcoal	Cwt.	2,141	3,739	1,598	...
Coffee, clean	,,	14,768	34,617	19,849	...
Warras	Lbs.	13,339	14,350	1,011	...
Feathers	,,	3,984	4,319	335	...
Gums	Cwt.	7,208	5,260½	...	1,947½
Fibre—Aloes...	,,	679	843	164	....
Hides, Raw ... ... {	,,	2,130	3,401	1,271	...
Hides, Raw ... ... {	No.	21,327	34,021	12,694	...
Skins, Raw ... ... {	Cwt.	21,800	19,925	....	1,875
Skins, Raw ... ... {	No.	1,744,248	1,594,026	...	150,222
Ivory	Lbs.	4,316	20,270	15,954	...
Provisions	Cwt.	3,552	3,591	39	...

The following table gives the principal exports to Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila in the same way:— Exports.

Articles.		Denomination.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton Piece-goods.	Europe	Yards.	592,636	566,993	...	25,643
	American	,,	1,740,897	6,664,368	4,923,471	...
	Bombay	,,	3,663,954	4,019,601	355,647	...
	In pairs	Pairs.	53,856	61,761	7,905	...
Grain	Rice	Cwt.	102,647	96,718	...	5,929
	Jowári	,,	57,875	48,475	...	9,400
Provisions	Flour	,,	5,614	2,974	...	2,640
	Wet Dates	,,	105,606	93,717	...	11,889
Sugar		,,	2,129	2,135	6	...
Tobacco		Lbs.	147,896	187,306	39,410	...
Treasure		Rs.	344,820	1,023,121	678,301	...

During the year under report the number of camel-loads of produce brought into Aden from the mainland of Arabia decreased by 6,077 loads or 3·40 per cent., due to falling off in fodder, wood and charcoal and miscellaneous merchandise, though coffee, fruits and vegetables, and grains improved. Indian Trade.

The value of the Land Import Trade increased by Rs. 4,26,615 or 13·10 per cent. in camels, raw cotton, coffee and grains, and decreased in bullocks, cows, sheep and goats, building materials, cotton piece-goods, drugs, dyes, fruits and vegetables, firewood and charcoal, grass, hemp and cordage, raw skins, provisions, and treasure. The value of the Land Export Trade increased by Rs. 3,23,001 or 16·07 per cent. in animals, cotton and piece-goods, grain (wheat), provisions, silk piece-goods, sugar, tobacco and treasure. Land Imports.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels that entered the Port of Aden during the past two years are given in the following comparative table:— Shipping.

Description.		1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase or Decrease.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	Steam	1,287	2,243,011	1,309	2,280,479	+22	37,468
	Sailing	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Country Craft	1,513	51,199	1,548	54,017	+35	2,818
	Total	2,800	2,294,210	2,857	2,364,496	+57	40,286
Cleared	Steam	1,285	2,238,884	1,312	2,282,218	+27	43,334
	Sailing	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Country Craft	1,491	50,026	1,468	50,854	—23	+828
	Total	2,776	2,288,910	2,780	2,333,072	+4	44,162

This shows an increase in the number of 22 or 1·78 per cent., and in the net register tonnage of 37,468 tons or 1·67 per cent. of merchant steam-ships that entered the port during the year. Country craft (native) also increased by 35 or 2·31 per cent., and the tonnage increased by 2,818 or 5·50 per cent. Of the total number of vessels that entered the port during the year, 47 discharged coals, 298 called for coals, 922 called for or landed cargo, 12 called for provisions, 2 called for water, 8 called for orders, 2 called for bills of health, 7 called for repairs, 8 called for medical aid, and 3 for other purposes.

Public Works.

Civil Works.

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works was Rs. 52,24,801, as below:— General.

Outlay in India.		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial		60,481	
Suspense		58	
			60,539
Provincial		33,75,465	
Suspense		—52,487	
			33,22,978
Contributions	Provincial	1,39,897	
	Excluded Local Funds	2,59,073	
			3,98,970
Incorporated Local Funds		14,40,640	
Suspense		1,674	
			14,42,314
			52,24,801
Add—			
Outlay in England		3	
Loss by Exchange		3	
			6
	Grand Total		52,24,801

In round figures the expenditure on new works was 20¼ lákhs; on repairs about 19⅓ lákhs; on establishment 1·1⅓ lákhs; and on tools and plant a little more than ¾ lákh.

Establishments.

The actual cost of establishments of all classes in 1894-95 was Rs. 20,01,062, as compared with Rs. 19,26,203 in 1893-94 and Rs. 18,18,828 in 1892-93. The following table shows the distribution of the charges in each year:—

Head of Service.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	39,930	29,855	32,887	24,073
Barrack Department	10,024	9,923	10,469	8,790
Civil Works	50,268	47,313	52,388	23,056
Irrigation	5,67,763	6,17,415	7,26,819	8,33,121
Total Imperial ...	6,67,985	7,04,506	8,22,563	8,89,040
Provincial.				
Civil Works	9,10,294	9,27,391	9,43,473	9,48,212
Irrigation	7,238	1,946	1,656	2,626
Total Provincial ...	9,17,532	9,29,337	9,45,129	9,50,838
Local Funds.				
Incorporated	1,30,092	1,39,894	1,27,587	1,89,246
Excluded	43,740	45,091	30,924	21,938
Total Local Funds ...	1,73,832	1,84,985	1,58,511	1,61,184
Grand Total ...	17,59,349	18,18,828	19,26,203	20,01,062

The total outlay under all heads, including irrigation, was as follows, suspense heads being included:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Military	Works and Repairs	1,41,937	
	Establishment	32,863	1,76,363
	Tools and Plant	1,563	
Imperial, Provincial and Local Civil Works.	Works and Repairs	40,16,573	
	Establishment	11,32,452	52,24,801
	Tools and Plant	75,776	
Irrigation	Works and Repairs	26,39,870	
	Establishment	8,35,747	35,38,447
	Tools and Plant	62,830	
Expenditure on stores received from England			77,516
		Total ...	90,17,127

Of this amount Rs. 68,92,076, excluding suspense heads, were expended on works and repairs, distributed as under:—

	Rs.
Military Works	1,63,947
Civil ,, ...	40,68,070
Irrigation ,, ...	26,60,059
Total ...	68,92,076

The total charge for establishment being Rs. 20,01,062, gives a percentage of 29·03 on the actual outlay of Rs. 68,92,076 as compared with 28·82 per cent. in 1893-94. Omitting irrigation establishment and outlay (which must be disregarded unless the revenue is also taken into account), and Barrack Department outlay, the comparison stands thus:—

	Rs.
Outlay on Works and Repairs	42,21,632
Cost of Establishment	11,56,525
Percentage	27·39

This percentage in 1893-94 was 28·13 and 26·5 in 1892-93.

The revenue realized in the Public Works Department, as compared with the previous two years, was as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	21,791	24,079	11,365
Irrigation Minor Works	5,21,046	5,14,581	5,14,910
Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	1,78,752	2,21,831	2,12,981
Provincial.			
Civil Works	7,99,954	8,41,015	8,85,044
Irrigation Minor Works	17,475	30,646	16,780
Grand Total ...	15,39,018	16,32,152	16,41,080

The toll revenues, including receipts under the Highway Act, in the three years were:—

	Rs.
1892-93	6,36,051
1893-94	6,67,236
1894-95	6,91,700

Civil Buildings.

Imperial Services.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 60,545, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works	—*20,211*
Repairs...	65,138
Establishment	23,056
Tools and Plant	1,504
Suspense	58
	60,545

The expenditure for 1893-94 was Rs. 3,92,575.

Forest.

A building at Mahábaleshvar in the Sátára Collectorate was purchased for an office for the Range Forest Officer for Rs. 3,569 ; and a building for use as an office and quarters for the forest subordinate at Mángaon in the Kolába Collectorate was commenced during the year, and Rs. 1,200 expended, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,001.

Customs.

At Bombay extensive additions and alterations to the Town Customs-house were carried out during the year. An additional upper story was added, giving 10,945 square feet of floor space, inclusive of veranḍah, along the whole length on the east side of the main building ; the baggage shed, 111′ × 23′ 6″, including a room at the south end, was rebuilt, in order to give more light and ventilation to the rooms in rear ; a 3″ cast-iron pipe, 812 feet in length, with all necessary fittings, was laid in the compound all round the building, mainly to supply water in case of fire ; and various other improvements were carried out. The outlay during the year was Rs. 39,570 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 48,382. At Karáchi quarters for the Customs Preventive Officers stationed at Kiamári were under construction, at the cost of Government, by the Karáchi Port Trust Engineer, and Rs. 10,000 were paid for them.

Salt.

Of the roads in connection with the Mâtunga sâlt-pans, described in previous reports, No. 4 was completed during the year. The total estimated cost of the four roads amounted to Rs. 60,043, and the total outlay to Rs. 59,512, of which Rs. 5,910 were expended during the year. Quarters for an Inspector with out-houses on the Damán frontier at Bagváda were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,799, of which Rs. 1,800 were expended during the year ; and quarters for an Inspector, with out-houses, on the Damán frontier at Namdha were also completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,934, of which Rs. 1,943 were expended during the year. At Castle Rock the frontier station on the Southern Marátha Railway, a shed with platform and sidings, estimated to cost Rs. 80,397, under construction by the Railway Company, was completed during the year. The Assistant Collector's bungalow, with out-houses and quarters for establishment and police guards, commenced in the past year, and estimated to cost Rs. 32,663, was completed at a cost of Rs. 28,771, of which Rs. 3,020 were expended during the year. In the Belgaum Collectorate, Inspectors' bungalows, with out-houses at Kunkumbi and Talevádi, commenced last year, were completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,072 and Rs. 9,319, respectively, against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 7,690 and Rs. 9,324 ; and an office for the Sir-Kárkún at Talevádi, commenced last year, was also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,487, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,487, Rs. 810 being expended during the year. In the Kánara Collectorate, a bungalow, with out-houses, for the Salt Inspector at Diggi, sanctioned for Rs. 8,377, and commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,537. The work of constructing a pier, preventive office and weighing-shed at Sanikatta, sanctioned for Rs. 14,626, and commenced in 1890-91, could not be completed during the year, as sanction was not received in time to admit of the construction of two new sluices, one to the east and the other to the west of the pier. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 13,019.

Somáli Coast Works.

The grant for the Somáli Coast was Rs. 36,000 for works and repairs, and the works carried out under the former head were the Customs Pier at Berbera, which has been in progress since January 1894, and the completion of the boring work for water in the vicinity of Dadab, on the Mandaha plain at Zaila, at a cost of Rs. 5,183. The expenditure during the year on the former work, which is now approaching completion, was Rs. 17,093 : it was greatly delayed by the violence of a storm, which caused considerable damage to the partially completed walls. The work still remaining to be done is the driving of the piles, building the stone-work at the pier head, fixing the horizontal fender, and making the road. The work of boring for water at Dadab was described last year. Attempts were made during the year to follow up the course of the Laborkarbadh water by means of trial diggings, but they were not successful.

Provincial Services.

The expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds and Contributions, including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings, was Rs. 22,10,496, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works	12,52,636
Repairs	3,79,771
Establishment	5,46,427
Tools and Plant	31,662
	22,10,496

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 21,17,363.

Administration.

Mámlatdárs' kacheris, on the standard plan, were in progress at Chikhli in the Surat Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 26,425, of which Rs. 26,409 were spent; at Mátar in the Kaira Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 26,319, of which Rs. 23,998 have been spent; at Nevása in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, of which the estimated cost is Rs. 38,631, and the total outlay Rs. 25,333; at Sinnar in the Násik Collectorate, of which the estimated cost is Rs. 28,378, and the total outlay Rs. 13,052; at Shirpur in the Khándesh Collectorate, of which the estimated cost is Rs. 32,371, and the outlay of the year Rs. 10,251; at Háveri in the Dhárwár Collectorate, of which the estimated cost is Rs. 28,968, and on which the outlay was Rs. 10,210. The improvements to the Mámlatdárs' kacheris at Pen in the Kolába Collectorate, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 6,487; the work of renewing the roof of the Mámlatdárs' kacheri at Sásvad in the Poona Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 17,266, was in progress, and Rs. 9,812 expended during the year; additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Málsiras in the Sholápur Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 5,808, were in progress, and Rs. 1,499 expended during the year; and the new kacheri at Dahivadi in the Sátára Collectorate was nearly completed at a total outlay of Rs. 26,705, against the estimated cost of Rs. 30,586. The quarters for kárkuns of the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Kalvan in the Násik Collectorate, in progress from the past year, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 6,693, against the revised estimate of Rs. 6,828. Mahálkaris' kacheris were completed at Hánsot in the Surat Collectorate, at a total outlay of Rs. 15,130, against the estimate of Rs. 14,751; at Ghoda in the Poona Collectorate, the total outlay on which was Rs. 17,449, against the estimate of Rs. 19,106; and at Guhágar in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, at an outlay of Rs. 13,215, against the estimate of Rs. 14,367. A new Mahálkari's kacheri was in progress at Mahábaleshvar, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,491 against the estimate of Rs. 9,041. In Sind the new Mukhtyárkarate at Khipra was completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,017 against the estimate of Rs. 21,737; and the additions and alterations to the Mukhtyárkarate at Sanghar were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,263 against the estimate of Rs. 6,836. Record accommodation for the Survey records was under provision during the year at Poona, and Rs. 13,182 spent against the estimated cost of Rs. 15,242; at Ahmednagar, on which Rs. 8,700 were spent against the estimate of Rs. 14,752; at Násik, on which Rs. 6,343 were spent against the estimate of Rs. 18,410; at Dhulia, on which the expenditure was Rs. 4,807, against the estimate of Rs. 20,481; and 2 buildings at Sátára, one of which was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,910, and the second was in progress, and Rs. 2,377 spent, against the estimate of Rs. 7,317. A new record-room for the Collector's kacheri at Sukkur was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,201 against the estimate of Rs. 4,249. The additions and alterations to the Collector's kacheri at Sholápur were completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 21,936, against the estimate of Rs. 21,405, of which Rs. 13,730 were spent during the year; the addition of an upper story to the Collector's record office at Belgaum, for the purpose of providing office accommodation for the Collector and his Assistants, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 25,329 against the estimate of Rs. 25,682; additions and alterations to the Collector's office at Alibág in the Kolába Collectorate were in progress, and Rs. 17,535 spent against the estimate of Rs. 19,750; and the additions to the Collector's office and record-room at Godhra were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,027, of which Rs. 2,053 were expended during the year. A new district bungalow at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár District, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total of Rs. 5,338 against the estimate of Rs. 5,355. During the year the balance due on account of compensation for land acquired for the proposed Collectorate buildings at Lárkhána in the Shikárpur Collectorate, mentioned in the last report, was paid, and the purchase completed at a total outlay of Rs. 9,981. The front verandahs of the Collector's and Assistant Collector's bungalows at Hyderábád were reroofed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,126 during the year. In connection with distilleries, the improvement of the drainage of the distillery at Surat was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,814, of which Rs. 2,896 were expended during the year; the new distillery at Godhra in the Panch Mahals District, estimated to cost Rs. 71,616, was in progress, and Rs. 16,782 spent during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 24,517; additional accommodation in the distillery at Dhulia for the storage of mhowra was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,379 against the estimate of Rs. 6,420, and the well and pump-house, constructed by the contractor, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,799; and the protective bund for the distillery at Kotri in the Karáchi Collectorate was in progress, and Rs. 1,987 spent, against the estimate of Rs. 7,980. In connection with Government Houses, at Ganesh Khind the improvements to the Park Road, commenced in the past year, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,984, against the estimate of Rs. 4,560, and on the improvements to the drainage, estimated to cost Rs. 6,132, Rs. 2,000 were expended. At Mahábaleshvar certain improvements and additions to existing buildings, and provision of accommodation for clerks, &c., were commenced and completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 7,299. Under Political Agencies, Record and Opium rooms, estimated to cost Rs. 7,094, were commenced at Pálanpur and Rs. 584 expended. A moiety of the cost will be borne by Provincial and the remainder by the Agency funds. The quarters for the Assistant Residents at Steamer Point, and the Crater, Aden, were practically completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 21,618, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,660.

Information as to the work done and expenditure incurred on the preservation of buildings of archæological interest will be found in Chapter VIII.

At Ahmedábád the additions and alterations to the Mahálaxmi Female Training College, in progress from the past year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,678, of which Rs. 4,687 were spent during the year. At Poona, additions and alterations to the College of Science were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 3,383; and quarters for 32 students at the Deccan College, estimated to cost Rs. 25,995, were in progress, and Rs. 16,952 expended to the close of the year. Educational: Government Colleges.

Of High Schools, the work on that at Dhulia made satisfactory progress, and it is expected that the main building will be completed before the commencement of the rains of 1895, and the remainder of the buildings in October 1895. The estimated cost, the whole of which was contributed by the people of Dhulia, is Rs. 60,686, and the outlay during the year was Rs. 33,042. At Hyderábád, quarters for the Head Master and for the resident students, with subsidiary buildings connected with the High School, mentioned in the last report, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,166 against an estimate of Rs. 13,350, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,797; the gymnasium was reconstructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,060 against an estimate of Rs. 1,334; and the Methárám Hall was practically completed at the end of the year, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 10,486, and the total up to date Rs. 12,000. The estimate for the latter work is Rs. 15,584 of which Rs. 12,000 were contributed by the native gentleman whose name the structure will bear. At Karáchi, the construction of an upper story to the north wing of the Náráyan Jagannáth High School was commenced during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,520 against an estimate of Rs. 10,425, of which Rs. 4,592 were subscribed by the present and past students of the school and the public, and the balance, Rs. 5,833, will be contributed from Provincial Funds. Government Schools.

At Bombay, Minton tiles were laid in the Anjuman-i-Islám School on the ground floor of the whole of the front and side verandahs, and on the first floor in the central hall, at a total cost of Rs. 1,669. The work could not be finished, as some of the specimen tiles had not arrived from England. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 4,049. The New Cathedral High School for boys was commenced. The building is on a site to the east of the General Mews on the Esplanade: the style adopted is Domestic Gothic. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,75,994, and the expenditure was Rs. 68,614. At Surat, additions to the girls' school at Gopipura were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,305. Half the cost of this building was defrayed by Government and half by the school committee. At Ahmedábád, the work of building the Gujarát College was in progress during the year. It is an upper-storied building and provides on the ground floor one central hall, one laboratory, five class-rooms with verandahs in front and rear; and on the upper-floor a hall, Professors' room, Principal's room, reading room, office, Fellows' room, three class rooms with verandahs in front and rear, with a lavatory for the Principal. The out-buildings consist of students' quarters, students' dining and cook-rooms, servants' rooms, stables and latrines. The students' quarters are contained in an upper-storied building, which provides in all 28 rooms. The work is to be of brick and lime masonry throughout, with stone cornices, bands, columns, &c. The main and out-buildings were built up to the level of the top of the plinth, and materials for the superstructure being collected. The outlay during the year was Rs. 20,793, and the total outlay up to the end of the year Rs. 33,845. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,83,388. At Poona, additions and alterations to St. Joseph's Convent School were commenced, and Rs. 3,922 expended against the estimate of Rs. 7,200, of which a moiety was contributed from Provincial funds and a moiety will be met from contributions. The Maháráshtra Female High School, estimated to cost Rs. 64,452, of which two-thirds have been contributed from Provincial funds and one-third from contributions, was commenced, and Rs. 29,178 expended during the year. The building affords the following accommodation:—One large lecture room, ten class rooms, and accommodation for the Lady Superintendent over the north wing. The foundations and plinth were completed, and the walls constructed to a height of from 9 to 12 feet. The work will be completed during the next year. The school for girls of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission in Mithganj, was in progress, and Rs. 5,560 spent to the close of the year against the estimate of Rs. 6,684. Private buildings assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

At Poona a refectory and dormitory for St. Michael's school was under construction and Rs. 3,829 expended against the estimate of Rs. 6,037. Buildings undertaken wholly from contributions.

In the Thána Collectorate the Municipal school at Bhiwndi was commenced, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,375 was incurred to the close of the year. The building is to be two-storied, and is to provide accommodation for 500 boys. In the building there will be, firstly, a Mahomedan school, for which one wing is set apart; secondly, a vernacular school, and thirdly, an Anglo-vernacular school. The revised estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 19,843. In the Kaira Collectorate the additions to the school-house at Sarsa were commenced, and the superstructure and part of the roofing completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,747, against the estimate of Rs. 4,379. In the Poona District a school-house at Otur, providing accommodation for 200 boys, was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 8,301, against the estimate of Rs. 8,464. In the Ahmednagar District school-houses of the Khándesh standard pattern were completed during the year at the following places:—At Karjat, for 140 boys, at a cost of Rs. 3,442; at Dhotra, for 40 boys, at a cost of Rs. 1,135; at Mungi, for 60 boys, at a cost of Rs. 1,585; at Chincholi, for 40 boys, at a cost of Rs. 1,217, and at Bhingar, for 200 boys and 50 girls, at a cost of Rs. 6,608. In the Local Fund and Municipal Buildings.

Khándesh District the vernacular school for 600 boys at Dhulia was in progress, and Rs. 8,731 spent against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 38,601. 13 new major school-houses were also in progress, the outlay on which during the year amounted to Rs. 12,044, and 13 minor school-houses, the outlay on which amounted to Rs. 4,631. In the Belgaum District school-houses were completed at Benadi for 100 boys, Akol for 100 boys, Jatrát for 75 boys, Ainápur for 170 boys, and Kagvád for 150 boys; and Rs. 4,520, Rs. 3,829, Rs. 3,747, Rs. 6,238, and Rs. 4,994 expended respectively. In the Dhárwár Collectorate school-houses were completed at Kurtkoti and Guttal for 150 boys each; and Rs. 5,850 and Rs. 5,158 expended respectively; additions and alterations to the school-house at Bankápur were in progress, and Rs. 2,780 expended; and the work of providing additional accommodation for 75 boys at the present school-house at Byádgi was in progress, and Rs. 1,563 expended against the estimate of Rs. 3,470. In the Bijápur District school-houses at Bijápur for 200 boys, and at Nágral for 60 boys, were completed for Rs. 5,701 and Rs. 2,640 respectively; and a school-house for 100 boys at Golsangi was in progress, and Rs. 2,330 expended. In the Kolába Collectorate a school-house at Murud, in progress last year, was completed for Rs. 4,274. In the Sátára District a school-house for 120 boys at Válva was in progress, and Rs. 1,214 expended during the year against the estimate of Rs. 3,213. At Hyderábád a Female Training College, with Superintendent's quarters and subsidiary buildings, was commenced during the year, and Rs. 18,861 were expended against the estimate of Rs. 38,986. Quarters for 24 students of the Agricultural School in the Model Farm were also commenced, the expenditure being Rs. 5,111 against the estimate of Rs. 10,450.

Ecclesiastical.

At Poona a new Scottish Presbyterian Church (St. Andrew's) was in progress. The walls of the old building being of very inferior brick and mud construction, it was found unsafe to put a new roof, as proposed (in place of the old one previously condemned), over them; the old building has therefore been entirely demolished, and is being rebuilt. It will be 30′ × 80′ and 16′ high to tie beam, thus giving, excluding pulpit and aisles, sitting accommodation for nearly 500 people at 6 superficial feet each. A vestry, lamp-room, porch and belfry are also provided for. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 8,924, and the expenditure during the year was Rs 3,496. The Campanile for the Church of the Holy Name at Poona was built to a height of 45′ above ground level; its total height is to be 130′. It is 15′ square on the inside, the walls being 3½′ thick throughout, and of brick; and will carry a peal of 8 bells. The old cemetery at Sukkur having been condemned owing to its close proximity to the town, a new one was constructed during the year, on a site selected outside the town, at a cost of Rs. 5,989 (including cost of site Rs. 1,500), against an estimate of Rs. 6,043. At Bombay, the chaplain's quarters at Byculla were completed during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 30,959 and the total expenditure to Rs. 29,528, of which Rs. 18,811 were expended during the year.

Law and Justice.

The new Subordinate Judge's Court house at Kalyán, which was commenced last year, was completed during the year. The revised estimate amounted to Rs. 21,747 and the total expenditure to Rs. 21,632, of which Rs. 12,849 were expended during the year. The additions to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiád, estimated to cost Rs. 2,607, were begun, and the foundations, plinth and part of the superstructure completed at a cost of Rs. 1,869. The building for the new Subordinate Judge's and Small Causes Court at Poona was practically completed. The amount of the revised estimate was Rs. 52,985, and the total outlay Rs. 52,462, the outlay of the year being Rs. 32,672. A new Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Ratnágiri, estimated to cost with subsidiary buildings Rs. 22,809, was commenced during the year. The outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 10,512. A new Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Pátan was commenced, the outlay being Rs. 2,419, against the estimate of Rs. 3,000.

Jails.

At the District Central Jail at Yeravda, Poona, the bathing accommodation for prisoners is being improved by the construction of bathing platforms on the Muzafarpur Jail plan in the different yards to admit of all of the men of each barrack bathing in two relays. The existing water-supply in connection with the bathing platforms is also to be improved by replacing the present supply pipes by ones of larger diameter, and by providing a new lift and force pump for the raising of the water to the distribution tanks within the jail enclosure. The amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 12,884, and the outlay during the year was Rs. 4,012. The work of constructing the Central Jail for Gujarát at Ahmedábád, described in previous reports, was completed during the year, and the buildings handed over to the Jail Department on 1st January 1895. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,745 during the year, and Rs. 5,21,701 from the commencement of the work. The amount of the sanctioned estimate was Rs. 5,41,714. The new Central Prison at Hyderábád was practically completed during the year, and the prisoners were transferred to it in July 1894. The principal work remaining to be completed at the close of the year was the water service. Two proposals as to the source of supply had been made—one the municipal main, and the other the Fuleli canal, which passes close by: it was finally decided to adopt the latter, and the scheme provides for an infiltration well, close to the bank of the canal, from which the water will be raised and forced by a pump through a rising main to a service reservoir, which is divided into two compartments, each of which will hold a day's supply. The pumps will be worked by prisoners by means of capstan bars. From the service reservoir the water will be distributed through small pipes to the various buildings and bathing platforms. Some additional subsidiary buildings for the accommodation of the establish-

ment have been found necessary since the prison was occupied, and are in progress. The estimate for the whole project was Rs. 4,56,040, the expenditure in 1894-95 Rs. 53,353, and the total expenditure to the end of the year Rs. 4,42,613. The work of enlarging the under-trial ward in the Dhárwár Jail was commenced, and Rs. 3,997 expended during the year against the estimate of Rs. 5,296. An enclosure wall and additions and alterations to windows and cells at the District Jail at Bijápur, in progress last year, were completed, the outlay to the end of the year being Rs. 15,695 and Rs. 5,877, against the estimates of Rs. 15,951 and Rs. 5,971 respectively. The new Civil Jail in the Collector's kacheri compound at Hyderábád, commenced in the past year, was completed, with the exception of the water service, during the year. Water cannot be laid on till an additional main has been laid to the kacheri. The estimate is Rs. 6,138, and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,498, of which Rs. 1,838 were spent during the year.

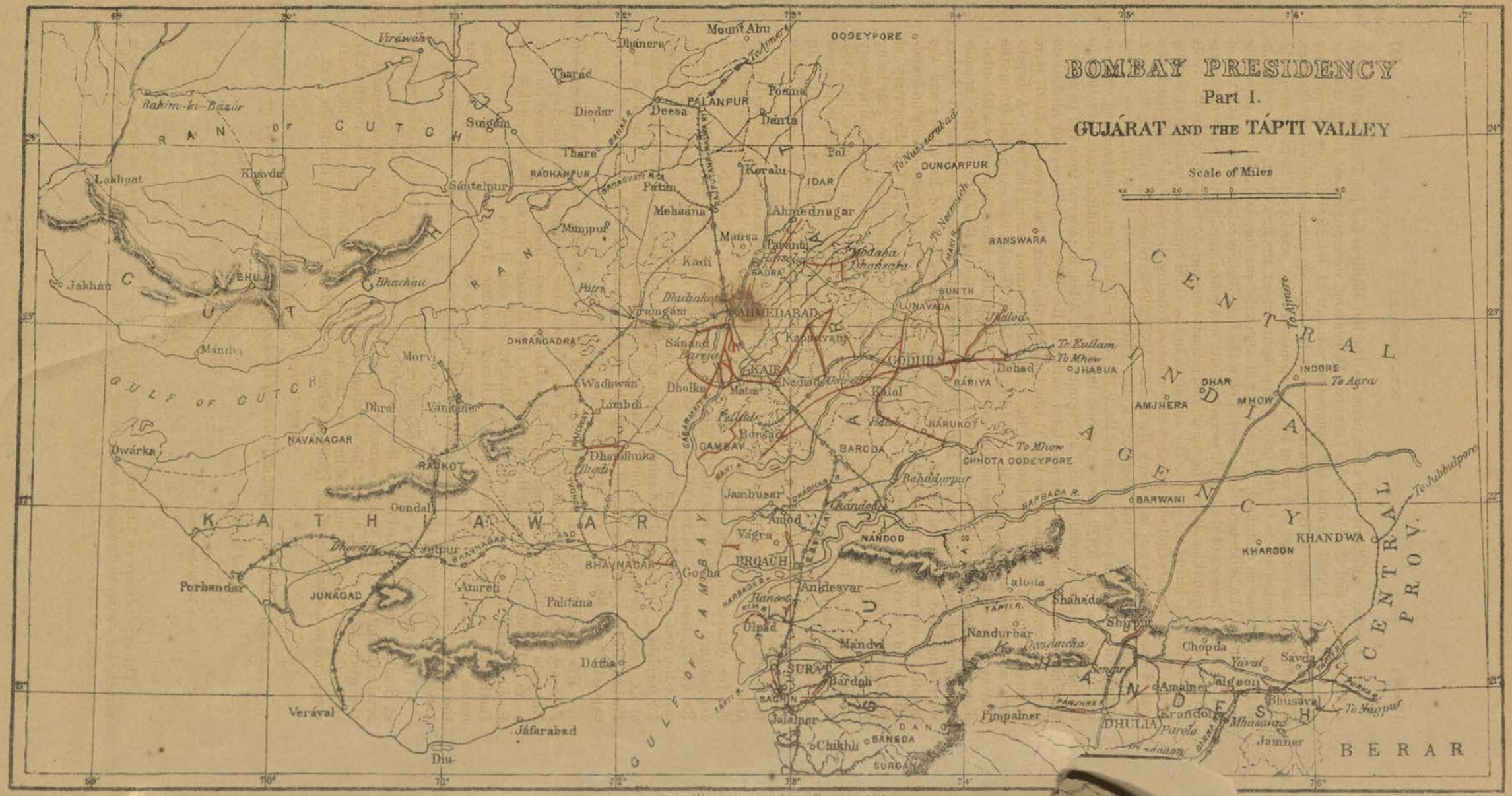
The budget estimate for the year contained a provision of Rs. 80,000 for new Police buildings, of which Rs. 48,320 were for works in progress and Rs. 31,680 for new major and minor works. The actual progress in detail is given in the following statement :— Police.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency...	Bombay ...	Constructing cells for lunatics at the Claremount Premises, Byculla, in continuation of prisoners' cells lately built.	...	3,496	2,637	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Making additions and alterations to accommodate a Police Inspector on the 2nd floor of the Claremount Premises, Byculla.	...	811	773	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing a cook-room and a servants' room in continuation of the room lately constructed at the Claremount Premises, Byculla.	...	1,054	854	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Additions and alterations to the 4th Presidency Magistrate's Court-room and Chamber at the Claremount Premises, Byculla.	...	672	584	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Wooden partitions to the cells for lunatics in the compound of the Police Court, Nesbit Lane.	...	160	146	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing a Police Chauki at Undria Street, Grant Road.	...	12,520	2,727	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Head Quarters, Police Offices and Lines.	...	3,05,746	21,389	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing 48 wooden chaukies for the City Police.	120	19,156	9,598	Do.
Thána ...	Nyahadi ...	Police Lines	4	1,196	260	Do.
Do. ...	Thána... ...	Drain behind the latrines for the Military and Police Lines to carry sewage to low tide limits.	...	275	35	Completed.
Surat ...	Chikhli ...	Police Lines	29	11,161	2,700	In progress.
Broach ...	Hansot ...	Providing a latrine of two seats for the Police Lines.	...	103	103	Completed.
Surat ...	Kim	Closing up the upper open parts of the walls of the room attached to the pendalls for horses.	4	25	25	Do.
Broach ...	Vágra... ...	Adding a second layer of the tiles to the roof of the Police Lines.	24	425	424	Do.
Do. ...	Broach ...	Enclosing with a wire-fencing the compound of the Police Lines.	177	695	529	In progress.
Kaira ...	Vadia ...	Police Lines	10	2,700	120	Completed.
Do. ...	Matar ...	Do.	34	10,329	4,155	In progress.
Do. ...	Vajeria ... Naswari ... Boriad ...	Converting one of the rooms of each of the Police Stations.	...	91	91	Completed.
Do. ...	Kaira... ...	Making holes in the doors of the Police Lines.	...	103	100	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	Construction of latrines for the head-quarter Police Lines.	...	1,340	666	In progress.
Ahmedabad...	Satlásna ...	Chief Constable's quarters and office.	1	1,136	385	Completed.
Do. ...	Bhimpura ...	Police Lines	4	930	301	Do.
Do. ...	Vakhtapur ...	Police Lines and Thánedár's Kacheri.	21	15,751	11,409	In progress.
Do. ...	Ahmedabad ...	Converting Gun Shed No. 7 into Police Quarters in the Gáikwár's Haveli.	24	1,556	1,548	Completed.
Do. ...	Sánthal ...	Chief Constable's office and quarters.	1	1,136	1,108	Do.
Násik ...	Nampur ...	Police Lines	6	1,871	1,863	Do.
Do. ...	Camp Devláli..	Providing wire fencing with gate and wicket round the compound of Police Lines.	21	397	416	Do.
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	Guard lines at the distillery ...	6	1,754	1,895	Do.
Poona ...	Poona... ...	Lines for the Cantonment Police ...	100	28,928	2,586	The outlay is for constructing the boundary wall along the canal bank.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Poona ...	Poona... ...	Lines for the City Police	272	78,174	9,408	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Quarters for police and fire-engine-shed at Bolai Chauki.	7	6,046	4,001	In progress. Provincial. Rs. 2,001 ; Municipal ,, 2,000 contribution.
Do. ...	Ghoda ...	Police Lines	8	2,423	1,296	Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,272.
Do. ...	Poona... ...	Re-roofing the detached portion of the Police Superintendent's quarters.	...	2,045	197	Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,304.
Do. ...	Mulshi ...	Improvements to the Police Lines..	...	88	88	Completed.
Do. ...	Poona... ...	Improving the lock-up of the Faraskhana Police Station.	...	529	528	Do.
Do. ...	Sáswad ...	Improvements to the Police Lines attached to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri.	...	184	184	Do.
Khándesh ...	Ghodegaon ...	Lines for the Police out-post ...	4	1,752	1,317	Do.
Do. ...	Shelvi... ...	Do.	4	1,754	125	Do.
Do. ...	Rudavali ...	Do.	4	1,358	1,149	In progress.
Do. ...	Rinkhed ...	Do.	4	1,099	943	Completed.
Do. ...	Bhatpuri ...	Do.	4	1,829	1,488	In progress.
Do. ...	Pal	Do.	3	943	425	Do.
Do. ...	Boris	Police Lines	4	1,058	811	Do.
Do. ...	Shirpur ...	Police Lines as an appendage of the new Mámlatdár's Kacheri.	18	4,821	3,599	Completed.
Do. ...	Wásurdi ...	Constructing three rooms for the Police out-post.	3	1,271	833	Do.
Do. ...	Chálisgaon ...	Additions to the Police Lines ...	...	432	382	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Providing wire-fencing round the Police Lines.	...	162	142	Do.
Do. ...	Dhulia ...	Covering a well in the Bhil Police Lines.	...	23	27	Do.
Belgaum ...	Ankalgi ...	Police Lines	4	1,468	1,443	Do.
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Rajápur ...	Office for the Chief Constable ...	...	5,911	706	Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,933.
Do. ...	Ulva	Dry stone slab drain on the road from the Police Lines to the Pendalls.	...	92	91	Completed.
Do. ...	Nágothna ...	Improving the flooring of the Police Lines.	...	135	126	Do.
Do. ...	Poladpur ...	Providing iron bars to the Police Lines.	...	58	47	Do.
Do. ...	Ratnágiri ...	Improving lightning conductor of the Powder Magazine of the Police Lines.	...	475	476	Do.
Do. ...	Pen	Two blocks of latrines for the Police Lines.	...	322	320	Do.
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	Converting sheds in the Mámlatdar's Kacheri for the accommodation of the Táluka Police.	10	1,504	158	Completed at a cost of Rs. 1,478.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Police Lines	100	28,965	13,237	Completed at a cost of Rs. 29,101.
Do. ...	Dahivadi ...	Police Lines for the Treasury Guard in connection with the new Mámlatdár's Kacheri.	10	3,406	754	In progress.
Eastern Nára.	Sanghar ...	Improving Mounted Police Lines ...	14	2,360	2,360	Completed.
Do. ...	Khipra ...	Conversion of old Kacheri into Police Thána.	19	407	417	Do.
Do. ...	Umarkot ...	Providing record-shelves in the office room and new doors and windows to sepoys' quarters.	...	146	134	Do.
Hyderábád Building.	Hyderábád ...	Converting one of the blocks of the Mounted Police Lines into quarters for Police Sowars.	9	862	824	Do.
Karáchi Canals.	Karáchi ...	Providing additional accommodation for the Police.	68	25,718	15,675	Do.
Do. ...	Mirpur Bathoro.	Construction of 3 new stables for the Mounted Police.	...	499	484	Do.
Do. ...	Mirpur Sakro..	Additions to Police Lines	...	155	127	Do.
Ghár Canals..	Lárkhána ...	Constructing new Police Buildings in the town.	20	7,533	1,538	Do.
Do. ...	Rátodero ...	Additions and alterations to the Chief Constable's office.	...	440	426	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Purchasing and erecting corrugated iron latrine for the Police.	...	107	106	Do.
Western Nára.	Dokri	Constructing a cattle yard in connection with Police Lines.	...	432	405	Do.
Do. ...	Dádu	Providing new windows with deal-wood shutters in the back walls of the stables attached to the Police Lines.	...	13	16	Only iron bars in teak frames were put in in accordance with the wishes of the Superintendent of Police, Karáchi.
		Total ...	1,175	6,12,501	1,36,241	

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1895
GANDAVA
From Gandava
JACOBABAD
SHIKARPUR
Thul
Kashmor
To Mittankot
INDUS R.
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
Ubauro
Ghotki
Mirpur
PANJAB
RAJPUTANA
Shahdádpur
Garhi Yásin
Rato-dero
Sukkur
Rohri
Kambar
Ghaibi-dero
Larkhana
KHAIRPUR
Wárah
Bákráni
Mehar
Tharári
Khairpur Nátheshah
Kandiáro
To Jeysulmere
JEYSULMERE
Dádu
Johi
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
Sakrand
Sánghar
Ránáhu
Mánjhand
Hála
Shahdádpur
Khipra
Mirpur Khás
To Jodhpore
Gadra
Tando Alahyar
Thano Bula Khan
Kotri
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
To Sonmiani
Tando Muhammad Khán
Jerruck
Dighri
Nára
Cháchra
KARÁCHI
SIND PANJAB & DELHI RY.
Bágo Tando
Mitti
Islámkot
Tatta
Mirpur Batoro
Badin
Viráwah
Mirpur Sákro
Sujáwal
Dipla
Moghul Bhin
Nagar Parkar
Rahim ki Bázár
Keti Bandar
Shahbandar
RAN OF CUTCH
Suigám
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
Basta Bandar
Khávda
Gadra
Jatáváda
Lakhpat
Luna
Náráyan Sároyar
Adesar
Nakhatrána
Naliya
Jakháu
BHUJ
Paddhar
Bhacháu
Anjar
Rápur
Sábrái
Vira
Mándví
Mundra
CULF OF CUTCH
Morvi
Vánkaner
Dhrol
NAVÁNAGAR
Dwárka
RAJKOT
Gondal
Dhoráji
Jetpur
Porbandar
JUNAGAD

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II
THE DECCAN KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC
Scale of Miles
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1895
BOMBAY
THÁNA
KOLÁBA
RATNÁGIRI
SATÁRA
SHOLÁPUR
BIJÁPUR
BELGAUM
DHÁRWÁR
KÁRWÁR
NÁSIK
AHMEDNAGAR
KOLHÁPUR
ALIBÁG
MURUD
JANJIRA FT
DAMAN
SACHIN
DHULIA
AURANGABAD
JATH
JAMKHANDI
MUDHOL
RAMDRG
SAVANTVADI
SAVANUR
PHALTAN
AUNDH
BHOR
BANSDA
DHARAMPOR
SURGANA
JAWHAR
Bombay
Colaba
Bandra
Panvel
Karjat
Pen
Alibág
Murud
Janjira
Mangaon
Mahad
Bankot
Harnai
Dapoli
Khed
Chiplun
Anjanvel
Jaygad
Rajapur
Vizadurg
Devgad
Vengurla
Mapuca
Panjim
Mormugão
Margao
Goa
Karwar
Ankola
Kumta
Honavar
Bhatkal
Sirsi
Yellapur
Haliyal
Supe
Kalghatgi
Shiggaon
Hangal
Ranebennur
Hirekerur
Siddapur
Gersappa
Tidgunpa
Navalgund
Bagevadi
Sampgaon
Khanapur
Gadag
Hubli
Annigeri
Dambal
Shirhatti
Lakshmeshwar
Karajgi
Haveri
Bádámi
Kaládgi
Bágalkot
Hungund
Muddebihal
Indi
Sindgi
Bágevádi
Atteu
Kurundvad
Miraj
Sangli
Tasgaon
Vita
Atpadi
Sangola
Mangalvedha
Pandharpur
Malsiras
Dahivadi
Indápur
Bárshi
Madha
Karmála
Jamkhed
Kharda
Shrigonda
Karjat
Shevgaon
Nevasa
Ráhuri
Sangamner
Akola
Ghatghar
Ráradha
Igatpuri
Shaháhpur
Bhiwndi
Kalyan
Murbad
Junnar
Ambegaon
Bhevargaon
Ghoda
Wade
Parner
Khed
Sirur
Talegaon Dhamdhere
Lonavla
Yerwada
Poona
Sasvad
Supa
Baramati
Indápur



Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona. 1895.

Medical: Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At Bombay additions and alterations to the Bái Motlibái and Sir Dinshaw Máneckji Petit Hospitals, and the Dwárkádás Lalubhái Dispensary, were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,081 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,603. The Hospital for Women and Children at Surat was in progress, having been commenced late in the year. The building is to consist of 4 rooms for a dispensary, and a ward for 6 in-patients on the ground floor, and quarters for the Lady Superintendent on the first floor, with verandahs in front and rear on each floor. Two blocks of servants' quarters and a latrine are also to be provided. The building is being erected on a site near Bhágar taláv, acquired at a cost of Rs. 21,000. The cost of the buildings and the site was contributed by the widow of the late Mr. Morárji Vrijbhukhandás. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 27,538, and Rs. 1,494 were expended during the year. The additions to the Civil Surgeon's quarters at Godhra in the Panch Maháls Collectorate were re-commenced during the year and completed at a cost of Rs. 5,406, the estimate being Rs. 5,472. Rs. 2,998 were expended during the year. The additions to the Civil Hospital, Kaira, estimated to cost Rs. 9,727, were nearly completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,186, only a little clearing and finishing remaining to be done. Rs. 5,872 were expended during the year. Additions and alterations to the new European General Hospital at Steamer Point, Aden, in progress from the past year, were completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 6,899. Additions and alterations to the dispensary at Bhiwndi in the Thána Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 3,093, were in progress, and a total expenditure of Rs. 1,161 was incurred during the year. A dispensary, with subsidiary buildings, at Niphád in the Násik District was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,195, against the estimate of Rs. 9,241; also a dispensary with subsidiary buildings at Chándor, the estimate for which amounted to Rs. 9,210, and the expenditure incurred during the year to Rs. 1,068; the hospital assistant's quarters at Sinnar were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,560 against the estimate of Rs. 4,123; and the hospital assistant's quarters at Satána were commenced, and Rs. 675 spent, chiefly on foundations and collection of materials, against the estimate of Rs. 5,353. The dispensary at Navápur in the Khándesh Collectorate was completed, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 2,183 and the total outlay Rs. 9,793, against the estimate of Rs. 9,670; the dispensary at Sháháda was in progress, and Rs. 1,833 spent, against the estimated amount of Rs. 8,485. A new ward to provide additional accommodation at the Civil Hospital, Sátára, in progress last year, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,424 against the estimate of Rs. 6,638. In Sind the Local Fund dispensaries at Kotri in the Karáchi Collectorate, and Ubauro and Garhi Yásin in the Shikárpur Collectorate, were completed, costing Rs. 7,361, Rs. 8,949, and Rs. 8,625 respectively. The Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderábád was practically completed during the year and handed over to the medical authorities for occupation. The amount of the original sanctioned estimate is Rs. 88,243; the expenditure in 1893-94 was Rs. 55,376, that during 1894-95 Rs. 32,149, and the total Rs. 87,525, leaving a balance of Rs. 718 to be expended, of which Rs. 560 are required to meet the cost of a tablet and a bath-room not completed during the year. The estimate for furnishing the hospital and school amounted to Rs. 5,000, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,836 was incurred. A new Local-Fund dispensary at Sánghar in the Thar and Párkar District was commenced during the year. Against the estimate of Rs. 6,164, an expenditure of Rs. 2,675 was incurred.

Lunatic Asylums.

His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, shortly before his departure in February last, laid the foundation stone of the Narotamdás Mádhavdás Lunatic Asylum at Navpáda near Thána. A contribution of a lákh of rupees—increased by accrued interest to Rs. 1,18,000—was given to the work by Mr. Harkisandás Narotamdás, his mother Bái Putlibái, and his younger brother Mr. Bhagvándás, and it has been decided that the Institution be called the Narotamdás Madhavdás Lunatic Asylum. The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 3,98,790, were formally sanctioned in February 1895, but the project is undergoing revision, and very little progress was made in construction of the various buildings during the year.

Miscellaneous.

The work of adding a wing to the south of the west end of the Public Works building at Bombay was completed during the year, with the exception of a few minor items. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 49,101, and that from the commencement of the work to Rs. 68,711, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 76,115. The record racks in the General Record Room building, for the use of the Accountant General's office, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,563, of which Rs. 2,399 were expended during the year.

Communications.

Roads.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 25,96,333, subdivided as under:—

	Rs.
Original Works	6,08,743
Repairs	14,38,997
Establishment	5,10,870
Tools and Plant	27,723
	25,96,333

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 24,39,307. A map in three sheets is attached showing the progress made during the year on the principal lines of roads. The works carried out during the year were as follows:—

Northern Division.—In the Ahmedábád District the road from Ahmedábád to Bareja was continued and eight miles out of the eleven were made at the close of the year. The total expenditure so far has been Rs. 95,646 against an estimate of Rs. 1,15,625. The Dhandhuka-Tagdi road was also improved during the year. The work of constructing a causeway across the Bhogáwá near Gundi was taken in hand. In the Kaira District the British portion of the Petlad-Cambay road, which was completed last year, was improved, while the earth-work of the Cambay portion was completed and one mile metalled: the total cost of the road up to date has been Rs. 88,450 and the estimate Rs. 1,01,360. Progress was made with the metalling of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj and Kaira-Mehmadábád roads, and the Godhra-Sehera and Dohad-Limbdi roads in the Panch Mahals were also taken in hand. The Vájiria roads were finished. In the Surat and Broach Districts the improvements to the Bardoli-Surbhon road were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,343, against an estimate of Rs. 16,384. The metalling of the Surát-Bardoli road, within British limits, was proceeded with during the year. Three miles were finished and metal for the remainder collected at a cost of Rs. 16,862. Two miles of the Ankleshvar-Borbhatta road were also metalled during the year. On the Broach-Jambusar road two and a half miles were metalled and metal for three more miles collected at a cost of Rs. 16,797. The road from Surat Railway Station to Varacha and the bridges over the Magnád Khádi on the Broach-Jambusar road, over the Un river in Jalalpur Táluka and over the Valandi on the Bulsár-Dharampor road were completed during the year, and the construction of the bridges over the Vánki near Bulsár, over the Kanái Khádi near Kalthán and over the Kandali Nála was taken in hand. In the Thána District the Sopára-Nila and Málád-Merwa roads were begun. The bridge across the Deşai Creek on the Kalyán-Dhaisar road was completed, and the whole road practically completed: the Ulhas river ford at Karjat was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,236. The construction of the Máhim-Váda and Bhindar-Utan roads was proceeded with: the total expenditure to the end of the year on these works being Rs. 59,259 and Rs. 20,552, against estimates of Rs. 70,596 and Rs. 33,879 respectively.

Central Division.—In the Poona District the work on the bridge over the Mula river at Dapuri on the Poona-Bombay road, made considerable progress during the year; the piers and both the abutments were all carried up to the springing level of the arches, and 6 of the 13 arches were completed. The total cost to the end of the year was Rs. 1,32,971 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,75,636. The Staunton and Connaught roads at Poona were widened to 30 feet at a cost of Rs. 3,104. In the Sholápur District a raised road dam on the Shelginálá on the Poona-Hyderábád road was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,572. The improvements to the Sholápur-Bársi (42 miles), and Mohol-Pandharpur (24 miles) roads were completed during the year: a portion of the former road near Sholápur City was metalled during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,998. Seventeen miles of the Bársi Road Station, Sangam road, 4 miles of the Akluj-Malsiras road, and 5 miles of the Sholápur-Akalkot road were improved during the year. Up to the end of the year 6 miles of the Jeur-Karmála road were metalled and metal for two more miles collected at a total cost of Rs. 10,746. In Ahmednagar District six more miles of the Nevása-Shevgaon road were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,941. The Rándha-Samrad and Jamgaon-Kotal roads were practically completed. In Násik District Rs. 1,349 and Rs. 3,726 respectively were spent during the year on the Dholbári-Shelbáre and Ambegaon-Nánási roads. The Duberá-Thángaon road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,573, and masonry causeways were made across the Kalvan and Unan rivers on the Násik-Dindori-Kalvan road. The foundation-stone of the bridge across the Godávari at Násik was laid in January 1895, and since then Rs. 18,844 were spent on the work. The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 1,51,325. In Khándesh the reconstruction of some of the cross-drainage works on the Bombay-Agra road was taken in hand and Rs. 1,651 spent. The Jakriábári Ghát road and the Bhadgaon Junction road were completed during the year, while progress was made with the Neri-Ajanta, Amalner-Chopda, Chopda-Tapti river, and Duskheda-Anjala roads. The second section of the Bhusával-Jalgaon road was commenced and Rs. 3,161 spent, against an estimate of Rs. 12,315. The work of metalling the Jalgaon-Dhárangaon, Chálisgaon-Outram Ghát, Sákri-Pimpalner, Songir-Nándurbár and Jalgaon-Jamner roads was continued throughout the year: the three first mentioned roads should be finished in 1895-96. The improvements on the Bhádgaon-Talvade and Neri-Jamner roads cost Rs. 2,648 and Rs. 4,572 during the year. Inspection bungalows are in course of construction at Talvade, Bhusával and Savkheda and one has been finished at Mukti.

Southern Division.—In the Belgaum District the road from Dhupdal Railway Station to Gokák Mills was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,279 against an estimate of Rs. 26,397. The Kágvad-Kempvad-Athni road was demarcated up to Kempvad at a cost of Rs. 7,816: the estimate is Rs. 2,11,895. The earth work on the Kudchi-Tendal road was practically completed. The expenditure on it so far has been Rs. 17,910. In Dhárwár District two bridges on the Poona-Harihar road were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,106. Of 38 nálás on the Hubli-Sholápur road 27 have now been bridged and 3 closed at an outlay of Rs. 23,498. In Kánara the Hattikeri bridge on the Arbail Ghát road was repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,216. Work on the Gersappa-Mysore frontier road was continued during the year; the total outlay on the road being now Rs. 51,298. On the South Kánara frontier road a bridge was completed over the Mangi Nálá at a cost of Rs. 2,492. In Bijápur District the Hungund-Ilkal road (8 miles) was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,121; so also was the Kerur-Katgeri road (9 miles), which cost Rs. 25,930. Progress was made with the improvements on

Bijápur-Sindgi and Bijápur-Indi roads. The outlay on the former to the end of the year was Rs. 50,088, against the estimate of Rs. 2,14,546, and on the latter the total outlay was Rs. 3,410 against the estimate of Rs. 3,910. Rs. 10,952 and Rs. 2,953 were spent on improvement to Bijápur-Bágevádi and Almel-Shirdhon roads respectively. In Kolába the work on the Pen-Panvel road, commenced in 1892-93, was carried on throughout the year. The outlay to the end of theyear amounted to Rs. 40,493 against an estimate of Rs. 60,094.

Sind.—In the Karáchi District the work of raising and improving the road from Tatta to Jangshai was commenced and Rs. 4,138 were spent on it against an estimate of Rs. 20,063. In the Western Nára District the bridge at Watagi on the Dadu-Johi road, which was commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,484.

Surveys were completed or in progress of various roads in the Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Belgaum, Kánara and Sátára districts. Surveys.

Additions and alterations to the travellers' bungalow at Pánchgani in the Sátára District, estimated to cost Rs. 2,811, were in progress during the year, Rs. 1,243 being spent on the work. In the Western Nára division, the work of re-roofing the musáfarkhána at Mehar, mentioned in last year's report, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,022. Accommodation for travellers.

The planting and preserving of road-side trees on provincial roads in all districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, and the formation of nurseries for future planting, continued to receive attention during the year. Arboriculture.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The outlay under this head was Rs. 4,08,982, subdivided as follows :—

	Rs.
Original Works	3,02,341
Repairs	49,655
Establishment	52,099
Tools and Plant	4,887
Total ...	4,08,982

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 3,64,214. The works carried out were as follows :—

The new site for the Surat head works, alluded to in the last report, was finally adopted, the samples of water taken at spring tides, up to the commencement of the rains, having proved potable ; and a revised project, amounting to Rs. 8,49,899, was prepared and sanctioned. The work will be taken in hand shortly, and should be completed by November 1897 at the latest. The revised project provides for a daily supply of 10 gallons per head to a population of 109,200 souls, and consists of three covered supply wells of 20′ diameter each, sunk in the sandy bed of the river Tápti, at a point three miles above the railway station, from which the water will flow by gravitation into two pump wells, and thence be raised to two high level reservoirs by means of two pumping engines of 50 horse-power each. From the high level reservoirs the water will be carried by a 21″ main, and distributed to the various parts of the city by 30 miles of distribution mains of various diameters. Provision was made in the estimate for hydrants, stand-posts, and service fountains. The high level reservoirs are each to consist of a covered steel tank resting on a masonry tower 44 feet high, which will allow of an effective head of 30 to 50 feet in the distribution service when there is full demand. Provision was also made for an engine and boiler-house, a masonry chimney, engineer's and khalásis' quarters, and a coal-shed. At Dákor the trial boring in the bed of the Shedhi river, about two miles above the bridge, was taken down to a depth of 80 feet, but good water was not found; trap rock was reached at a depth of 50 feet, and, though water was discovered, it was found to be brackish. In the Kaira and Panch Maháls districts, improvements were in progress to tanks at Sunj, Saijpur, Alarsa, Palej, and Vásna in the Kaira district, and at Shera in the Panch Maháls, from local funds, and to several other small tanks, from local funds, assisted by Government grants-in-aid. The improvements to the Gamph tank in the Ahmedábád District, mentioned in previous reports, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,604. The extension of the Fedra tank was also completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,998, of which Rs. 1,212 were expended during the year, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,000. There were 7 wells under construction in the Sholápur District during the year, of which 6 were completed and one suspended owing to springs not being found at the sanctioned depth. The tank at Rahtewadi was cleared of silt and deepened. All the old aqueducts near the city of Ahmednagar were surveyed, and plans made of them by an engineer employed by the Municipality. Some pipes were laid by the Municipality along the line of the Nepti aqueduct, but the alignment and levels were found to be faulty. The Dhulia water-works, mentioned in former reports, were in progress during the year. The filling in of the puddle trench of the dam near the outlay masonry was completed, and the whole dam was raised to the designed crest level ; the remaining area of the inner slope of the embankment was pitched, the trees and vegetation in the tank cleared, and the whole area made ready to receive water. The miscellaneous works in connection with the excavation for the inlet channel, the masonry works, and the tunnel were completed, and the pipes, valves and wire screens for the water chamber, together with all other necessary fittings, were fixed in position. The masonry weir and wing walls, and the flood bank designed to prevent waste water from entering the adjoining Water-supply.

fields were completed, and the head-works are practically ready. The tank filled for the first time on 28th October 1894, and remained full for about a week, after which the level gradually fell to R. L. 1130·10, *i. e.* 2′ 9″ below the full supply level on the last day of the year. The progress of the service reservoir was satisfactory. The work of town distribution was commenced at the end of the year. The amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 3,80,500, and the expenditure of the year was Rs. 25,508, the total outlay from the beginning being Rs. 1,93,265. In the Belgaum District the water-supply scheme for Nipáni was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 9,921 against the estimate of Rs. 10,167. Wells at Venkatápur, Nágnur, and Jalikatti were in progress during the year, the outlay being Rs. 424, Rs. 1,853, and Rs. 30, against the estimates of Rs. 2,939, Rs. 3,908 and Rs 2,689 respectively. *Improvements to the drinking water tanks at Annigeri, Halligudi and Shirguppi in the Dhárwár District were* completed, the outlay to the end of the year being Rs. 12,592, Rs. 2,692, and Rs. 3,325 respectively. A well at Haveri was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,408. The Hubli water-works were practically completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,74,410, and handed over to the Municipality. Plans and estimates for extension of the distribution, amounting to Rs. 44,913, were prepared during the year. In Bijápur, tanks at Talmatti and Tulsigeri were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,018 and Rs. 4,677. The Panvel water-works were in progress during the year. The head-works were completed, and the other items, such as the main line of piping, 8½ miles long, the service reservoir, and three out of the four masonry cisterns for the town distribution, were in hand, and nearly completed. The outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 81,688 against the estimate of Rs. 1,10,831.

Sewerage, including drainage.

The earthwork of the Nadiád drainage scheme for flood water, commenced during the past year, was nearly completed this year; the masonry culvert under the Nadiád and Kapadvanj road was finished, and the materials were collected for the regulator at the fall in the 3rd mile. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,155, of which Rs. 6,054 were spent during the year, the estimate being Rs. 13,406. The remaining experimental portion of the Ahmedábád project referred to in the last report, was in progress, and during the year a sum of Rs. 20,162 was expended. The total estimated cost is Rs. 78,103, and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 34,525. The work of providing drainage to the Arkilla moat at Bijápur, to allow of its being emptied when desired, was in progress, and an outlay of Rs. 2,055 was incurred against the estimate of Rs. 3,377.

Miscellaneous.

Rs. 14,632 were expended during the year on strengthening the existing dry rubble stone pitching of the Kennedy Sea Face at Bombay, bringing the total expenditure to date to Rs. 28,569, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 72,283. The works for protecting the City of Surat from the Tápti river floods were completed, with the exception of the Ghastipura section, which is in progress. This section is to consist of a concrete wall from 8′ to 16′ high, faced with brieks, with two gates for road-crossings, and one sluice valve for storm water. Rs. 2,569 were expended during the year, bringing the total outlay on the works from the commencement to Rs. 1,04,868, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,98,255. Of the two groynes sanctioned to be constructed on the right bank of the river Tápti at Surat, alluded to in last year's report, the second groyne was made in 1893-94, and another groyne was constructed during the year under report midway between it and the Hope Bridge. The object for which these groynes were proposed was attained: considerable silting has taken place, and the north abutment of the Hope Bridge and the Ránder side approach, which were in some danger, are now practically safe. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 10,189, and the total expenditure to date Rs. 8,308, of which Rs. 2,896 were expended during the year. The outlay on the clearance of prickly-pear in Bijápur by convicts to the end of the year was Rs. 2,22,713. The work is now done by the Jail Department, but the cost of special supervision is debited to the Public Works Department.

Military Works.

The following stations remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department during the year:—Ahmednagar, Purandhar, Sirur, Khandála and Sátára in the Poona District Command: Málegaon, Baroda, Bhúj, Surat and Thána in the Bombay District: and Ahmedábád and Rájkot in the Disa District. The total expenditure during the year on Military Works amounted to Rs. 2,05,973, of which the sum of Rs. 81,571 was for original works, Rs. 71,991 for repairs, Rs. 24,073 for establishment, Rs. 1,563 for tools and plant, Rs. 7,600 for suspense, and Rs. 19,175 for Barrack Department. The Military Works Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 11,365. The land and buildings in the Marine Lines at Bombay, reserved for the use of the Military Department, were handed over to the Military Works Department in October 1894. The works carried out during the year under each head were as follows:—

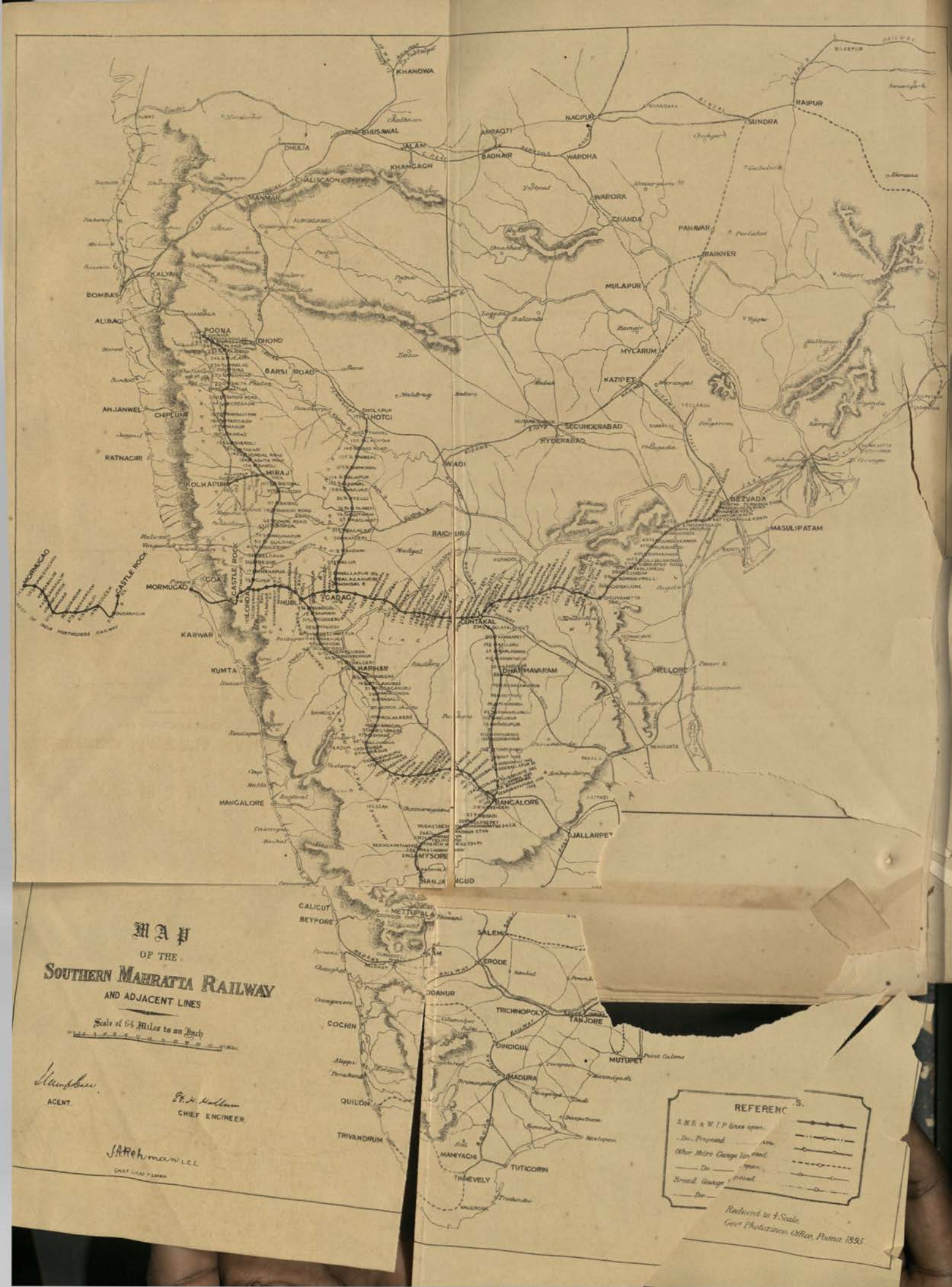
Buildings for European troops in the plains.

The new regimental gymnasium building for British Infantry at Ahmednagar, mentioned in last year's report, was completed during the year, and the gymnasium apparatus removed into it. The estimated cost was Rs. 18,734, the outlay during the year Rs. 10,451, and the total outlay Rs. 17,155. The work of providing a Mangalore-tiled roof to the Station Hospital at Sátára, in progress last year, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,311, against an estimate of Rs. 6,338.

Staff and Miscellaneous.

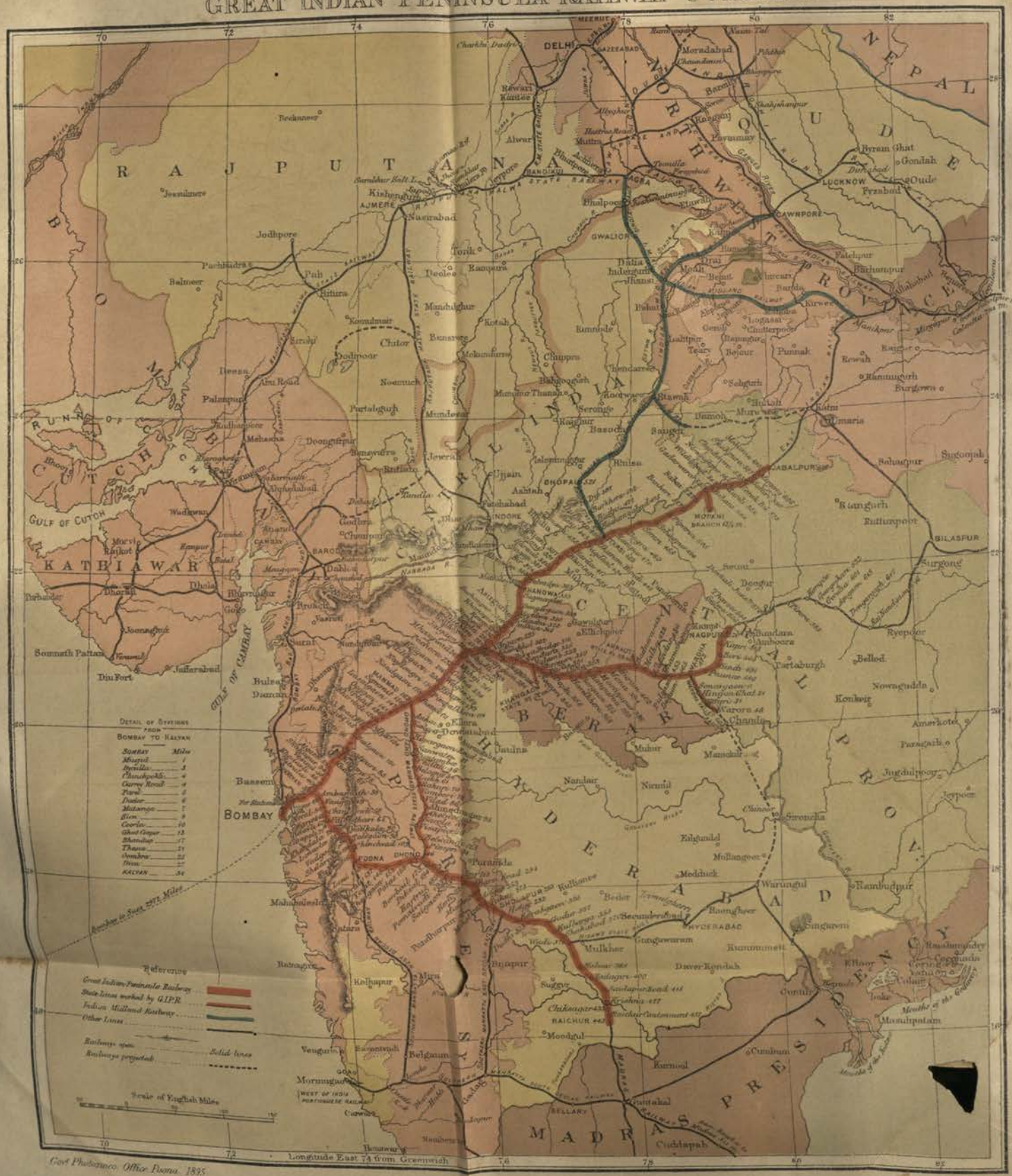
An armoury, store-room, and magazine for the Southern Marátha Railway Volunteer Corps at Hubli were put in hand during the year, and practically completed at a cost of Rs. 6,196 against the estimate of Rs. 7,187. The constructions of these buildings was undertaken by the Public Works Department of this Presidency at the request of the Government of Madras, Military Department, as a contribution work.

RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR
Scale of Miles
B.G.J.P.RY. Open line
Jamnagar RY. Under Survey
Morvi RY. Open line
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1895
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
LITTLE RANN
JHALAWAD
HALAR
HARKIA
BARDA
GONDAL
MACHU KANTHA
DHRÁNGADRA
HALVAD
DHROL
MORVI
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
British Station Cantonment
JUNAGAD
PORBANDAR
DWÁRKA
OKA MANDAL
AMRELI
BABRIAVAR
PALITANA
BHAVNAGAR
LIMBDI
WADHWAN
VIRAMGAM
AHMEDABAD
SANAND
DHOLKA
Dasada
Jhinjhuvada
Kharaghoda
Patri
Bajana
Tikar
Malia
Vavania
Charadva
Kodh
Sitha
Khoru
Lakhtar
Baula
Nal Baoli
Talsana
Vithalgad
Ambrin
Sara
Balamba
Jodiya
Khanpur
Tankara
Latipur
Batachari
Hadala
Chotila
Sudamra
Dandalpur
Kuvarva
Barmanbar
Anandpur
Paliyad
Vichia
Chuda
Bhoika
Ranpur
Pati
Kundla
Botad
Barvala
Dholera
Dharudhuka
Sardhar
Aikot
Jasdan
Bhadli
Ningala
Shanagar
Kotda Sangani
Kotra Pita
Gadhka
Ujalvav
Vala
Babra
Umrala
Dhola
Chamardi
Bhavnagar
Gadheki
Talaja
Gogha
Sihor
Songad
Sanosra
Shiyalbet
Vasavad
Gariadhar
Rajula
Jafarabad
Mahuva
Talaja
Una
Diu
Portuguese Settlement
Veraval Patan
Chorvad Road
Kodinar
Delvada
Chara
Vanthli
Junagad
Shahapur
Bhika
Manekvada
Dhari
Lakhapadar
Gadhagra
Kuntavra
Dedan
Vankia
Shial I.
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Lushala
Keshod
Malia
Mangrol
Madhavpur
Shil
Balagam
Myari
Navibandar
Bantva
Kutiyana
Adodar
Kandorna
Varasara
Barda Choki
Ranavav
Dhank
Jodhpur
Khakhi Jalia
Vansjalia
Upleta
Sukhpur
Dhoraji
Jetpur
Virpur
Kavadar
Gokdal
Khambhaliya
Sarapadar
Lalpur
Kalavar
Ambardi
Lodhika
Harmatia
Wanthali
Paddana
Sakaya
Bara
Gurgat
Meriput
Bhatia
Kurangu
Fot
Raval
Bhanvar
Dhrafa
Vadala
Kondorna
Meigni
Ribda
Panéli Moti
Jodhpur
Bhayavadar
Khambhaliya
Jam Kalyanpur
Jam Jodhpur
Navanagar
Aliabara
Hadmatia
Pardhari
Khijadia
Hadmatia
Sinchavadar
Than Road
Dalaoi
Vankaner
Dhrafa
Morvi
Tramway
Kukda
Muli
Sayla Road
Dolia
Ranavav
Porbandar
Sukhpur
Dhoraji
Jetpur
Virpur
Kavadar
Gokdal
Khakhi Jalia
Upleta
Vansjalia
Jodhpur
Panéli Moti
Bhayavadar
Ribda
Sardhar
Gondal
Kotda Sangani
Kotra Pita
Gadhka
Ujalvav
Vala
Babra
Umrala
Dhola
Chamardi
Bhavnagar
Gadheki
Talaja
Gogha
Sihor
Songad
Sanosra
Shiyalbet
Vasavad
Gariadhar
Rajula
Jafarabad
Mahuva
Talaja
Una
Diu


MAP
OF THE
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY
AND ADJACENT LINES
Scale of 64 Miles to an Inch
AGENT
CHIEF ENGINEER
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
KHANDWA
BHUSAWAL
JALAM
KHAMGAON
DHULIA
CHALISGAON
MANMAR
AMRAOTI
BADNAIR
NAGPUR
WARDHA
WARORA
CHANDA
SUNDRA
RAIPUR
PANAVAR
RAIKNER
MULAPUR
MYLARUM
KAZIPET
SECUNDERABAD
HYDERABAD
WADI
BEZVADA
MASULIPATAM
RAICHUR
KURNOOL
CUNTAKAL
DHARMAVARAM
NELLORE
BANGALORE
JALLARPET
MYSORE
NANJANGUD
KALYAN
BOMBAY
ALIBAG
POONA
DHOND
BARSI ROAD
HOTGI
ANJANWEL
CHIPLUN
RATNAGIRI
MIRAJ
KOLHAPUR
MORMUGAO
GOA
CASTLE ROCK
HUBLI
GADAG
KARWAR
KUMTA
HARIHAR
MANGALORE
CALICUT
BEYPORE
METTUPALA
SALEM
ERODE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
DINDIGUL
MUTUPET
MADURA
COCHIN
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MANIYACHI
TUTICORIN
TINNEVELY
REFERENCES
S.M.R. & W.I.P. lines open
Do. Proposed
Other Metre Gauge lines
Do.
Broad Gauge
Do.
Reduced to ¼ Scale.
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1895

Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1895

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.



Additions and alterations to the remount stables at Ahmednagar, commenced in the past year, were completed during the year, and Rs. 7,713 spent, against an estimate of Rs. 8,115, the outlay of the year being Rs. 4,879. Studs.

The only work of importance as regards General Cantonment Works in progress during the year was the extension of the municipal water-supply to the cantonment at Ahmedábád. Sanction for the work, estimated to cost Rs. 62,738, was received in July 1894, and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,730, exclusive of the value of London supplies, which are roughly estimated to cost Rs. 16,200. The mound for receiving the high level tanks was constructed, and the pipes and other materials required from England were ordered through the Secretary of State. During the year the head-works of the Sátára camp water-supply with scouring pipes for settling tank, filter-bed, and service reservoir, and the house-connections to the military buildings were completed. The total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 69,441 against the estimate of Rs. 73,651. General Cantonment Works. Water-supply.

Defence works for the Rájkot District Jail were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,700, the sanctioned grant being Rs. 4,770. The work comprised two bastions with loopholes and a well. Portions of the counterscarp wall of the old fort of Ahmednagar had been forced out of the perpendicular, and had fallen or were in danger of falling into the fort ditch. These weak lengths were entirely dismantled, and three hundred feet out of 435 feet rebuilt from the foundations up to the original height; the work is of good uncoursed rubble. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 6,754, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,505. Fortifications.

RAILWAYS.

The following table gives the lengths of the several lines of Railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1894-95:—. Length of line.

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5′ 6″	Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	1,287	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Manmád Railway ...	145½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Khámgaon Railway	7½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Amráoti Railway	5⅓	...	...	
	Wardha Coal Railway	44¾	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	438⅓	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Pátri Railway	22¼	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Gaekwár's Petlad Railway	13½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Godhra-Rutlam Railway	115½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rutlám-Muttra Railway	...	...	350	State Imperial to be worked by Company.
	Rutlám Ujjain Railway	...	60½	...	
	Tápti Valley Railway...	...	...	261	Guaranteed.
	Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway ...	59	...	19	State Provincial.
		2,139	60½	630	
Metre.	Southern Marátha Railway (including Bellary-Kistna-Railway) ...	1,042	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Mysore Railway	296	...	...	
	Mysore-Nanjangud-Gudalur Railway.	15¼	...	54	Native State worked by Company.
	Guntákul-Mysore Frontier Railway...	119½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Bangalore-Mysore Frontier Railway .	51½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Rajputána-Malwa Railway.	1,122¼	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rewári-Ferozepore Railway	29¾	...	...	
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	261	...	...	
	Phalera-Rewári Railway	...	...	131½	
	Pálanpur-Deesa Railway*	17¼	...	...	
	Ahmedábád-Parantij Railway ...	...	...	47⅓	Private Company.
	Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway ...	...	...	78	Do.
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway	333⅓	...	...	Native State.
	Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway	46½	...	...	Do.
	Jámnagar Railway	...	...	50¼	Do.
	Gaekwar's Mehsána Railway ...	92¾	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Pátan-Harij Railway	...	...	23	Do.
	Kolhápur Railway	29	...	...	Do.
		3,717¼	...	384¼	

* The Pálanpur Darbár has contributed towards the cost

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
2′ 6″	Gaekwár's Dabhoi Railway	71¾	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Bahádárpur-Songir Railway	...	...	9½	Do.
	Baroda-Khakaria Railway	...	...	22	Do.
	Vishwamitri-Jambusar Railway ...	...	...	29¾	Do.
	Broach-Jambusar Railway	...	...	30	State Provincial.
	Morvi Railway...	94½	...	...	Native State.
	Rajpipla State Railway	...	20	20	Native State worked by Company.
		166¼	20	111¼	
	Grand Total ...	6,022½	80½	1,125½	

Principal events.

The principal events of the year 1894-95 were the completion and opening through of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (standard gauge); the linking up of the metre and 2′ 6″ gauge lines at Rajkot; the sanction of, and commencement of work on the Rutlam-Ujjain (standard gauge) and the Rajpipla State (2′ 6″ gauge) Railways; the prosecution of the survey for an extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (standard gauge) from Rutlam northwards to Muttra; and the grant of a concession to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of Bombay, to construct the Ahmedábád-Parántij Railway with rupee capital raised in India.

Works completed and in progress.

G. I. P. Railway system.

During the year under review the work of strengthening the old 30-feet girders was proceeded with. The new girders to replace the 27 through spans of B. B. & C. I Railway type girders, which have been condemned, arrived, and on ten of these spans the work of erection was commenced. The new girders to replace the 9 deck spans of similar type girders also arrived towards the end of the year, and work upon 5 of these spans was commenced. The bowstring girders at the Singla and Kareli bridges were replaced; and work was in progress at the Kali Marchan bridge. The strengthening of five 60-feet spans of girders on the Vaghur bridge was almost completed by the end of the year. The new interlocking signalling arrangements at Victoria Terminus and Masjid, as well as those at Byculla, were completed and brought into use in August 1894. A new Mazagon Station, immediately to the north of Hancock Bridge, was opened on the 1st July 1894 for local and suburban traffic. The works undertaken for the Locomotive Department to the south of the old Byculla Station were completed. The old wooden platforms at Chinchpokli and Currey Road Stations were replaced by more substantial and permanent structures. A new station and staff-quarters at Kurla were nearly completed at the end of the year, on a site about a mile to the north of the original station. The cylinders of the bridge crossing the Mumbra tidal creek were cased with others of cast-iron of 3 feet greater diameter, the space between being filled in with cement concrete. A bungalow for the Medical Officer at Igatpuri was completed and occupied during the year. Two permanent loop lines with two temporary block stations were put in between Kirkian and Palasner. Singagi crossing station was opened for goods traffic in November 1894, the necessary accommodation having been completed. Owing to the growth of traffic, sanction was given during the year to the carrying out of extensive additions and alterations to the station and station yard at Akola. All the sidings were laid, and both the new platform walls completed and earthed up. The foundations for a new goods-shed have been built, and at the end of the year preparation of materials for all other works was well forward. To the north of Kirkee Station, a special platform and sidings were constructed for Messrs. Meakin and Co., in connection with their brewery at the village of Dápuri. At Poona certain alterations were carried out in the 3rd class waiting-room. The work of renewing the road with 82 lbs. steel rails in place of the old 68 and 69 lbs. rails was continued. Up to the end of 1894, 82 per cent. of the main line had been laid with steel rails. A large addition to the number of oval pot sleepers in the road was effected with the result that the number of wood sleepers in the main line is now only 12 per cent. of the total. Considerable progress was made in providing a uniform system of out-door signals, the work being carried out by sections. The demarcation of the land on this railway with boundary stones is being carried out. The work of fitting the coaching stock with automatic vacuum brakes and with Pintsch's gas lighting apparatus and the goods stock with screw couplings was continued throughout the year. During 1894, 16 locomotives and 66 vehicles were fitted with the automatic brake, making a total at the end of the year of 102 locomotives and 326 vehicles so fitted. Up to the end of the same period, the number of carriages fitted for lighting with Pintsch's gas was 39, fourteen of which were fitted during the year. During the same period 1,184 screw couplings were fitted to wagons. The fencing of the Dhond and Manmád Railway was continued, there remaining only about 25 miles of the line unfenced at the end of the year. On the Wardha Coal Railway, the renewal of sleepers was carried out at the rate agreed upon between Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company, viz. 6,294 sleepers per year. On the Khamgaon State Railway, the necessity for a better class of road had long been apparent, and during the year under report it was finally decided that the permanent-way should be renewed with second-hand 68-lb. iron rails and pot sleepers released from the main line. The work was commenced towards the end of the year.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

The work of converting the simple vacuum brake of the coaching stock to the automatic type was proceeded with; that of fitting the coaching stock with Pintsch's patent gas lighting gear was also in progress. The new terminal station at Colába, with the re-arrangement of the station yard, approached completion. The Falkland Road Overbridge, north of Grant Road Station, was completed and brought into use towards the end of the year. Work was commenced on the new General Administrative Offices of the Company opposite Church Gate Station. Preparations were in progress for the renewal of the defective 60-feet Warren girders on the line with plate girders of the Government type. A part of the Dhádhar bridge near Itola was damaged by heavy floods on the 24th July 1894, one of the girders coming down in consequence of the south abutment being washed away. The bridge is being reconstructed, traffic being carried in the meantime over a temporary high level diversion. The work of doubling the line between Baroda and Itola, a distance of 10¾ miles, was continued and nearly finished during the year. The doubling of the two iron bridges on the same length was also in hand. At Kháraghoda on the Patri branch, several new sidings were put in to enable the Salt Department to open new salt pans, in order to meet the demand caused by the partial failure of Sambhar salt. Wire-fencing for a length of 7 miles on the Wadhwán line, and 15 miles on the Godhra branch is being erected, and sanction has been given for a further length of 8 miles on the latter branch. Sanction was also given towards the end of the year to an estimate for strengthening the road on the Anand-Godhra Branch by the addition of a pair of pot-sleepers under each pair of 20 feet rails on those portions of the line—in all 41½ miles—which have not already been thus strengthened. This work is necessitated by the opening through of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and the placing of heavier engines on the line.

Rajputána-Málwa Railway system.

The principal work in progress during the year was the gradual relaying of the road with 50 lbs. steel rails, about 40 miles having been completed during 1894. Two new bridges, each of four spans of 22 feet girders, were built between Khalilpur and Jataoli, where the line was breached in 1893. The low level tank at Ahmedábád to hold 30,000 gallons of water was completed. A metre gauge siding to the Railway Company's oil mill was also laid at Ahmedábád. The new locomotive quarters at Abu Road were completed and occupied during the year. At Mori Station a new tank to hold 36,000 gallons of water was erected, advantage having been taken of a high mass of rock near the station on which to build it. A new station building was erected at Gurshaiganj. The quarters for drivers at Mhow were completed during the year. New metre gauge sidings were put in at Rutlam Station for local traffic. The work of re-aligning the line between Fatehábád and Indore was continued. The line at mile 290-91 was removed from the diversion to its original alignment over a newly constructed two-metre girder bridge. Twenty miles of wire fencing was erected between Sojat Road and Haripur and smaller lengths at other places, making in all about 33 miles. Fencing is in progress on other portions of the line. A new goods-shed is being built at Jaitu. Large additions were made to the goods shed accommodation at Nasirábád, the goods-shed and platform have been extended and a new siding put in. The additions and alterations in the goods yard at Cawnpore were completed. A temporary metre gauge siding and a catch siding were laid in at Ujjain for the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway. No new works of importance were undertaken on the Pálanpur-Deesa line.

Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

The remaining 70½ miles of this railway from Dohad to Rutlam were completed during the year and the line was accordingly opened through for public traffic on 22nd October 1894. The opening was delayed by various causes, one of which was the fact that on the 15th June, while the west end 100-feet girder of the Anas bridge was being erected the staging caught fire, damaging the girder and the face of the abutment. Temporary arrangements were then made for passing traffic. The damage has since been repaired, duplicate parts of the damaged girder being obtained from England. The heavy cutting at mile 104 still remained unfinished at the time of opening, the line being carried over a diversion. At the end of the year the work was nearing completion. At Bamnia, between Amargarh and Bhairongarh, a small station is being erected at the special request of the Indore Darbár in their territory. A large number of staff quarters for locomotive menials were in course of construction at Rutlam. Level-crossing huts have nearly been completed over the whole section except between Dohad and the Anas river. Wire fencing is being erected throughout.

Southern Maratha Railway system.

The establishment of a Customs Station at Castle Rock on the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty necessitated the provision of extra sidings, sheds and platforms to facilitate the Customs examination. These were all completed, as also quarters for the Customs and Salt staff. The half-round Kánara teak sleepers west of Dhárwár are being replaced by steel and Mysore teak and Pingadu sleepers. The work was continued during the year, and about 30,000 of the Kánara teak sleepers renewed. The work could not be proceeded with as fast as desirable, owing to the supply of new sleepers failing to meet the demand. Several miscellaneous works have been carried out during the year at Hubli in connection with the workshops. The new water supply scheme carried out by the Hubli Municipality and towards the cost of which the Railway Company contributed 2½ lákhs is now in full swing and is working satisfactorily. A number of additional staff quarters to meet the requirements of the Traffic Department and a Railway Institute are in progress at Gadag. Several additional quarters for the staff were also built at Guntakul. Additional works costing nearly Rs. 34,000, to meet the requirements of the Locomotive Department and an Institute for railway employés are in progress at Donakonda. The additional waterways between Rangapuram and Nandyal were completed, but the bridges at miles $\frac{292}{5}$ and $\frac{293}{1}$ were again washed away by an unprecedented flood. A minute survey has been made of the adjoining catchment areas, and

proposals for improving the waterways of these bridges are under consideration. In the meantime the line at these localities is worked over temporary diversions. The Australian Kharri wood sleepers on the Alandi Ghat were all renewed; renewals of the same description of sleepers were in progress on the Salpa. Ghát quarters were completed during the year for the Locomotive and Traffic staff at Poona Junction. The north abutment of the Malprabha bridge is being buttressed to prevent its being pushed forward by the heavy bank behind it.

Kolhápur Railway.

No works of any importance were constructed on this line during the year under report.

Mysore Railway.

Nearly 40,000 pine sleepers on the Mysore-Gubbi section were renewed during the year. Additional quarters for the staff at Bangalore were built, and quarters for the staff at Harihar are in progress. In consequence of the building of the new joint station at Bangalore, plans and estimates were prepared for the re-arrangement of the Bangalore Station yard, and the work were commenced.

His Highness the Gáekwár's Railways.

Gaekwár's Dabhoi Railway (2′ 6″ Gauge.)—The waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen at Dabhoi, Chandod and Bahadarpur and the waiting sheds at Ten Talav and Goya Gate were completed during the year. The damages caused by the floods in July 1894 were repaired and the banks made up, with the exception of the breach behind the west abutment of the 2-20 feet girder bridge at mile $\frac{13}{4}$. Here the line is carried on a sleeper trestle, as the question of waterway is under consideration. Additional waterways were constructed during the year at mile 27 on the Dabhoi-Chándod section.

Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway (Metre Gauge).—On the Mehsana-Viramgám branch a third class waiting-shed were added at Katosan Road Station, and at Bhankoda Station a small goods shed platform built. On the Patan branch the abnormally heavy monsoons of preceding years had shown the need for additional flood openings and for raising certain banks near miles 6, 8, 12 and 17. These were completed in March 1895. The goods shed and platform at Patan Station are being enlarged. On the Kheralu Branch the Motipura bridge at mile $\frac{20}{3\cdot4}$, consisting of 2 spans of 60 feet girders, was damaged by floods on the 22nd June 1893. The damage was repaired and another 60 feet girder added at the south end. The bridge as repaired and enlarged was inspected and passed on the 20th June 1894.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway system (including the Jetálsar-Rajkot Railway).

Among the works in progress is the demarcation of the land permanently occupied by the railway on all branches. During the year about 865,500 cubic feet of stone ballast was entirely renewed on the old Bhávnagar-Gondal section where needed, and contracts for some 325,000 cubic feet more were given. The renewal of the old creosoted pine sleepers on the Bhávnagar-Wadhwán and Dhola-Dhoraji sections was pushed on during the year, up to the end of which some 201,290 new creosoted pine sleepers were laid in the road. The necessary renewals on the through line are now drawing to a close. The Jetalsar-Verával section originally laid with Gir sleepers had up to the end of the year received 91,700 new creosoted pine square sleepers, and only a few Gir sleepers remained in the road, these being picked ones. At Wadhwan a cast-iron tank to hold 6,000 gallons was erected and an extension of the metre gauge siding is in progress. A new bridge of five spans of 30 feet arches was built at the east approach of the Bahadar bridge. Additions and alterations were also carried out at the Raidhra bridge. The siding at Lathi is being extended. Sidings are being constructed to the ginning factories at Shapur, Junagadh, and Botad; and one was finished at Vadal. At Jetalsar the school-house has been enlarged; the drivers' quarters are being extended, and a weigh-bridge and double cross-over road are being provided. The restoration of the Ujet bridge works damaged by the rains of 1893 is in hand.

Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.—The principal works carried out during the year at Rajkot were a transhipment siding, an over-bridge, a turn-table, a water-tank crane with piping, and a goods platform. Two spans of 20 feet were added to the Pitharia bridge. A small store workshop, a house for the time-keeper and a water-hoist were erected at Gondal.

Morvi Railway.

Connection was effected with the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway Rájkot Junction Station. The length over the Aji bridge, about 3,254 feet, was laid with metre gauge rails and sleepers to 2′ 6″ gauge. Loop and other necessary sidings were put in. The work was sanctioned in January and completed and opened for traffic in August 1894. One thousand and eighty-six steel sleepers for 19 lbs. rails were renewed on the main line from miles 0 to 24 and 1,531 on the Rajkot branch, chiefly on salty ground. Three hundred and seventy old teakwood sleepers were replaced with new creosoted pine ones. One pier of the Asoi bridge washed out in the last monsoon was rebuilt. Two new 6-feet culverts were constructed and one extra opening added to culvert No. 148 on the Rajkot Branch Line. A temporary station building and a transhipping platform was erected at Rajkot Junction Station. A room was added to the staff quarters at Khorana Station.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

Rutlam-Ujjain Railway (Standard Gauge, 60½ miles).—The construction of this line was sanctioned at the end of 1894, and work is in progress. The portion between miles 17 and 27 were re-aligned; the estimate works out to Rs. 46,68,420, exclusive of fencing and rolling stock.

Rutlam-Muttra Railway (Standard Gauge, about 350 miles).—The first 25½ miles of this line, as far as Nagda, are already under construction. Of the rest of the line the portion from Nagad to the second crossing of the Chambal river was also surveyed and located during the

year. The main direction of the route is by a line from Rutlam eastward to the Sipra river at mile 41, thence north to Gerot, mile 97½, thence north-east to Bara, mile 177, and thence north to the second crossing of the Chambal at Miana. The line from Nagda to this point is estimated to cost Rs. 1,73,83,068, or excluding fencing and rolling stock Rs. 1,45,56,165—about Rs. 74,000 per mile. Alternative routes were also surveyed at certain points. The survey of the line further north to Muttra and Aligarh was in progress at the end of the year. The survey party has been instructed also to make a reconnaissance from Joar to Bandikui and to estimate the cost of converting the existing metre gauge length from Bandikui to Delhi to the standard gauge.

Tapti Valley Railway (Standard Gauge, 261 miles).—During the year under report the G. I. P. Railway portion of the survey was reported upon by the officers concerned and the whole scheme was submitted to the Government of India in September 1894. No orders have yet been passed in connection with this project, but towards the end of the year an application was received from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., of Bombay, for a concession on feeder line terms to construct the western portion from Surat to Amalner. The application is under consideration. The line located from Surat *viâ* Vyara, Songhad and Nandurbár to Amalner is 161 miles long and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,26,96,714, or Rs. 78,862 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, the value of stores to be obtained from England being calculated at 1s. 6d. the rupee. If a rate of 1s. 1d. be taken, the total is raised to Rs. 1,42,84,830, and the mileage rate to Rs. 88,726. The portion of the line between miles 94 and 126 is being re-surveyed with a view to see if an easier grade can be obtained. The line surveyed by the G. I. P. Railway Company from Manmád *via* Dhulia and Amalner to Jalgaon is 110 miles long, and, taking the value of the rupee at 1s. 10d. for English stores, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,16,24,831, or Rs. 1,05,546, per mile. With exchange at 1s. 1d. the estimate would work out to Rs. 1,42,27,038, or Rs. 1,29,172 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. Some portions of this part of the project have since been re-surveyed and re-aligned, and the estimates revised with the result that considerable reductions are found to be feasible.

Baroda State Railways.—The project for the extension on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Bahadarpur to the Songir quarries, 9½ miles, made no further practical advance during the year, but the estimates were ordered to be revised. At the request of the Baroda Darbár, the B. B & C. I. Railway Company towards the end of the year undertook detailed surveys of lines on the metre gauge from Patan *via* Sidhpur to Kheralu (about 38 miles), and from Kalol Road Station on the Rájputana-Malwa Railway to Vijapur (about 42 miles). The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company also carried out a survey for the Baroda Darbár for a line on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Miyagám to Sinor, about 20 miles. A report and estimate with plans were submitted in October 1894. The estimate works out to Rs. 6,97,371, or Rs. 34,747 per mile. No practical progress was made with any of the Gaekwari Railway projects referred to in last year's report.

Jámnagar State Railway (Metre Gauge, 50¼ miles).—During the year a detailed survey of this project was carried out, and plans and estimates submitted. The proposed branch to the port of Jodia has been given up, and it is now proposed to continue the line from Jámnagar to the port of Salaya, to the south-west. It was also found undesirable to take the same alignment as the existing road from Rájkot *via* Dhrol to Jámnagar, owing to the very difficult crossing of the Und river near Dhrol. The line as located runs from Rájkot in a north-westerly direction to Pardhari, where after crossing the Dhondi river it takes a westerly direction and running through Hadmatia, Wanthali, and Alia Bara, terminates at Jámnagar, mile 50¼. The line is estimated to cost Rs. 23,61,138, or Rs. 46,941 per mile, including rolling stock.

Morvi Railway.—In connection with a proposal to convert this line from the 2′ 6″ to the metre gauge the survey of a new alignment from Wadhwan to Than was commenced in September 1894 and was almost completed at the end of the year. Estimates for converting the remaining portions of the line were also under preparation.

Rajpipla State Railway (2′ 6″ Gauge, 20 miles).—Orders were issued towards the close of the year for the commencement of the work of construction on the first section from Ankleshvar to Sarsa, 20 miles. This length is estimated to cost Rs. 8,25,136 or Rs. 41,821 per mile, including rolling stock. Preparations for starting work were in progress.

Kolhápur State Railway.—Nothing further was heard during the year about the projected extension of this line towards the sea-board.

Bombay-Konkan Railway.—During the year the Southern Marátha Railway Company put forward a scheme for a railway on the metre gauge starting from Karád Road Station on the Poona Branch of their system *via* the Kumbhárli Ghat and Chiplun to a point in the neighbourhood of Hog Island in the Bombay Harbour. The line was estimated to be about 202 miles in length, and the acting Agent estimated that it could be made for about 158 lakhs, or about Rs. 78,000 per mile. The Agent, Southern Marátha Railway Company, was informed that Government was not in a position to provide funds for a detailed survey of the project. The matter is under consideration.

Ahmedábád-Parántij Railway (Metre Gauge, about 47½ miles). The negotiations with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Syndicate for the construction of this feeder line finally fell through. During the year, however, applications were submitted by Mr. James Currie, of Karáchi, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, of Bombay, for the concession for this project on feeder line terms, the former offering to construct the line with sterling capital to be raised in England, and the latter with rupee capital to be subscribed by a Company of Indian domicile.

The Secretary of State accepted the latter offer, and the concession was accordingly given to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company. All preliminaries were practically settled before the end of the year, it being decided that the line should be aligned so as to go to Naroda, Dabhora, Dehgám, Jalod and Parántij, and that, with the single exception of Jalod, the stations should be placed as close to the towns of those names as circumstances permit. A detailed survey with final location of the line is in progress.

Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway (Metre Gauge, 78 miles).—Mr. James Currie, of Karáchi, also applied for a concession for the Ahmedábád-Dholka section (32 miles) of this long standing project on feeder line terms. The application is under consideration, but the Board of Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company informed the Secretary of State that as such a line as that proposed by Mr. Currie would greatly interfere with another scheme which the Board consider best for the interests of the district and of their Company, they do not feel they would be justified in granting assistance to Mr. Currie's project. The scheme advocated by the Board is an extension of the Gaekwar's Petlád Railway (standard gauge) from Petlád north-west *via* Sojitra and Dholka to Sanand on the Ahmedábád-Viramgám section of the Company's own line.

Bársi Railway (2′ 6″ Gauge, about 22 miles).—The promoters of the Bársi Steam Tramway project appealed to the Secretary of State against certain provisions of the order published under the Indian Tramways Act embodying the terms of the concession. Information was received during the year that the Secretary of State decided to treat this project as for a light railway under the Indian Railways Act. Final orders about this project had not been issued.

Accidents and Flood Damages.

G. I. P. Railway system. On the G. I. P. Railway system during the year there were two collisions, each between a passenger and a goods train, injuring 4 and 12 persons respectively. In the latter case the driver of the goods train, whose fault it was, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Two passenger trains were derailed during the year: the permanent way and the rolling stock were damaged, but otherwise no loss or casualty occurred. A girder fell off a truck on the Thána creek bridge and did some damage to the bridge. During the monsoon six land slips, four very considerable, took place on the Thal Ghát and two on the Bhor Ghát. A 90-foot bridge was washed away between Chándni and Mándva, and the line was damaged in ten places by floods.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway a passenger train collided with a goods train; and there was also one derailment, in which a railway servant was injured. This system suffered considerably from the rains, which were heavy throughout Gujarát. The permanent-way was damaged or traffic was stopped as a precautionary measure in no less than 32 places, chiefly between July 21st and 23rd: in one place (near Amalsad) the line was washed away for 2,500 feet, and at another (between Viramgám and Jhund) for 600 feet. Four bridges were damaged, the Dhádhar extensively. However, the repairs were completed very rapidly, and the dislocation of traffic was not as great as might *primâ facie* have been expected.

Rajputána-Malwa Railway system. On this line there were four collisions, in one of which two persons were injured. The line was damaged by floods on 8 occasions, though not very seriously except between Firozpur and Golewálá, and between Palanpur and Deesa.

Southern Marátha Railway system. There were 11 derailments and one collision on the Southern Marátha Railway system, whereby 2 persons were killed and 13 injured. The line was damaged in 4 places by floods.

Other Lines. The Gáekwar's Dabhoi and Mehsana Railways, the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi Railway suffered considerably from the floods. There were no accidents on these lines during the year.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railway. There was no change during the year in the capital authorised and subscribed, which remain the same as in 1893-94, viz.:—

	£		Rs.
Authorized Capital—			
Share Capital	20,000,000		
Debenture Stock	6,666,666		
Total ...	26,666,666	=	29,09,09,084
Subscribed Capital—	£		
5 per cent. share capital	20,000,000		
4 do. debenture stock	2,701,450		
3½ do. debentures	804,800		
3¼ do. do.	1,866,100		
3 do. do.	300,000		
Total interest-bearing capital ...	25,672,350		
Add—Capital not bearing interest—	£		
Premia on share capital and loans	229,870		
Transferred from Casualty Fund	74,137		
	304,057		
Less—Discount on loans	13,983		
Discount on debenture stock ...	225,891		
	239,874		
	64,183		
Total Capital paid into Treasury ...	25,736,533	=	28,07,62,174

	£	Rs.
Capital Expenditure—		
On construction account	25,095,961 =	27,37,74,124
On stores on suspense	508,994 =	55,52,661
Advances in suspense	—19,953 =	—2,17,693
Total ...	25,585,002 =	27,91,09,112
Balance available of—		
Authorised Capital	1,081,664 =	1,17,99,972
Subscribed Capital	151,531 =	16,53,062

The expenditure on construction account was incurred on—

	Rs.	Cost per open mile. Rs.
Way and Works	17,32,49,494	1,34,615
Rolling Stock	4,36,54,546	33,919
Total ...	21,69,04,040	1,68,534

There were no overdrawals of capital during the year, which closed with a balance of capital in the Company's favour of £151,531=Rs. 16,53,062.

The expenditure for the year 1894 was incurred on— Rs.

Dhond and Manmad State Railway 74,517
Wardha Coal State Railway ... ... *Nil.*

Dhond and Manmád and Wardha Coal State Railways.

The total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of 1894 was as under:—

	Dhond and Manmád. Rs.	Wardha Coal. Rs.
Expenditure in England	43,97,684	9,47,839
Do. in India	68,13,958	40,39,850
	1,12,11,642	49,87,689

The capital transactions of the year represent refund of expenditure on account of sale of stores to the G. I. P. Railway, as under:— Rs.

The Berars State Railways.

Khamgaon Railway 1,564
Amraoti Railway 447

The total capital expenditure from the commencement of operations to end of 1894 was as follows:— Rs.

Khamgaon Railway. 4,86,003
Amraoti Railway 4,49,461

During the year a fresh debenture loan of £300,000 at 3 per cent. was raised and paid into the London Treasury. The capital account on 31st December 1894 was as follows:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	£	£	Rs.
Capital authorised—			
Share Capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds	3,963,500		
		10,213,500 =	11,14,20,000
Capital subscribed—			
Share Capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds converted into stock ...	1,300,300		
Debenture bonds at 3½ per cent. ...	1,238,500		
Do. at 3 per cent. ...	300,000		
Capital not bearing interest	18,419		
		9,107,219 =	9,93,51,475
Capital Expenditure—			
On construction account		8,716,708 =	9,50,91,354
„ stores in suspense		264,222 =	28,82,427
„ advances in suspense		—16,116 =	—1,75,811
		8,964,814 =	9,77,97,970
Balance available of—			
Capital authorized		1,248,686 =	1,36,22,030
Capital subscribed		142,405 =	15,53,505

The expenditure on construction account was incurred on—

	Rs.	Cost per open mile. Rs.
Way and Works	7,81,24,932	1,69,468
Rolling Stock	1,69,66,422	36,804
	9,50,91,354	2,06,272

The total capital bearing interest to end of 1894 was Rs. 9,91,50,545, and the guaranteed interest paid to the Company during 1894 was Rs. 45,57,450, as under:—

	Rs.
Paid in England	45,54,800
Do. in India	2,650
Total ...	45,57,450

The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,72,701.

The Gaikwar's Railways.

The expenditure during 1894 was as under :—

	Rs.
Dabhoi Railway ...	33,616
Petlád Railway ...	10,713
Mehsára Railway	67,827

The total capital outlay, including suspense, from commencement of operations to end of 1894 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Dabhoi Railway	18,88,774
Petlád Railway	7,23,482
Mehsána Railway	30,94,578

Rájputana-Málwa Railway System.

The total capital outlay on the whole system, including the Godhra-Rutlam and Pálanpur-Deesa Railways, to the end of 1894 was as follows :—

	Rájputana-Málwa Railway System.	Godhra-Rutlam Railway.	Pálanpur-Deesa Railway.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During 1894 ...	9,19,869	33,63,395	35,648
To end of 1894 ...	13,36,21,862	1,54,54,141	3,99,601

The capital expenditure during 1894, including suspense, was incurred on the—

	Rs.
Rájputana-Málwa Railway...	8,58,174
Holkar Railway ...	22,704
Rewari-Ferozpore Railway...	3,196
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	35,795
Godhra-Rutlam Railway ...	33,63,395
Pálanpur-Deesa Railway ...	35,648
Total ...	43,18,912

For the construction of the Pálanpur-Deesa line a sum of Rs. 1,85,000 was contributed by the Pálanpur Darbár; the capital outlay shown above is inclusive of the contribution.

Southern Marátha Railway system. (1) Southern Marátha Railway.

No additions were made to the capital of the railway during the year which stood at the close of December 1894 as shown below. But £255,000 of debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. were converted during the year into debentures at 3 per cent. :—

	£	Rs.
Stock and share capital	3,500,000	
Debentures	943,100	
Total ...	4,443,100	= 5,43,17,200
Capital not bearing interest	30,957	= 4,33,392
Advances by Secretary of State	2,129,900	= 2,55,58,800
Total ...	6,603,957	= 8,03,09,392
Deduct—		
Capital expenditure...	.....	7,89,80,004
Balance available ...	.....	13,29,388

The expenditure of Rs. 7,89,80,004 includes Rs. 4,13,043, the Mysore State Railway share of the joint stores account which is now borne wholly on the Southern Marátha Railway books. Deducting this sum from the expenditure leaves the balance of Southern Marátha Railway capital to be spent at Rs. 17,42,431. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,36,989. During the year a sum of Rs. 73,299 was also debited to the capital account of the Railway on account of the Customs shed at Castle Rock.

(2) Mysore State Railway.

The capital raised and expended stood as follows on 31st December 1894 :—

	£	Rs.
Debentures	1,200,000	= 1,60,61,569
Capital not bearing interest	24,000	= 3,21,222
Total ...	1,224,000	= 1,63,82,801
Capital outlay to 31st December 1894	.....	1,43,47,250
Balance of capital unexpended ...	.....	20,35,551

The total capital outlay of Rs. 1,43,47,250 excludes the sum of Rs. 4,13,043, the Mysore State Railway share of joint stores borne on the Southern Marátha Railway books, allowing for which the unexpended balance of capital is reduced from Rs. 20,35,551 to Rs. 16,22,508.

The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 85,597, and the following were some of the principal works undertaken :—

	Rs.
Additions and alterations to Locomotive yard ...	14,049
Additional machinery for Bangalore Workshops	15,403
Quarters for the Staff ...	7,211
Goods-sheds, engine-sheds and sidings	15,226

(3) Mysore-Nanjangud extension.

The total capital outlay on this extension to end of December 1894 was Rs. 6,03,095. There was no expenditure on works during the year, but a credit of Rs. 592 was afforded to works for stores returned. The net earnings of this line amounted for 1894 to Rs. 12,737, which is equivalent to a return of 2·11 per cent. on the total capital outlay. There were 15 miles open.

(4) Bangalore-Hindupur section.

This section was constructed by the Mysore Government. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1894 was Rs. 24,34,999 on 51 miles open. The net earnings of this line amounted for 1894 to Rs. 55,939, which is equivalent to a return of 2·29 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

(5) Kolhápur State Railway.

This railway was constructed by the Kolhápur State. The expenditure to end of December 1894 on final heads of account was Rs. 23,05,817; there were 29 miles open. The net earnings of the line amounted to Rs. 43,195, which is equivalent to a return of 1·87 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

(6) Guntakul-Hindupur Railway.

The total expenditure to end of December 1894 on 119 miles open was Rs. 58,58,414. The expenditure during the year, after deducting credits for materials returned, amounted to Rs. 24,479.

Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1894 was Rs. 1,84,61,041. The distribution of this amount over the five sections of the railway was as below :—

	Rs.
Bhávnagar...	69,59,165
Gondal ...	46,42,583
Junágadh ...	35,46,767
Porbandar...	18,31,127
Jetalsár-Rájkot	14,81,399
Total ...	1,84,61,041

The total amount held in suspense was Rs. 4,04,156, and the capital expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 1,42,744. The following were the principal works on which the expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
Bhadar approach bridge ...	25,745
Agi bridge ...	27,540

The following statement shows the total capital outlay, including suspense, on each section to the end of 1894 and the financial results thereon, interest being calculated at 4 per cent. :—

	Bhávnagar.	Gondal-Porbandar.	Junagad.	Total Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	Jetalsar-Rajkot.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay to end of 1894 ...	70,98,642	66,39,400	36,27,551	1,73,65,593	14,99,605
Interest on capital outlay for 1894 ...	2,83,179	2,64,184	1,44,743	6,92,106	58,875
Net earnings for 1894 ...	5,43,372	1,98,387	50,988	7,91,335	61,152
Difference for 1894 ...	+2,60,193	—65,797	—93,755	+99,229	+2,277
Total interest from the beginning to end of 1894 ...	37,92,316	24,16,076	9,32,691	71,41,083	1,17,982
Total net earnings to end of 1894 ...	48,89,343	18,11,690	2,82,189	69,79,965	1,12,049
Difference to end of 1894 ...	+10,97,027	—6,04,386	—6,50,502	—1,61,118	—5,933
Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay for 1894 ...	7·65	2·99	1·41	4·55	4·07

The year 1894 did not give as good results as 1893, the net profits on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway being less, viz. 4·55 per cent. as against 5·16 per cent. in 1893, which, however, was a record year.

Morvi Railway.

The total capital expenditure on final heads of account to the 31st December 1894 was Rs. 22,02,593. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 20,933, thus making the total capital outlay of Rs. 22,23,526.

The total capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 76,933, incurred chiefly on construction of line, ballast and permanent-way and carriage and wagon stock.

Revenue Transactions.

G. I. P. Railway.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 1,490, inclusive of 203 miles of the four State lines leased to the Company. The gross earnings and working expenses of 1894 amounted respectively to Rs. 3,62,74,296 and Rs. 2,00,17,713 as against Rs. 3,88,13,741 and Rs. 2,07,94,447 in 1893, resulting in a falling off in net earnings of Rs. 17,62,711. The number of passengers carried increased by 488,480 and the earnings from coaching traffic by Rs. 1,37,856. The increase in the number of 3rd class passengers alone was 414,317, but the increased earnings from that class, amounting to only Rs. 3,648, were not commensurate with the increase in the number of passengers. There was a satisfactory increase in earnings during the first half of the year in consequence partly of larger numbers travelling by ordinary trains than by mail trains and partly of a general development of third class traffic; but during the second half, though the numbers increased in local traffic, a considerable decrease occurred in receipts owing to a falling off in the attendance at the Pandharpur fair. The increased earnings from coaching traffic were principally from (i) parcels for the public due to larger consignments of bullion and to increased traffic with foreign lines; (ii) 1st and 2nd class passengers, partly on account of special trains for the public and partly from ordinary passengers, and (iii) troops and police owing to the arrival and departure of extra troopships. On the other hand, the receipts from passengers' luggage decreased by half a lákh owing chiefly to less Government treasure carried. The goods traffic of the year was very unsatisfactory, resulting in a decrease of 126,267 tons in the tonnage carried and of Rs. 26,64,896 in earnings. The commodities under which that decline occurred are principally (i) grain and pulse Rs. 28,85,489, mostly owing to the failure of supplies of wheat and to the low prices prevailing in the European markets for that staple which considerably curtailed its demand for export; (ii) oil-seeds Rs. 2,78,488, due partly to failure in the second half of the year of the crops of rape and mustard seeds, til or gingelly, and other oil-seeds, and partly to the earnings from gingelly and other oil-seeds in the first half of the previous year having been above the normal; and (iii) cotton manufactured, Rs. 1,89,121, the decrease in which was probably due to the famine in the Saugor district, although it is possible that a portion of the traffic in this commodity may have been diverted by other routes. The chief items of improved earnings are cotton raw Rs. 1,44,503, drugs and chemicals Rs. 1,93,593, and dyes and tans Rs. 2,67,296: due in respect of the first-named to better crops in Khandesh and in the Ahmednagar district; the traffic in drugs and chemicals has been gradually developing, especially in respect of mhowra seed and flowers, while that in dyes and tans is mostly in myrobalans, the trade in which is to a great extent speculative, and probably the slackness in the grain and seeds traffic induced greater activity in myrobalans. Telegraph receipts are practically the same as in 1893, but sundry receipts show a net decrease of about Rs. 11,000 chiefly in sale of revenue stores and in commission on town duties.

The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 55·18 in 1894 against 53·57 in 1893, 50·28 in 1892, and 48·62 in 1891. Though there was a decrease of Rs. 7,76,734 in working expenses during the year, that decrease was not commensurate with the large decrease of Rs. 25,39,445 in earnings. The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1894 at the date of submission of accounts amounted to Rs. 60,66,758 as against Rs. 58,45,793 in the preceding year. There were no surplus profits in the second half of 1894, the net earnings amounting to Rs. 35,86,999, excluding rent of leased lines, having fallen short of the guaranteed interest of Rs. 65,77,496 by Rs. 29,90,497. The corresponding shortage in the second half of 1893 was Rs. 10,04,508. After deducting from the net earnings of the year the Company's moiety of surplus profits, charges for guaranteed interest, rent of leased lines, contributions to Provident Fund, interest on overdrawn capital and irrecoverable outstandings written off, the net result shows a gain to the State of Rs. 44,277 only, as against Rs. 19,18,723 in 1893 and Rs. 32,86,836 and Rs. 48,74,813 in 1892 and 1891 respectively.

The chief features of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1893 in the following table:—

	1894.	1893.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	3,62,74,296	3,88,13,741	.....	25,39,445
Working expenses	2,00,17,713	2,07,94,447	.....	7,76,734
Net earnings	1,62,56,583	1,80,19,294	.....	17,62,711
Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	55·18	53·57	161	.....
Percentage of net earnings on total capital bearing interest	5·80	6·43	.....	0·63

Dhond and Manmád and Wardha Coal State Railways.

The results of the year's transactions as compared with the previous year are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	Dhond and Manmád Railway.			Wardha Coal Railway.		
	1893.	1894.	Difference.	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	12,90,798	13,61,866	71,068	2,10,856	2,20,237	9,381
Working expenses ...	9,42,226	9,79,873	37,647	1,21,643	1,30,947	9,304
Net earnings	3,48,572	3,81,993	33,421	89,213	89,290	77
Percentage of expenses on earnings	73·06	71·95	—1·11	57·69	59·45	1·76
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense	3·13	3·41	0·28	1·79	1·79	.....

On both lines the amount of coal carried showed a decrease, but there was a more than compensating increase under the head of general merchandise.

The Berars State Railways.

These lines are worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The results of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1893 in the following table :—

Particulars.	Khamgaon.			Amraoti.		
	1893.	1894.	Difference.	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	51,004	53,073	2,069	1,02,043	1,02,521	478
Working expenses ...	29,307	31,106	1,799	58,987	60,611	1,624
Net earnings	21,697	21,967	270	43,056	41,910	—1,146
Percentage of expenses on earnings	57·46	58·61	1·15	57·81	59·12	1·31
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense	4·45	4·52	0·07	9·57	9·32	—0·25

The increase of earnings on both lines is due to the increase of traffic in general merchandise.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The result of the year's transactions compared with 1893 is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,50,96,045	1,59,48,436	+8,52,436
Working expenses	54,21,254	57,75,782	+3,54,528
Net earnings	96,74,791	1,01,72,701	+4,97,910
Percentage of expenses on earnings	35·91	36·22	+0·31
Percentage of net earnings on capital bearing interest ...	10·09	10·26	+0·17

The increase in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 569,270 and Rs. 51,839. This improvement is due to the development of passenger traffic under all classes.

The increase in goods traffic, which is attributable in a great measure to the through opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, is due chiefly to "general merchandise," and occurred principally in grain and pulse, oil-seeds, salt, sugar, timber, tobacco and coal and coke. It is, however, slightly counterbalanced by a falling off in "cotton traffic" and in provisions.

The working results of the year's transactions, as compared with those of 1893, are shown in the following table :—

Rájputana-Málwa Railway-System (includes the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.)

	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	2,26,33,265	2,51,44,200	+25,10,935
Working expenses	93,07,625	96,10,377	+3,02,752
Net earnings	1,33,25,640	1,55,33,823	+22,08,183
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	41·12	38·22	—2·90
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, excluding indirect charges	9·32	10·55	+1·23

There was a general improvement in passenger traffic both as to number and receipts which may be ascribed chiefly to a larger attendance at fairs. The increase in goods traffic occurred in cotton raw, grain and pulse, oil-seeds, salt and sugar, the increases in quantity carried and, in the earnings being 7,545 tons and Rs. 1,03,836, 118,538 tons and Rs. 14,71,701, 59,577 tons and Rs. 2,09,833, 2,046 tons and Rs. 25,137, and 15,100 tons and Rs. 94,222 respectively. The increase in cotton, raw, was due chiefly to larger exports to Bombay, that in grain and pulse to the scarcity of food-grains in the N.-W. P. and

Oudh in the last quarter of the year, that in oil-seeds to larger exports to Europe, and that in salt and sugar to ordinary trade fluctuations.

The Gáikwár's Railways.

The chief features of the year's transactions are compared with those for 1893 in the following table :—

	Dabhoi Railway.			Petlad Railway.			Mehsana Railway.		
	1893.	1894.	Difference.	1893.	1894.	Difference.	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	2,52,106	2,40,316	—11,790	63,953	69,668	5,715	3,36,860	3,79,972	43,112
Working expenses ...	1,19,599	1,44,887	25,288	23,326	25,632	2,306	1,38,608	1,43,585	4,977
Net earnings ...	1,32,507	95,429	—37,078	40,627	44,036	3,409	1,98,252	2,36,387	38,135
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	47·44	68·29	12·85	36·47	36·79	0·32	41·15	37·79	—3·36
Percentage of net earnings on total capital expended, including suspense ...	7·14	5·05	—2·09	5·70	6·09	+0·39	6·55	7·64	+1·09

Dabhoi Railway.—The tonnage of goods carried fell from 55,456 tons to 49,037 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 1,08,801 to Rs. 94,110. The decrease is entirely due to the merchandise traffic, chiefly in cotton, grain, pulse, and mhowra flowers.

Petlad Railway.—The tonnage of goods carried fell from 21,337 tons to 20,649 tons, while the earnings therefrom rose from Rs. 17,539 to Rs. 19,034 or by Rs. 1,495. The increase is entirely due to general merchandise, chiefly tobacco.

Mehsana Railway.—There was an improvement in goods traffic, chiefly in grain and pulse, oil-seeds, salt and sugar, but there was a falling off in the number and amount of live-stock.

Pálanpur-Deesa Railway.

This line was opened for traffic on 8th November 1893. The working results of the transactions of 1894 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	37,544
Working expenses ...	14,399
Net earnings ...	23,145
Percentage of working expenses to earnings ...	38·35
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay ...	5·79

The working expenses of this line were charged at the same percentage of the gross earnings as prevailed on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system generally.

Southern Marátha Railway.

The following table compares the receipts of the Southern Marátha Railway for the last two years :—

	1893.	1894.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	78,20,038	79,87,447	+1,67,409
Working expenses ...	46,63,770	52,49,852	+5,86,082
Net earnings ...	31,56,268	27,37,595	—4,18,673
Passenger traffic ...	28,40,350	29,60,570	+1,20,220
Goods traffic ...	45,76,730	45,50,018	—26,712

The noticeable increases in the goods traffic receipts occurred in the following commodities :—Cotton manufactured Rs. 33,445, dyes and tans Rs. 42,056, oil-seeds Rs. 61,749, salt Rs. 28,374, sugar Rs. 57,275, and the more important decreases in raw cotton Rs. 41,144, and grain and pulse Rs. 4,72,707. The increase in working expenses was mostly due to the introduction of a revised scale of salaries, to the payment of exchange compensation, to heavier charges for ballasting and the renewal of sleepers, and to the additional train-mileage worked (206,809 miles).

B. G. I. P. Railway.

The revenue expenditure for the year 1894 on an open mileage at the close of the year of 380 miles was 57·29 per cent. of the gross earnings, the gross traffic earnings for the year amounting to Rs. 19,95,843 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,43,356, leaving net earnings of Rs. 8,52,487, this sum being Rs. 36,221 less than the net earnings of 1893. The coaching receipts showed increase of Rs. 46,831, the goods revenue a decrease of Rs. 68,946, and the telegraph and sundry earnings a decrease of Rs. 11,971. The revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,43,356, or 57·29 per cent. of the gross earnings against 56·22 per cent. in 1893. The net revenue, Rs. 7,91,335 (exclusive of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway), gives a percentage of dividend of 4·55 per cent. on the total capital outlay to end of 1894, Rs. 1,73,65,593. The shares of the different States in the net revenue and the percentages on their capital outlay are as follows :—

	Net Revenue.	Percentage.
Bhávnagar share ...	Rs. 5,43,372	7·65
Junágádh share ...	„ 50,988	1·41
Gondal-Porbandar share ...	„ 1,98,387	2·99

The capital outlay to end of the year, the net earnings and percentage of net earnings of the year on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway were Rs. 14,99,605, Rs. 61,152, and 4·07 respectively.

Morvi Railway.

The mean mileage worked including the Aji bridge extension opened for traffic on the 6th August 1894, which effected a junction between this and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways at Rajkot, was 94·36 miles against 94 miles of the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,470 in the gross receipts which amounted to Rs. 3,20,848 against Rs. 3,22,818 of the previous year. The working expenses amounting to Rs. 1,77,681 against Rs. 1,77,085 of the previous year show an increase of Rs. 596, and thus resulted in a decrease of the net receipts which amounted to Rs. 1,42,667 against Rs. 1,45,733. The number of passengers carried increased from 269,314 to 284,521, but the earnings decreased from Rs. 2,17,169 to Rs. 2,14,869. The tonnage of goods carried decreased from 24,198 tons to 21,984, and the earnings from Rs. 1,00,829 to Rs. 98,950. The most noticeable decreases in goods occurred in cotton, stone and lime and timber, and the increases in coal, metals, and oil-seeds.

Hyderábád-Umarko Railway.

The capital outlay, including suspense and steamboat, to the 31st December 1894 was Rs. 17,27,619, showing an increase of Rs. 66,528 during the year. The mean mileage worked remained unchanged at 58·91 miles. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,223 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,09,161 as compared with Rs. 1,30,816 and Rs. 1,14,345 respectively in 1893. The net earnings thus rose to Rs. 36,062 as compared with Rs. 16,471 in the previous year. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, including suspense, was a little over 2 per cent., against rather less than one per cent. in 1893.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs: Bombay.

The following tables show the length of telegraph wires and lines and the number of offices in the Presidency for the year 1894-95 :—

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wire (including Cables).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
6,129	322	.....	6,451	23,890	872	.....	24,762

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs.
Government Offices	145	24	...	169	1,059,190	41,791	13,75,285
Railway and Canal Offices ...	137	2	2	137	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	75	6	...	81	...	...	.....
Total ...	357	32	2	387	...	...	.....

The following table shows the names of offices opened and closed during the year :—

Opened.		Closed.	
Government.		*Government.*	
Amreli, Atkot, Babra, Bachan, Bantva, Borsad, Cambay, Chital, Dhari, Dhrangadra, Dohad, Godhra, Guledgudd, Jafarabad, Kandla, Katiyana, Malaya, Mundra, Pachora, Roha, Sardar, Una, Vanthali, Wanowri (Poona).		None.	
Railway.		*Railway.*	
Jetalsar	Rajkot Railway.	Kotri Bandar	North-Western Railway.
Rajkotpura ... } Badeli ... ... }	North-Western Railway.	Badra	

Persian Gulf section.

The traffic transmitted again shows a decided increase over that of the preceding year, amounting to 7,471 telegrams or 87,406 words, while the net receipts exceeded last year's by Rs. 2,18,526. The increase in the number of words is not proportionate to that in the

number of telegrams because the average length per message of the private and commercial class decreased by 0·87 words per message. The revenue of this section, amounting to Rs. 16,24,445, was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
From India and east of India	8,80,349
„ Westward of Bushire	6,93,452
„ „ Fao	38,896
„ Persian Gulf Stations	11,747
Total ...	16,24,445

The figures for the past seven years are given below for purposes of comparison:—

Year.	Number of		Net Receipts.
	Messages.	Words.	
			Rs.
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079	11,87,699
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	11,24,014
1890-91	121,629	1,662,433	11,13,671
1891-92	125,643	1,798,261	13,05,027
1892-93	116,273	1,650,046	13,38,689
1893-94	118,940	1,649,382	14,05,919
1894-95	126,411	1,686,788	16,24,445

The comparative values of the franc and rupee varied considerably during the year, falling in the case of the rupee from 1 frc. = 71 rupee in April 1894 to 1 frc. = 80 rupee in January 1895 and rising to 1 frc. = 76 rupee in March 1895. The fall in the exchange value of the rupee accounts for the disproportionate increase in the revenue, expressed in rupees as compared with the increase in the number of words. The amount credited to the Government of India, as per monthly balances of traffic interchanged with India, was Rs. 18,28,424, of which Rs. 18,00,359 came from international and Rs. 28,065 from local traffic.

Traffic office at Karáchi.

The gross value of traffic audited in the Traffic office at Karáchi amounted to Rs. 69,87,474 as follows:—

	Rs.
With India	35,39,532
„ Persia	33,12,185
„ Turkey	1,06,541
„ Persian Gulf Stations	29,215
Total ...	69,87,474

Classification of Messages.

The 126,411 messages transmitted during the year are classified as follows:—

Denomination.	Number of	
	Messages.	Words.
Private and Commercial	122,514	1,552,102
State	3,113	87,386
Press News	488	14,345
Special "Times"	296	32,955
Total ...	126,411	1,686,788

Routes.

The percentages of traffic over the Teheran and Turkish routes were 94·36 and 5·64 respectively as compared with 93·60 and 6·40 last year. The percentages of traffic between India and Europe carried by the Suez and Persian Gulf routes were 51·05 and 48·95 respectively. Of the Trans-Indian traffic the Suez route took 90·92 and the Persian Gulf route 9·08 per cent. The speed of transmission between the United Kingdom and Karáchi *viâ* Teheran remained about the same as last year, the mean being 43 minutes as against 43 minutes 30 seconds. In the speed *viâ* Turkey there is a considerable falling off, the mean time of transmission rising from 36 hours 49 minutes to 46 hours 46 minutes, due to the bad state of the Turkish lines between Fao and Constantinople, the interruptions on which aggregated 112 days against 101 in 1893-94. The speed of transmission between Karáchi and Teheran was not so good this year as last, being 7 minutes 7 seconds from Karáchi to Teheran and 5 minutes from Teheran to Karáchi as against 5 minutes 40 seconds and 4 minutes 28 seconds. This increase is mostly due to longer interruptions on the Persian Gulf cables and on the Persian line.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 122, being 27 more than the total for the year 1893-94. Of this number 80 came from Europe and 42 from

India. Eighty-one related to messages *viâ* Teheran and 41 to messages *viâ* Turkey. The following table gives all details :—

Nature of Complaint.	Whence received.		Totals.
	Europe.	India.	
Non-deliveries	13	8	21
Do. due to insufficient address ...	1	5	6
Delays	16	5	21
Mis-deliveries	7	...	7
Errors	33	11	44
Refund of reply deposits not used	5	5	10
Miscellaneous references	5	8	13
Totals ...	80	42	122

In the Sind and Beluchistán division the following offices were open throughout the year :— Sind and Beluchistán Division.

Names.	Remarks.
Karáchi	Departmental.
Karáchi Cantonment	
Hyderábád (Sind)	
Sukkur	
Umarkot	
Shikárpur	Combined.
Jacobábád	
Kiamari	
Karáchi City	
Tatta	
Larkhana	
Tando Alahyar...	
Tando Adam	
Tando Mahomedkhan ...	

Badámi departmental office was kept open during the inundation season from the 25th May to the 31st of August 1894.

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

The following are among the principal changes introduced during the year :—(I) The money order system and the foreign parcel post were extended to several foreign countries. In addition to the old route viâ Trieste, the sea route viâ the United Kingdom was made available for sending parcels to the Continent of Europe with the facility of prepaying postage to destination instead of only as far as the German frontier; the rates of parcel postage and the conditions for posting parcels to certain places were revised; complete insurance was extended to several foreign countries served through the United Kingdom; and arrangements were made to exchange parcels with Mauritius and money orders under inland rules with the Seychelles by direct routes instead of through the United Kingdom. (II) The restriction against the transmission of tobacco to the United Kingdom by sample post was removed, it being arranged to levy duty on delivery. (III) The restriction on insurance of articles despatched from Cutch during the monsoon was withdrawn. (IV) The rate of commission on telegraphic money orders of the value of Rs. 10 was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0. (V) The payment of money orders at the Bagdad and Basrah Post Offices which had been suspended since May 1891 was resumed at Bagdad in July and at Basrah in December 1894. The exchange of money orders with China, suspended in August 1893, was also re-opened in July 1894. (VI) The defacement of postage stamps by rubber stamps or similar means was prohibited. (VII) The contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company was renewed with an improved service. (VIII) The Chief of Jámnagar directed his Courts to consider the provisions of the Savings Bank Act and Post Office Act in force as regards the Imperial Post Offices in his territory. The Native States of Junágadh and Bhor still maintain separate Post Offices within their territory. (IX) The scheme of selling Government quinine through the Post Office was introduced at 371 post offices other than those at head-quarter stations. As the supply was obtained only towards the close of March last, there was not sufficient opportunity for judging of the result of the scheme. (X) With the co-operation of the Educational Department, vernacular pamphlets and wall-sheets containing an abstract of postal information and instructions how to address letters properly were introduced in vernacular schools in the Presidency. In order to protect the Customs revenue steps have been taken since November last to examine registered letter packets received from foreign countries which are Principal events.

suspected to contain jewellery and other dutiable articles. The number of such packets received for delivery in Bombay up to the close of the year was 95, of which 69 were found to contain articles of the value of Rs. 33,787, and duty amounting to about Rs. 1,681 was levied. The transmission of dutiable articles by registered post has been much checked since the Post Office undertook the examination.

Postal facilities.

The following table shows the increase in the number of Imperial Post Offices, letter boxes, postmen and village postmen :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Post Offices	1,397	1,415	18	...
,, Letter-boxes	2,525	2,732	207	...
,, Postmen	1,341	1,354	13	...
,, Village postmen...	727	726	...	1

Of the post offices 757 were worked by schoolmasters and 38 by other extraneous agents. Sixty-eight special village postmen performed the duties of postmaster and postmen. All the postmen and village postmen, excepting 66 and including 144 in Native States, were authorized to pay money orders at the payees' doors. Twenty-five post offices were constituted telegraph offices, the total number of such combined offices at the end of the year being 130.

Postal Lines.

The length of the imperial postal lines of communication under the control of the Postmaster General was as follows :—

	1893-94.	1893-94.	Increase.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Tonga, Horse and Camel Lines	487¾	487¾	.....
Railway Lines	466½	466½	.....
Runners' ,, ...	8,912	9,003¾	91¾
Steamer ,, ...	3,233	3,233	.....
Total Mileage ...	13,099¼	13,191	91

The increase under the runners' lines is due to revision of routes and opening up of communication with new offices. In June and July 1894 there were some breaks on the B. B. & C. I., B.-G.-J.-P. and Morvi Railways, and the mails accumulated for several days and were conveyed by trollies.

Correspondence.

From the enumeration taken for a fortnight it is estimated that the number of articles delivered in this circle during the year was about 7⅓ crores, exclusive of money orders and correspondence on postal and telegraphic service. The following table compares the figures during the past two years :—

	Estimated number of articles delivered during		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Letters	32,997,952	34,022,846	1,024,894	3·1
Postcards	29,443,050	31,861,674	2,418,624	8·2
Newspapers and book and pattern packets ...	6,569,160	7,053,670	484,510	7·3
Parcels	260,676	303,368	42,692	16·3
Total ...	69,270,838	73,241,558	3,970,720	5·7

Postcards show a steady increase, and it is noticed that their number this year exceeded the number of paid letters.

Privileged publications.

3,502,838 copies of privileged publications were posted during the year under the advance payment system, as compared with 3,095,360 in the preceding year. The amount of postage paid by the managers was Rs. 59,974; the average rate of postage was therefore about 3·264 pies per copy.

Foreign Parcel Post.

The number of foreign parcels dealt with during the year by the offices of exchange in the Bombay Circle were as follows :—Inward parcels 99,996, outward parcels 87,827. The numbers in the preceding year were 101,325 and 82,833 respectively, the net increase being 3,665. The net revenue was Rs. 1,66,320 or Rs. 1,389 more than in the preceding year. The import parcels from the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary and Aden show a decrease of 1,880 in number and of Rs. 6,659 in revenue. This decrease and the falling off of the percentage of net increase from 9·95 as shown in the last year's report to 1·99 are chiefly due to the introduction of the Indian Tariff Act. 23,729 parcels were insured, the insurance fees realized being Rs. 8,054 or Rs. 436 less than in the preceding year. The gross weight of the parcels was about 235 tons and the declared value about £317,883. The amount of Customs duty realized on the parcels during the year was Rs. 1,35,572 against Rs. 9,527 in the preceding year.

The number of undeliverable articles received in the Dead Letter Office was 513,465, including about 15,700 articles without wrappers, 5,800 with blank faces and 124,000 with incomplete address and excluding 261,000 articles transferred to other circles or foreign countries for disposal. The number of articles deposited as dead was 134,002, mostly vernacular letters and postcards, of which about 67 per cent. could not be issued owing to the name of the sender being illegible or omitted. The following statement compares the working of the Dead Letter Office during the past two years :— Dead Letter Office.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Total number of articles received for disposal...	465,164	513,465	48,301	10·3
Number of articles disposed of by re-direction to the addressees	87,348	113,134	25,786	29·5
Number of articles disposed of by return to senders	247,867	266,329	18,462	7·4
Balance remaining undisposable and deposited as dead	129,949	134,002	4,053	3·1

The following table compares the number and value of inland and foreign money orders, inclusive of telegraphic money orders, issued and paid by the offices in the Bombay Circle during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :— Money Orders.

	Issues.				Payments.		
	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of a money order issued.	No.	Value.	Average value of a money orde paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Inland Money Orders—							
1893-94	842,374	1,87,89,999	2,35,282	22 4 10	1,061,590	2,31,99,612	21 13 7
1894-95	920,199	1,98,23,569	2,50,264	21 8 8	1,115,303	2,36,97,491	21 3 11
Increase	77,825	10,33,570	14,982	...	53,713	4,97,879	...
Percentage of increase ...	9·23	5·50	6·36	...	5·05	2·14	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Foreign Money Orders—							
1893-94	16,210	8,93,076	7,930	55 1 5	16,258	9,35,628	57 8 9
1894-95	13,824	6,54,887	5,780	47 5 11	17,381	11,34,282	65 4 1
Increase or decrease ...	—2,386	—2,38,129	—21·50	...	+1,123	+1,98,654	...
Percentage of increase or decrease	—14·71	—26·66	—27·12	...	+6·90	+21·23	...

Nearly 9½ lakhs of money orders of the aggregate value of about 2 crores of rupees were issued and over 11 lakhs of money orders of the value of about 2½ crores of rupees were paid during the year. The decrease in the number of foreign money orders issued and a still higher percentage of decrease in their value shows that the arrangements made by the Post Office during the year for fixing the rate of exchange have proved effectual in preventing abuse of the money order system by speculators. The transactions in inland and foreign telegraphic money orders included in the above statements are as follows :—

	Issues.			Payments.	
	No.	Value.	Commission.	No.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94	5,046	7,06,899	12,248	8,193	10,42,524
1894-95	5,706	7,12,058	13,088	8,578	9,88,859
Increase or decrease ...	+660	+5,159	+840	+385	—53,665
Percentage of do. ...	+13·07	+0·72	+6·85	+4·69	—5·14

The payments exceed the issues under all classes of money orders.

In addition to the remittances by foreign money orders, 6,042 British postal orders of the total value of £3,718 or Rs. 69,536 were sold during the year, the commission realized being Rs. 360.

There were 5 cases of money order frauds by postal servants involving a sum of Rs. 446, of which Rs. 440 was recovered from the defaulters or their sureties, and Rs. 6 charged to the Post Office Guarantee Fund. In four other cases payment of money orders of the value of Rs. 176 was obtained by false personation. Two of the personators were tried and two absconded. Frauds.

Foreign Money Orders.

The following figures shew the transactions in foreign money orders exchanged during the year through certain offices in the Bombay Circle and include money orders issued or payable in other circles:—Advised to foreign countries, sterling orders, 49,744, value £163,259; Rupee orders, 10,048, value Rs. 3,48,292. Received for payment in India, sterling orders, 24,658, value £127,962; and Rupee orders, 7,433, value Rs. 4,64,396. Compared with the figures for the preceding year there was a decrease in outward sterling orders of 3,801 in number and £24,659 in value; and an increase of 349 in the number and Rs. 7,256 in the value of outward rupee orders; of 2,411 in the number and £11,273 in the value of inward sterling orders; and of 1,301 in the number and Rs. 1,02,002 in the value of inward rupee orders. The decrease in the sterling orders issued is due to the less favourable rates of exchange granted by the Post Office. Of the amount shown under rupee orders issued, about 3½ lákhs of rupees were for payment in Portuguese India. The amount of money orders advised for payment in India includes £59,285 remitted mostly by Indian subjects in the colonies, Rs. 2,01,215 remitted mostly by Indian subjects in the Dar-es-Salaam, Rs. 87,035 from British East Africa, Rs. 75,894 from Mauritius and Seychelles, and Rs. 64,490 from Portuguese India, mostly for the maintenance of students at the schools and colleges in the Presidency town.

Savings Banks.

The following were the results of the working of the 963 Savings Banks in the Circle during the year:—

Number of Accounts.			Amount at Credit.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on the 31st March 1894 exclusive of transfers	125,213		Opening balance on the 31st March 1894 exclusive of transfers	2,51,57,023	
Newly opened during the year 1894-95	18,141		Deposits during the year 1894-95	76,57,556	
		143,354	Interest for the year	7,12,253	3,35,26,832
Closed 1894-95	...	13,349	Withdrawals	.....	82,32,559
Balance on the 31st March 1895...	...	130,005	Balance on the 31st March 1895...	.....	2,52,94,273

Compared with the previous year's figures there was an increase of about Rs. 75,000 in the amounts deposited and about 4 lákhs in the amount withdrawn. The withdrawals exceeded the deposits by about 5¾ lákhs, due probably to the reduction of interest, and in a less degree to the steps taken by the department during the year to close certain accounts which contravened the rules. On the other hand, the increase of about 5,000 in the number of depositors and the reduction of the average balance at credit of an account from Rs. 203·2 to Rs. 193·33 indicate that the measures just referred to have affected only the richer classes.

The withdrawals include Rs. 39,600 on account of Government securities as shewn in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of securities purchased	43,900	39,600	—4,300
Do. do. sold...	2,500	2,200	—300
Do. do. deposited in safe custody	13,100	19,400	+6,300
Do. do. delivered out of custody...	4,300	4,700	+400
Total value of securities dealt with ...	63,800	65,900	+2,100
Fees realised on the transactions ...	120	113	—7

There was one case of Savings Banks fraud by a postal official (the Branch Postmaster of Chándgad), who was convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The amount Rs. 1,232 misappropriated by him was charged to Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Insurance.

The following abstract compares the insurance business of the circle for the past two years:—

	Insured Letters posted.				Insured Parcels posted.			
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Average value.	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Average value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	10,940	28,36,609	7,369	282 8 5	55,566	2,34,47,678	59,594	421 15 7
1894-95	11,057	30,23,038	7,911	273 6 5	46,043	1,69,54,017	44,788	368 3 6
Increase or decrease ...	+1,017	+1,86,429	+542	...—	—9,523	—64,93,661	—14,806	.....:
Percentage of do. ...	+10·12	+6·57	+7·35	.....	—17·13	—27·69	—24·84	.....

The chief cause of the decrease in insured parcels appears to be that fewer parcels of silver bullion were transmitted by post than in the previous year in which there was a marked increase in insurance business. Compensation amounting to Rs. 508, or 0·96 per cent. of the insurance fees, was paid during the year for the loss, damage or abstraction of contents of three insured parcels, and a further claim of Rs. 800 on account of two parcels was accepted and ordered to be paid.

Value-payable articles.

The statistics of value-payable articles posted during the year are as follows :—

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Value-payable parcels	118,858	10,61,109	20,447	8 14 10
Do. registered letters and packets	16,680	5,41,425	7,060	32 7 4
Do. unregistered book packets	186,972	9,25,988	28,514	4 15 2
Do. railway receipt notes	56,953	18,31,287	23,368	32 2 5
Total ...	379,463	43,59,809	79,389	11 7 9
Total number of value-payable articles posted during the year 1893-94 ...	354,194	36,94,288	69,256	10 6 10
Increase ...	25,269	6,65,521	10,133	.....

Nearly four-fifths of the articles were posted at the Presidency town.

Postal Life Insurance.

Twenty-nine postal life insurance policies were issued during the year. Three policies lapsed but were renewed, and two were paid to the heirs of deceased policy-holders. The balance at the end of the year was 228, including one for deferred monthly allowance.

Complaints from the public.

The number of complaints received from the public during the year was 1,172 against 1,141 in the preceding year. The result of the enquiries is as follows :—

	Concerning the Bombay Circle.					Concerning other Circles and Foreign Countries.					Grand Total.
	Well-grounded.	Groundless.	Enquiry unsuccessful.	Pending	Total.	Well-grounded.	Groundless.	Enquiry unsuccessful.	Pending	Total.	
Number of complaints regarding registered value-payable and insured articles, parcels and money orders.	24	11	4	4	43	36	24	7	5	72	115
Do. unregistered articles	165	165	261	13	604	90	51	295	17	453	1,057
Total ...	189	176	265	17	647	126	75	302	22	525	1,172

These figures are exclusive of complaints regarding articles which on enquiry were ascertained to have been duly delivered. Cases in which the complainants could not furnish the information necessary for enquiry are also excluded.

Offences by Postal servants.

Nineteen offences punishable by law, including those mentioned above under the sub-heads "Money Orders" and "Savings Bank," were committed by postal servants during the year. The offenders were prosecuted in 12 cases, and conviction was secured in 9 cases; in one case the defaulter absconded, and in the remaining 6 cases departmental punishment was awarded. The amount of Government money lost or misappropriated in the nineteen cases was Rs. 2,263, which was either recovered from the defaulters or their sureties or charged to the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Highway robberies.

One case of highway robbery and two attempts at robbery of the mails occurred during the year, all in British territory, and in the first mentioned an insured parcel of silver worth Rs. 438 was stolen: no clue to the robbers has yet been found.

District Post.

The funds for working the District Post establishment were as in former years provided from provincial revenues. The annual grant from Government is Rs. 85,812; the expenditure incurred during the year was, for establishment Rs. 78,649, travelling allowance Rs. 4,608 and contingencies Rs. 531, total Rs. 83,788 or Rs. 3,329 more than in the preceding year. The establishment as it stood at the close of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows :—

	Allowance to an Imperial Superintendent.	Inspectors	Clerks.	Branch Postmasters and extra-neous agents in charge of Post Offices.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Runners.	Total Establishment.	Annual cost.
									Rs.
1893-94...	1	9	17	29	30	495	38	619	6,635
1894-95...	1	6	17	36	35	505	41	641	6,577
Increase or decrease ...	...	—3	...	+7	+5	+10	+3	+22	—58

The last of the first grade Inspectors and two second grade Inspectors were transferred to the Imperial establishment and the funds thus set free were mostly devoted to the employment of additional village postmen and the opening of new post offices with a view to the improvement of the rural service, especially in places in which the need of postal facilities had been pointed out by officers of Government. Thus the strength of the establishment shews an increase during the year while the cost shews a small decrease. Twenty-one of the village postmen were employed as special village postmen, and 383 including 53 in Native States were authorized to pay money orders. The following table compares the number of district post offices and letter boxes, the length of lines of communication and the estimated amount of correspondence dealt with by the post offices during the year and the preceding year:—

	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Runners' lines.	Length of Runners' lines.	Number of Articles.		
					Posted for despatch.	Received for delivery.	Returned, undelivered.
				Miles.			
1893-94	29	421	18	236	559,362	1,439,082	60,738
1894-95	36	518	20	255	747,606	1,750,652	68,496
Increase ...	7	97	2	19	188,244	311,570	7,758
Percentage of increase ...					33·65	21·65	12·77

The newly opened offices were as follows:—Ogan, Dhansura and Kukad in the Ahmedábád district, Khámba in Kathiáwár, Utan in the Thána district, Nápad in Gujarát, and Dodamarg in Southern Konkan.

Sind. The district post establishment under the control of the Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistán Circle, consisted of 20 runners, 17 savárs, and 2 overseers. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,068 against Rs. 3,774 in the previous year.

Irrigation.

General remarks. In the year under report the expenditure on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to upwards of Rs. 35¾ lákhs as compared with Rs. 32¼ lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 7 to 2 respectively, as against 23 to 9 in 1893-94. Of the total outlay of Rs. 26,68,720 on works and repairs, Rs. 15,39,395 were expended on repairs. The expenditure on repairs was, in Sind Rs. 13,31,006, and in the Dakkhan and Gujarát Rs. 2,08,389.

Dakkhan and Gujarát. The principal works in progress were:—Nira Canal from the Protective grant, and some alterations and improvements to the Poona Water-supply works from the grant under Minor Works and Navigation. The masonry works in the dam at Bhátghar were practically completed during the year. Hand railing was also fixed over a portion of the south waste weir; and before the end of the year all sluices, except five, had their frames fixed in position. The automatic gates for the north waste weir worked satisfactorily under a head of 3 feet above crest levels. As the water from the north weir was headed up on the top wall, two training walls were built to guide the water to the centre of the channel. A wall was in progress across the river in front of the under-sluices to keep back large stones and boulders from the toe of the dam, where they would be a source of danger. A masonry and concrete wall was substituted for the pitching below the subsidiary weir on the left bank of the Nira at Vir as a protection against the erosive action of floods. On the main canal the only works in progress were the completion of the deep rock cutting in the 30th mile near Korahalla and the alteration of some of the distributary heads. Some cross-drainage works and new field outlets were carried out. The improvements to the Poona Water-supply works, which were in progress last year, were all completed, except a portion of the roofing of the pure water tanks, which is in progress. The works in the Southern Division, on which there was any outlay during the year, were the Krishna Canal, the Yerla River Irrigation Works, and the Gokák Canal (1st Section) and Storage Works. The Krishna Canal was entirely finished as sanctioned, the stop-gates on Nála No. 21, which was the only item remaining unfinished at the end of last year, having been completed during the year. On the Yerla River system, the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr dam was in hand and made good progress towards completion. In connection with the Gokák Canal and Storage Works the extension of main canal and the construction of a paved causeway at the Konur ford were in progress. The repair and improvement of 162 tanks in the Dhárwár district and 1 tank in the Belgaum district were undertaken during the year and Rs. 59,069 and Rs. 4,532 respectively were spent on the works. In the Ahmedábád and Surat and Broach districts the repairs and improvement of 38 tanks were completed or in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 33,956. The total area irrigated from all works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept during the year rose from 79,950 acres to 84,237 acres, although the average rainfall was more copious, registering 22·83 inches against 21·62 last year. The gross revenue assessed from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,93,737, showing an increase of Rs. 2,250, which is made up of increases and decreases under several sub-heads.

Sind.

The inundation of 1894 was very high, and on the whole favourable to the larger part of the Indus Left Bank division, though its great height, coupled with the changes in the course of the river, caused considerable damage in some low-lying parts of the Hyderábád Collectorate, which had for many years been free from floods; and the Rohri floods which entered the Nára valley were the largest since 1878. The river rose steadily up to the 17th May, when the Bukkur gauge read 10 feet 3 inches. It then fell gradually to 8 feet 4 inches on the 3rd June, and from that date rose regularly to 16 feet 4 inches on July 26th. It then fell to 15 feet on August 1st, and again rose to 16 feet 5 inches on August 7th. This was the maximum reading at Bukkur for the year, and afterwards the fall was gradual till August the 21st, when the reading was 13 feet 9 inches. The river kept at about 14 feet till September 11th, after which the fall was rapid. The readings at the Kotri gauge followed those at Bukkur, but without the minor variations. The maximum at Kotri was 22 feet 7 inches reached on the 17th August, which was greater by 1 foot 3 inches than any reading hitherto recorded. Judged by another standard the inundation was almost too good, as the Bukkur gauge was over 13 feet for 80 days and the Kotri gauge over 17 feet for 87 days, the averages for the previous five years being 45 and 48 days respectively. The volume of water which passed Bukkur in 1894 was about the same as in 1882, but the flood-level at Kotri was much higher and it took much longer for the flood to escape, showing how congested the mouth of the river has become during the last 12 years. Whereas formerly the river in flood had a free escape over the whole of the Delta below the bifurcation of the Uchito and Haideri (the two present mouths of the Indus), it is now, owing to the raising of this land by silt, confined practically to these two channels, the result being a general damming up of the water and the permanent raising of the flood-level from Kotri southwards. While it is probable that in this portion of the river the maximum flood-level has not yet been reached, it is at the same time tolerably certain that all river embankments below Kotri will in the future have to withstand a flood-level due to a reading of 22 feet on that gauge. The special repairs carried out during the year were based on this supposition. The flood of 1894 in the Nára valley was the highest on record since 1878. The spill from the Indus in Rohri entered the Nára Supply Channel on July 9th, on which date the 12th mile gauge of the channel read 21 feet 3 inches, the ordinary maximum full supply being 22 feet. The flood reached its maximum on July 29th when the gauge read 27 feet. The damage it caused was considerable; the lately constructed Pábnái sluice was carried away, and other masonry works were more or less damaged, while there were many breaches in the bunds along the Nára intended to keep the ordinary supply in the channel. The most serious occurrence was the breaching of the Mithrao protective embankment, which occurred at five places near the 36th mile. Water had never reached this part of the embankment before in any force, and when it came in 1894 it rose very quickly during the night, and leaks occurred which could not be controlled. The water passing through the breaches destroyed a considerable area of kharif cultivation, but fortunately it was found possible by throwing up a small bank lower down to divert the flood back into the "unprotected area" and prevent it extending very far to the south in the "protected area." There was a very large area of rabi grown on lands soaked by the flood, and the net result was an increased rabi revenue to counterbalance the remissions of kharif revenue. The only river embankments of any importance in the Indus Left Bank division were those in the Fuleli Canals district, the Jamshora Bund, the Gidu Bandar Bund and the Hájipur Bund. The first two were maintained intact, though they were to some extent outflanked by the spill over the banks of the river at places where no bunds existed. Two breaches occurred in the Hájipur Bund and several of the sluices through it were much damaged. The breaches were closed promptly, and but little, if any, damage to crops occurred. In the northern part of the Hyderábád Collectorate two small floods occurred; one was in the Nausháhro sub-division and the other in Hála; both caused considerable damage to kharif crops. It is reported that some 40 years ago somewhat similar floods occurred; but there is nothing on record regarding them, and the areas affected had been considered as quite safe. The change in the course of the river which caused the Nausháhro flood was a comparatively sudden one, and the new course had not widened itself sufficiently to carry the inundation supply when it came. The low-lying land between the old and new mouths of the Fuleli, which has always been liable to be flooded in high inundations, was almost entirely under water and the flood found its way into the new Fuleli, outflanking the head regulator, but fortunately to no serious extent. The works in the Begári and Shikárpur canals districts had no undue pressure brought on them, and leaks in the river bunds gave less trouble than usual; but unfortunately water having found a passage under the foundations of the regulator at head of the Unharwáh and also under the Sukkur-Begári Bund in the 22nd mile, breaches occurred at both places which it was found impossible to close. A breach also took place in the Kásimpur Bund at the site of a new sluice. The spill over the left bank of the river in the Baháwalpur and Rohri districts was greater than that in any year since 1878, and the whole of the Rohri district was practically under water. In the Ghár Canals district the river bunds remained staunch and gave no trouble. In the Western Nára district, owing to the set of the river being on the right bank, causing active erosion, 1½ miles of the embankments were carried away. Numerous breaches also occurred, the bunds being topped in several places. These embankments, which until lately were maintained by the zamindárs, are now being raised and strengthened by the Irrigation Department. In the Karáchi Canals district, in consequence of the escape for the flood water in the Delta being restricted to the two main channels, the river bunds had to bear the full force of an exceptionally prolonged and high inundation. Those on the right bank above Jerruck were practically swept away, while in those below that town, seven breaches occurred, most of them being near the head of the Delta where the embankment ends. The bund line of the left bank had only one breach in the first 60 miles, but for the 40 miles below that point they were topped and breached in every direction. Upon the

submission of a joint report by the Commissioner in Sind and the two Superintending Engineers, detailing the damage caused by the floods, funds were granted to meet the cost of repairs and extensions, and with these and various amounts taken from the ordinary budget provisions all necessary repairs and extensions were carried out. During the year the construction of the Jámrao Canal was commenced, though much progress could not be made with it. The works to improve the supply in the Nára supply channel were completed. In the Eastern Nára district the bunds along the Nára from Bakar to Sirenwári, on the right bank, and from Khipra to the head of Thar Canal, on the left bank, were practically completed. The regulator in the Makhi weir was completed with the exception of part of the down-stream pavement and concrete block protection. In the Hyderábád Canals the construction of two new river embankments to check the floods was commenced. In the Fuleli Canals the 60th mile regulator over the Fuleli was completed, and the new mouth to the Mulchand in connection with it was in progress. A new regulator over the old Fuleli at Nareja, to replace one which had been seriously damaged during the inundation, was commenced, and very considerable extensions and strengthening of the river embankments were undertaken after the inundation. The principal works in progress in the Right Bank Division were as follows:—The excavation of a new branch canal from the Nára called the Dhamrao, and the extensions and improvements to the Unhar and Sind Canals. The first two were practically completed, the latter about half finished. The raising and strengthening of the river embankments also received considerable attention. Permanent marks were fixed at various points of the riverain survey in each district, which will enable the officers in charge to record accurately any change in the course of the river.

Receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,44,671, of which Rs. 5,57,585 were on account of works in the Dakkhan and Gujarát and Rs. 1,87,086 on account of works in Sind. These receipts represent direct revenue accounted for in the Public Works Department, and do not include the receipts credited under Land Revenue. The figures for the year under report compare with those for the previous year as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—		
Protective Works	1,02,419	94,550
Productive Works	4,12,162	4,20,360
Total ...	5,14,581	5,14,910
Minor Works—		
Imperial—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	1,42,331	1,36,546
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	77,667	75,115
Agricultural Works	1,833	1,320
Provincial—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	30,646	16,780
Total ...	2,52,477	2,29,761
Grand Total ...	7,67,058	7,44,671

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was distributed under different heads as under:—

Capital— *Imperial.*		
Major Works—	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works	(a) 1,10,575	
Productive do.	(b) 5,81,414	
		6,91,989
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept		(c) 1,38,625
		8,30,614
Revenue—		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	73,183	
Productive do.	4,57,248	
		5,30,431
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	4,21,840	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	(d) 12,15,863	
		16,37,703
Agricultural Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept		(e) 5,51,390
Contribution Works		27,088
Total Imperial ...		35,77,226
Capital— *Provincial.*		
Minor Works and Navigation		4,522
Revenue—		
Minor Works and Navigation		4,599
Total-Provincial ...		9,121
Grand Total ...		35,86,347

(a) Includes ... ...Rs. 3,161
(b) Do. ... ... „ 18,569
(c) Do. ... ... „ 13,895 } On account of expenditure in England, and exchange.
(d) Do. ... ... „ 1,127
(e) Do. ... ... „ 11,745

The total expenditure is classified as follows :—

	Dakkhan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,98,983	8,30,342	11,29,325
Repairs	*2,08,389	†13,31,006	15,39,395
Establishment	2,84,778	5,50,969	8,35,747
Tools and Plant	10,534	88,104	98,638
Suspense Account	+156	—16,914	—16,758
Total ...	8,02,840	27,83,507	35,86,347

* Includes refunds of Rs. 4,430. † Includes refunds of Rs. 4,081.

Gujarát Works.

Ahmedábád District.

The season was on the whole a favourable one both for kharif and rabi, as timely rain fell for sowing, and the Háthmati Canal was full throughout the season. The total rainfall registered at Parántij was 51·49 inches as against 51·23 for the preceding year, and an average of 31·37 for the 10 years ending 31st December 1894. The total area irrigated was 4,199 acres (1,797 kharif and 2,402 rabi) as against 3,701 acres (1,259 kharif and 2,442 rabi) for the last year, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 11,854 against Rs. 10,368. The cost of maintenance and repairs amounted Rs. 4,196, including special repairs to the channel, as against Rs. 4,051 for last year. One heavy flood occurred on 21st July 1894, when the water rose to a head of 6·60 feet, the rainfall being 6 inches. The total amount sanctioned for clearing the Bhojva channel of weeds, &c., was Rs. 3,627, and the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 1,692. During the season 2,088 acres were irrigated by the Khári Cut, *i.e.* 2,053 kharif and 35 rabi, and the income amounted to Rs. 14,479, out of which free grants and remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,572 were given, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 12,907 as against a net revenue for last year of Rs. 9,916. The cost of maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 3,954, including Rs. 1,472 for special repairs necessitated by the abnormally heavy floods. The cost of maintenance of the Naika channel, the improvements to which are practically finished, amounted to Rs. 896 as against Rs. 899 for last year. Owing to a heavy flood in the Khári in July, water rose to a height of 16 feet at Ráipur and washed away the protective bund put up some years ago at Dhamatwan. Fortunately the flood occurred at day-time and there was no loss to life, though the damage to property was heavy. The washing away of the bund allowed the flood to run into the Meshva by an old nála. This might have affected the supply of water at the sluices; but timely arrangements were made by putting up temporary bunds, &c., to divert the course of the water to its original channel, and on the whole no loss of revenue occurred. The special repairs necessitated by these floods cost Rs. 1,434 in addition to ordinary repairs to the sluices, on which a sum of Rs. 892 was expended. The Viramgám drainage channel also suffered from a heavy flood, but it acted usefully by carrying off the water which might otherwise have caused much loss to life and property. The expenditure on current repairs amounted to Rs. 2,568, and the cost of special repairs rendered necessary by the floods, referred to above, is estimated at Rs. 2,777, of which Rs. 325 were spent.

Kaira District.

The Karamsad drainage project was completed and submitted for sanction. The survey of the drainage lines in Mátar was in progress and about one-half of the work was completed, and the survey of the Cambay territory drainage scheme was completed.

Surat and Broach Districts.

The Pákhajan-Ambhel channel in Vágra Táluka of the Broach Collectorate was nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 23,917, of which Rs. 16,494 were expended during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 29,219. Repairs and improvements to 33 tanks were sanctioned during the year, and Rs. 15,797 were expended on repairs and Rs. 16,009 on improvements. The eroded portions of the embankments on the Vágrej protective works were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,379.

Dakkhan Works.

Khándesh District.

A capital outlay of Rs. 428 was incurred on the Lower Pánjhra river works on completing the improvements to the Dhulia channel, and a total revenue outlay of Rs. 1,898 was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Mukti tank and of the plantations in connection with the same works. Rs. 3,814 were spent on the general up-keep of the Jámda Canals, and Rs. 359, Rs. 402 and Rs. 1,283 respectively on the Hartála, Mhasva and Parsul tanks. The outlay on old irrigation works was Rs 31,219, half of which was spent on works in the Násik district: besides this amount from Imperial funds, voluntary contributions amounting in Khándesh to Rs. 1,901 and in Násik to Rs. 2,759 were spent on improvements to existing channels. Twelve new channels were surveyed and five river gauges maintained.

Násik District.

In the Kádva river system a temporary earthen bund was again made across the waste weir channel of the Vághad tank. The maintenance of the Palkhed (26 miles), Vadáli (8½ miles) and Ojhar Tambat (4½ miles) canals during the year cost Rs. 1,814, Rs. 512 and Rs. 467 (exclusive of establishment which cost Rs. 5,478, Rs. 1,550 and Rs. 1,466 respectively). There are in the district 192 old bandháras irrigating 17,900 acres and yielding Rs. 81,254 as irrigation share of consolidated revenue. The expenditure during the year on original works of this nature (excluding that already alluded to under Khándesh) was Rs. 6,260, of which Rs 586 were contributed by cultivators.

Ahmednagar District.

The maintenance and repairs of the Ojhar Canal during the year cost Rs. 4,582, while those of the Lákh Canal cost Rs. 2,142, exclusive of Rs. 507 from the capital account as compensation for land taken up. The expenditure on the up-keep of the Bhatodi tank was Rs. 1,963.

Poona District.

The expenditure under capital on the Mutha Canals during the year was Rs. 65,708, of which the greater portion was on the alterations and improvements to the Poona water-supply works, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,64,973. The cost of the maintenance of the canals during the year was Rs. 33,004. The maintenance of the Kásurdi, Mátoba, Shirsuphal and Bhádalvádi tanks cost respectively Rs. 172, Rs. 1,972, Rs. 1,538 and Rs. 848. The outlay on the maintenance and ordinary repairs (including Rs. 3,010 for special repairs) of the Nira Canal was Rs. 23,736.

Sholápur District.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year incurred on the Mhasvad Tank amounted to Rs. 15,81,720 against an estimate of Rs. 16,09,800 The dam and canals were kept in good order during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,829. The maintenance and repairs of the dams and canals of the Ekruk, Ashti and Koregaon Tanks during the year cost Rs. 6,799, Rs. 2,381 and Rs. 347 respectively.

Sátára District.

The capital expenditure on the Yerla River works before alluded to was Rs. 5,920: the tank and canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,090. The maintenance of the Revadi and Chikhli canals and the Maini and Pingli tanks during the year cost Rs. 947, Rs. 422, Rs. 1,352 and Rs. 2,474 respectively. On the Krishna canal Rs. 206 were spent on the capital account on stop-gates: maintenance cost Rs. 4,058 and special repairs Rs. 2,305.

Bijápur District.

The Muchkundi Tank was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 171, and a survey for increasing its catchment area was carried on during the year at a cost of Rs. 266. The outlay on the repairs to tanks for which only revenue accounts are kept was Rs. 949 against Rs. 1,442 last year.

Belgaum District.

The capital expenditure on the Gokák Canal, 1st section, during the year was Rs. 908, making the total from the commencement of the work Rs. 6,46,836: maintenance and repairs cost Rs. 2,440. A paved causeway at the site of the Konur ford is under construction, and Rs. 3,788 have already been spent on it against an estimate of Rs. 8,273. The Tumbavakeri Tank was repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 4,532.

Dhárwár District.

There was no expenditure on capital account during the year. The four tanks at Madag, Dámbal, Medleri and Assundi were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,575, as compared with Rs. 7,526 in 1893-94. Rs. 44,626 were spent on repairs to tanks irrigating over 50 acres each, and Rs. 14,443 on 111 tanks irrigating less than that area.

Ratnágiri District.

During the year repairs to the sluice gates and earthen dams of the Varad and Pat Tanks were carried out at a cost of Rs. 158.

Sind Works.

Begári Canals.

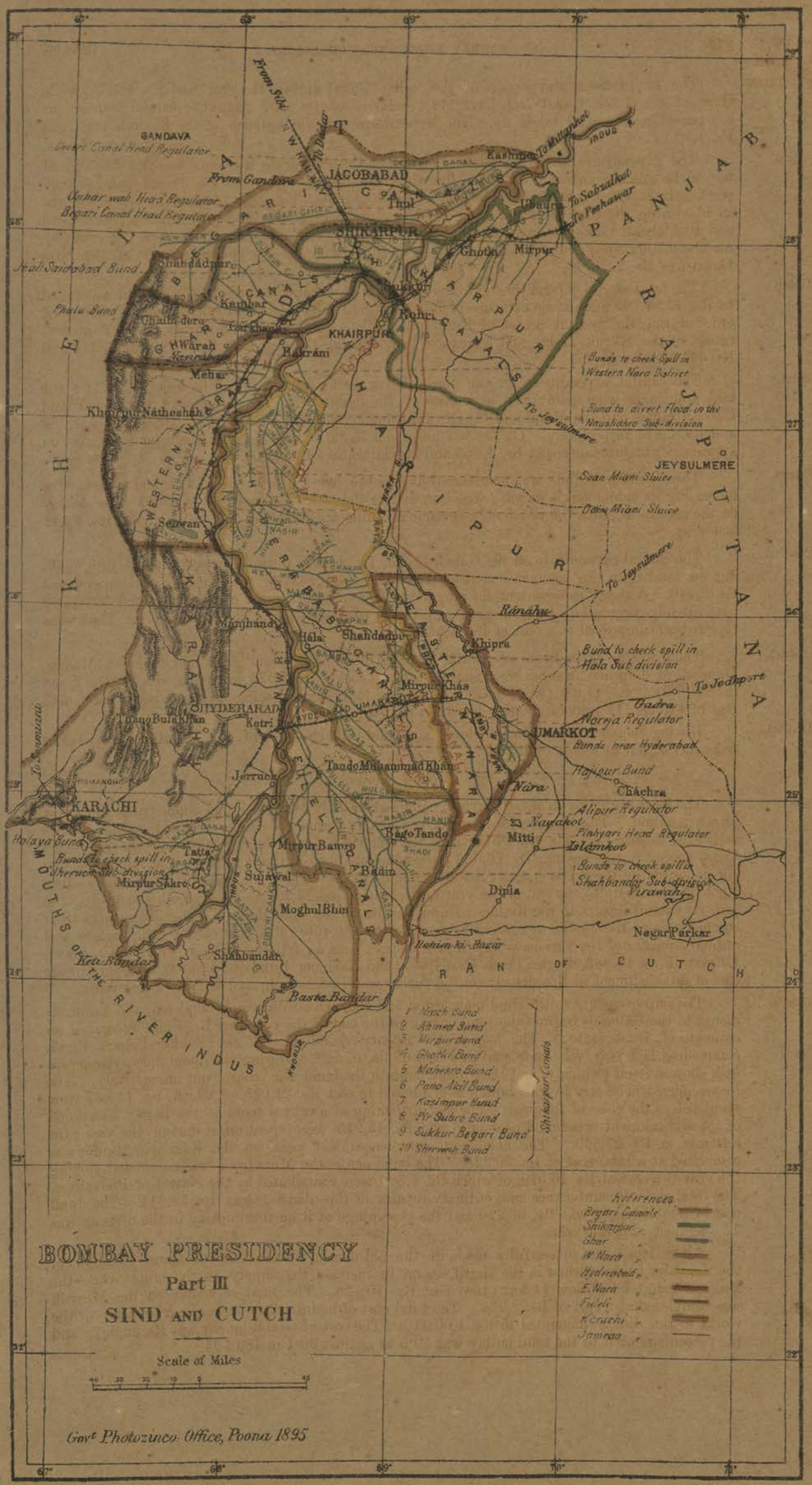
The head regulator on the Unharwáh collapsed on July 8th, 1894, and a new one is in process of construction. The scour caused by the consequent inrush of water entailed special repairs estimated to cost Rs. 15,000. Of this sum Rs. 9,988 were spent during the year. On the Desert Canal special repairs costing Rs. 73,024 were completed before the inundation, but owing to the silt deposited by the floods special repairs estimated at Rs. 22,000 were again rendered necessary; the expenditure up to the end of the year on them was Rs. 11,999. The expenditure during the year on special repairs to the Kashmor Bund was Rs. 27,996, and the total expenditure from their commencement Rs. 36,696 against an estimate of Rs. 50,469. The cost of the maintenance and ordinary repairs of the various works in this district was as follows. Desert Canal Rs. 28,839, Unharwáh Rs. 18,883, Begári Canal Rs. 31,087, and Kashmor Bund Rs. 50,334. The percentage cost of establishment in this district on the outlay was 15·8 as compared with 19·2 last year.

Shikárpur Canals.

The improvements to the Sind main canal and the Mirzawáh were completed, and improvements to the Raiswáh begun: the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 1,50,058 against an estimate of Rs. 3,21,482. The loop in the twenty-second mile of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 67,528. During the inundation a dangerous leak showed itself suddenly, and the ground beneath the bund was scoured out immediately. The loop rendered necessary by this breach is estimated to cost Rs. 21,035, of which Rs. 14,937 were spent before the close of the year. The strengthening of a retired bund at the Begári Canal end of the embankment was found necessary, and Rs. 15,915 were spent on it during the year: the estimate is Rs. 22,850. The new loop, commenced last year, on the Kásimpur Bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 39,225. The bund across the Muradgáh was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,079, of which Rs. 2,500 were contributed by the Nawáb of Bhávalpur. The total cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs of this district was Rs. 79,611. The total cost of establishment was Rs. 33,920 and the percentage of it on total outlay in the division was 13·3 against 12·3 last year.

Ghár Canals.

Alterations were successfully made in the old mouth of the Sukkur Canal to allow of the regulator being worked in the kharif season to increase the supply to the crops when the Bukkur gauge falls below 14 feet: they cost Rs. 15,425. The head regulator on the Mirwáh was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,926. The total cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs of the works in this district amounted to Rs. 1,06,916. The cost of establishment was Rs. 36,997, and the percentage of it to the total outlay was 29·5 as against 36·1 in 1893-94.


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1895
GANDAVA
JACOBABAD
SHIKARPUR
KHAIRPUR
JEYSULMERE
UMARKOT
KARACHI
Mirpur Sakro
Shahbandar
Basta Bandar
Nagar Parkar
Virawah
Diplo
Mitti
Nara
Chachra
Hala
Mirpur Khas
Tando Muhammad Khan
Jerruck
Tando Bago
Badin
Sujawal
Moghul Bhin
Kotri
Hyderabad
Khipra
Ranahu
Kashmor
Ubauro
Ghotki
Mirpur
Kohri
Rohri
Sukkur
Shahdadpur
Kambar
Larkana
Mehar
Sehwan
Manjhand
Tando Bula Khan
Thul
Dadu
Sann
Kotri
Jerruck
Tatta
Mirpur Bamro
Pinhyari Head Regulator
Islamkot
Nayakot
Kohtan-ki-Bazar
Bunds to check spill in Western Nara District
Bund to divert Flood in the Naushahro Sub-division
Bund to check spill in Hala Sub division
Bunds to check spill in Shahbandar Sub-division
Bunds to check spill in Sherucki Sub-division
Halaya Bund
Phalu Bund
Jhall Saidabad Bund
Gahar wah Hara Regulator
Begari Canal Head Regulator
Dain Miani Sluice
Soan Miani Sluice
Hajipur Bund
Gadra
Noreja Regulator
Bunds near Hyderabad
To Jodhpore
To Jeysulmere
To Peshawar
To Mittenkot
To Sehwan
From Sibi
From Gandava
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
RAN OF CUTCH
PANJAB
RAJPUTANA
KHAIRPUR CANALS
SHIKARPUR CANALS
EASTERN NARA
WESTERN NARA
HYDERABAD CANALS
1 Nasch Bund
2 Ahmed Bund
3 Mirpur Bund
4 Ghotki Bund
5 Maheero Bund
6 Pano Akil Bund
7 Kasimpur Bund
8 Pir Subro Bund
9 Sukkur Begari Bund
10 Sherwah Bund
Shikarpur Canals
References
Begari Canals
Shikarpur "
Ghar "
W. Nara "
Hyderabad "
E. Nara "
Fideli "
Karachi "
Jamrao "

The work on the Dhamrao Canal was proceeded with during the year, and Rs. 81,401 were spent; and the whole length of the main canal, 27¼ miles, with its embankment, and the whole of the branch canal were completed. The new regulator at the head of the Pritchard Canal, commenced last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,521. The expenditure on river bunds was very high owing to the river having cut away nearly 1½ miles of their length, necessitating the construction of a new loop. The estimated cost of the works was Rs. 64,566 for extensions and improvements and Rs. 83,208 for special repairs; the expenditure during the year on them was Rs. 70,227, of which Rs. 48,223 were spent on special repairs. The cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs in this district was Rs. 1,12,628. The cost of establishment was Rs. 46,778 and the percentage of it to the total outlay 16·6 as compared with 15·1 in the previous year. Western Nára Canals.

The deepening of the Nára Supply Channel was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 2,96,995, and the channel re-opened in June 1894. The embankments from Bakkar to Sirenvári and from Khipra to the head of the Thar Canal were completed during the year; their total costs were respectively Rs. 22,971 and Rs. 48,920. The Pábnái Sluice on the left bank of the Nára was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,991: but during the inundation it was completely destroyed in one night. The regulator on the Mákhi weir was in progress and Rs. 21,927 were spent on it during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 37,090. On the Mithráo Canal itself six bridges were completed. The total expenditure in the district amounted to Rs. 3,07,565 and the cost of establishment was Rs. 45,857. Eastern Nára Canals.

This important work was sanctioned during the year: its total estimated cost is Rs. 72,03,774. It will take off from the Eastern Nára at Jamráo and will be 117½ miles long with one main branch 65¾ miles long, and 374½ miles of minor branches classed as distributaries. The main canal will be 125 feet wide at bed at the head, and is designed to carry 3,200 cubic feet of water per second during the kharif or summer-crop season. It is calculated to irrigate 260,000 acres situated partly in the Hyderábád and partly in the Thar and Párkar districts. As the Kotri-Rohri Railway was started, and as the abnormal inundation rendered necessary very considerable earthworks on embankments, it was found impossible to induce large contractors to come forward for the earthwork on the main line of this canal, and only Rs. 2,30,344 were expended, against a budget provision of Rs. 5,67,400. Labour and food had to be imported, and quarters erected for the staff. The Ráta embankment, on the west side of the mouth of the Jamráo Channel, 8,000 feet long, was strengthened as a preliminary measure and the other works were taken in hand. On the second section the work done consisted mostly of lining out deviations, levelling, jungle cutting and excavation. Hardly anything was done on the third section, which was constituted a district at the end of the year. Jamráo Canal.

No new works of any magnitude were done on these canals: the cost of maintenance was Rs. 1,62,527. Hyderábád Canals.

The new head to the Mulchand was under construction during the year, and the head regulator was completed: the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 40,471. Rs. 5,000 were spent out of an estimate of Rs. 20,005 on the building of masonry heads to the more dangerous water-courses taking off from the Fuleli and its branches. The Gidu Bandar Bund was taken over by Government during the year and Rs. 8,993 were spent on improving it. A bund between the old and new mouths of the Fuleli was commenced, and Rs. 14,552 spent on it during the year: the estimated cost is Rs. 24,506. The work of strengthening the Jamshora Bund was begun and Rs. 5,000 out of Rs. 6,505 spent on it. The regulator at Naveja was seriously damaged during the inundation, and it is being rebuilt a few hundred feet higher up: the estimate is Rs. 38,682 and the expenditure during the year Rs. 16,000. The Hájipur Bund suffered considerably from the inundation: extensions and improvements to it, estimated to cost Rs. 82,522, were begun and Rs. 23,510 spent on them. The total expenditure of this district was Rs. 3,23,314. Fuleli Canals.

Rs. 66,050 were expended on extensions and improvements, of which Rs. 12,599 were on the restoration of the old embankments of the Baghár and Rs. 49,869 on river bunds including new sluices. Work on 4 new regulators was taken in hand and Rs. 14,584 spent on them. The total expenditure of the district was Rs. 3,54,556, of which Rs. 2,17,230 were on maintenance. Karáchi Canals.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

Results.

In the following statement the receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95 are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for the latter year do not exactly agree with those shewn in the review for 1893-94, owing to certain journal entries having been made in the accounts for that year after the completion of the report. Similarly the figures for 1894-95 in this review are subject to alteration before the final closing of the accounts for the year :—

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + or —.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department ... Imperial	8,16,72,194	9,48,21,362	+1,31,49,168	80,57,769	83,86,091	+3,28,3
Civil Department ... Provincial	3,99,76,019	3,93,78,225	—5,97,794	3,71,05,812	3,79,49,019	+8,43,2
Civil Department ... Local	58,16,213	56,67,631	—1,48,582	42,65,907	44,88,003	+2,22,0
Irrigation, Imperial ...	7,36,413	7,27,891	—8,522	30,42,236	35,02,238	+4,60,0
Do. Provincial ...	30,646	16,780	—13,866	1,38,981	9,121	—1,29,8
Military Works, Imperial	24,079	11,365	—12,714	1,91,441	1,68,616	—25,81
Civil Works, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	3,37,078	60,539	—3,26,53
Do. Provincial	8,41,015	8,85,044	+44,029	36,60,360	33,22,978	—37,38
Do. Local ...	.....	.....	.....	12,16,118	14,42,314	+2,26,196
State Railway, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Provincial ...	1,42,534	1,46,416	+3,882	1,14,074	1,07,205	—6,869
Do Construction, Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	76,556	58,707	—17,849
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State outlay, Guaranteed Railways. Land ...	.....	.....	.....	39,903	22,152	—17,751
State outlay, Guaranteed Railways. Central	.....	.....	.....	2,37,403	2,32,375	—5,028
Telegraph Department ... Imperial	23,66,231	24,23,303	+57,072	25,39,434	24,72,069	—67,365
Telegraph Department ... Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Department ...	8,14,140	9,44,046	+1,29,906	2,97,63,721	2,98,88,317	+1,24,596
Postal Department ...	26,52,860	26,94,419	+41,559	18,96,676	19,58,318	+61,642
Total ...	13,50,72,344	14,77,16,482	+1,26,44,138	9,24,36,469	9,40,68,062	+16,31,593

The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 14,77,16,482 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,40,68,062, the surplus being Rs. 5,36,48,420 against Rs. 4,26,35,875 last year. On the receipt side the statement shows a net increase of Rs. 1,26,44,138 over last year's actuals, the improvement being almost wholly under Imperial Civil Departments, though there are also somewhat better results under Military, Telegraph, Postal, Civil Works, and State Railways (Provincial). On the expenditure side the net increase over last year's actuals is Rs. 16,31,593. The increase is under Civil Departments, Irrigation Imperial, Civil Works Local, Military, and Postal Departments. On the other hand there is a decrease in expenditure in the following departments :—Irrigation (Provincial), Military Works (Imperial), Civil Works (Imperial), Civil Works (Provincial), State Railways (Provincial), State Railway Construction (Provincial), State Outlay Guaranteed Railways, and Telegraph Departments. The differences both in revenue and expenditure of the Civil Departments, Imperial and Provincial, are explained in the following paragraphs.

Imperial Civil Revenue.

The annexed statement shows in detail of major heads the imperial revenue and expenditure. The revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 1,31,49,168 over that of the last year, and the expenditure a net increase of Rs. 3,28,322, the net gain being Rs. 1,28,20,846 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,96,19,910	1,97,01,756	.....	6,78,533
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	7,60,379	.....		
II.—Opium...	1,60,45,946	1,80,55,519	20,09,573	.....
III.—Salt ...	2,21,33,763	2,39,31,911	17,98,148	.....
IV.—Stamps ...	13,98,324	14,52,382	54,058	.....
V.—Excise ...	80,38,243	82,56,986	2,18,743	.....
VII.—Customs ...	43,89,065	1,59,77,503	1,15,88,438	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	19,46,084	19,94,538	48,454	.....
IX.—Forest ...	18,97,174	18,75,153	.....	22,021
X.—Registration ...	3,01,234	3,15,880	14,646	.....
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	12,73,595	12,56,009	.....	17,586
XII.—Interest ...	17,60,678	13,84,458	.....	3,76,220
XV.—Mint ...	15,50,495	9,830	.....	15,40,665
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,61,190	1,48,229	.....	12,961
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	38,967	59,020	20,053	.....
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	3,57,147	4,02,188	45,041	.....
Total ...	8,16,72,194	9,48,21,362	1,57,97,154	26,47,986

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,15,255	9,03,761	2,88,506	.....
2. Assignments and Compensation	3,14,239	3,00,877	.....	13,412
4. Opium	25,849	26,129	280	.....
5. Salt	15,74,621	16,25,543	50,922	.....
6. Stamps	60,852	65,704	4,852	.....
7. Excise	2,61,698	2,58,900	.....	2,798
9. Customs	5,36,798	6,90,581	1,53,783	.....
10. Assessed Taxes	26,543	26,750	207	.....
11. Forests	10,31,426	10,32,624	1,198	.....
12. Registration	1,43,742	1,44,046	304	.....
13. Interest on ordinary debt	125	57	.....	68
14. Interest on other obligations	4,56,414	3,97,181	.....	59,233
17. Mint	4,22,618	2,00,520	.....	2,22,098
18. General Administration	4,33,720	4,52,142	18,422	.....
23. Ecclesiastical	3,65,267	3,52,384	.....	12,883
25. Political	6,18,233	6,31,151	12,918	.....
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	35,535	41,394	5,859	.....
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	7,49,587	7,13,156	.....	36,431
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	2,929	637	.....	2,292
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	68,578	91,128	22,550	.....
30. Stationery and Printing	2,84,000	4,01,936	1,17,936	.....
32. Miscellaneous	29,690	29,490	.....	200
Total ...	80,57,769	83,86,091	6,77,737	3,49,415

The net increase of revenue is the outcome of a considerable improvement in receipts from Opium, Salt, Excise, and Customs, and a falling off in those from Land Revenue, Interest, and Mint. The net increase in expenditure is caused by an increase chiefly under Refunds and Drawbacks, Salt, Customs, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and Stationery and Printing, and a decrease chiefly under Assignments and Compensations, Interest, Mint, Ecclesiastical, and Territorial and Political Pensions. A brief explanation of the more important variations is given below.

Causes of increase and decrease: Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue.—The total divisible land revenue for the year 1894-95, as compared with the actuals for the year 1893-94, shows a decrease of Rs. 16,86,158, of which Rs. 12,64,619 represents the Imperial share exclusive of adjustments made between Imperial and Provincial through this head for services rendered by the latter. These adjustments were Rs. 5,86,086 less in favour of Provincial in 1894-95 than in the previous year, being chiefly due to the special contribution of Rs. 5,60,000 to Imperial from the Provincial share of the land revenue in aid of the financial expenses of the empire. The net decrease in the Imperial share is therefore Rs. 6,78,533. The decrease in the actual collection was chiefly in the Northern Division and particularly in the Broach and Surat districts, due to postponements caused by late and poor crops. There was also a falling off in the Sind Division, districts of Hyderábád and Shikárpur due to the late opening of the Nára Canals for kharif cultivation, to the damage caused by the Bhávalpur floods, and to unfavourable inundations.

II.—Opium.—The increase in the opium revenue is chiefly due (1) to the enhancement of the pass fees (from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650 per chest) in December 1894, (2) to high prices in China, and (3) to a reduction in the Bengal sales which led to larger exports of Málwa opium.

III.—Salt.—The increase in salt is chiefly due to an unprecedented demand for Konkan salt. The sales amounted to 6,565,955 maunds as against 5,832,847 maunds in 1893-94. It is difficult to assign any cause for this beyond briskness in the salt trade. There were also larger imports at Castle Rock owing to the greater knowledge of their business which the Goa traders are acquiring as the new arrangements made on the expiration of the Treaty settled down. On the other hand there was a slight falling off in the proceeds of sale of Government salt owing to the decline in the demand for Baragra salt following on the replenishments of stock at Sambhár which had failed in 1893-94.

IV.—Stamps.—The total increase in the stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 2,16,231, of which one-fourth represents the Imperial share. The better results are attributable (1) to the receipt of special items aggregating Rs. 71,000 on account of probate duty on the estates of three wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, (2) to a general increase in the sale of court-fee stamps throughout the Presidency, mainly in the Ahmedábád, Khándesh, and Násik Districts, and (3) to an improvement in the receipts under the detail heads "duty on other unstamped documents," "share transfer stamps" and "other non-judicial stamps," due respectively to more numerous transactions in shares of companies and associations, and to a larger number of documents having been presented for being stamped.

V.—Excise.—The increase under Excise is reported to be due to a general increase in the receipts under "still-head duty" owing chiefly (1) to larger issues of spirits from the Uran distillery to Bombay and Karáchi, as in 1893 it was found necessary to close shops during the riots, (2) to the duty on strong liquors in Sind having been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon, and (3) to a good season in the Konkan. The increase is also partly due to

the raising of the issue rate of excise opium, and to a special receipt in the Ahmedábád district on account of sale-proceeds of confiscated opium.

VII.—Customs.—The large improvement under Customs is due to the new Customs Tariff Act of 10th March 1894, to the reimposition of the cotton duties, and to an exceptionally large export of rice to Europe, Ceylon, and ports on the East Coast of Africa.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.—The increase under Assessed Taxes is chiefly due (1) to larger collections on salaries owing to the exchange compensation allowances having been paid at higher rates, (2) to larger collections in connection with the tax on securities owing to the anticipation interest paid in advance on the conversion of the 4 per cent. loans into 3½ per cents, and (3) to stricter scrutiny and care in assessment. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the profits of companies, and in the tax on surplus profits of railways (wholly Imperial), caused in the former case by the mills having practically made very small profits owing to the high prices of cotton during the year and the fall in the demand for yarn in China, and in the latter case to a falling off in the earnings of the G. I. P. and Southern Marátha Railways.

IX.—Forest.—The net decrease in the forest revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 44,042, a moiety of which is the imperial share. Omitting a special receipt of Rs. 33,000 received in 1893-94 in connection with the sale-proceeds of the Government half share of trees standing in an inám forest, the difference in the results of the two years is small and calls for no special remarks.

X.—Registration.—This increase is due to the increasing appreciation of the advantages of registration.

XI.—Tributes.—The decrease under this head is due chiefly to the non-recovery within the year of the second instalment of the nazarána due from the Jetpur State.

XII.—Interest.—The decrease is due to the Bombay Port Trust, Prince's Dock Loan, and the new Consolidated Loan of the Bombay Municipality having been fully paid up in 1893-94.

XV.—Mint.—The decrease in the Mint receipts is due to the currency legislation of 26th June 1893, in addition to which the actuals of 1893-94 were swollen by the gain on the silver bullion taken over from the Exchange Banks.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation allowances.—The decrease is chiefly under "subscription to the Military Fund," due to a reduction in the number of subscribers on the effective list in India owing to retirement and casualties, for which reason the receipts on account of subscriptions, and donations, and repayment of loans fell off.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.—The increase is chiefly due to a larger supply of stationery to the Berar administration than in the previous year.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.—The increase is mainly (1) in the revenues of Zaila, attributable to a good coffee harvest at Harrar and to the trade at Jibuti being very slack, part thereof having come to Zaila, and (2) to special extraordinary receipts from the sale of land on the Apollo Reclamation to the Municipality of Bombay, these were partially counterbalanced by a falling off in the receipts on account of premium on bills. In 1893-94 the receipts under this minor head were exceptionally high owing to large demands for bills and to some special telegraphic transfers. The latter arose chiefly in connection with the payment of Rs. 1,76,00,000 to the Exchange Banks for the silver bullion received after the closure of the Mint, a large portion of which the Banks remitted to Calcutta and Madras.

Expenditure.

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The large excess under this head is chiefly due to refunds in connection with the new Customs Tariff of March 1894, and drawbacks allowed on yarns exported to foreign countries under the new Cotton Excise Act and on cotton goods re-exported. There were also increases under "Salt" and "Stamp," refunds due in the former case to the exceptionally large revenue which led also to larger refunds, in addition to which there was a large export of salt to Calcutta and Malabar and a consequent increase in the claims for wastage, and in the latter case to a refund of excess stamp duty on the probate of the will of a wealthy Párśee inhabitant of Bombay. On the other hand there was a large falling off in the land revenue refunds.

2. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The decrease under this head is due to payment of smaller compensation for saltpans in Portuguese India partially counterbalanced by the payment of excise compensation at increased rates.

5. *Salt.*—The increase under salt is due (1) to the recent orders of the Government of India under which certain Salt and Customs establishments were combined and charged in the first instance to Salt, a portion of the charges being subsequently transferred to "9 Customs," and (2) to larger expenditure on salt purchase and freight.

6. *Stamps.*—The excess under stamps is reported to be due to an increase in the quantity of all descriptions of stamps issued, particularly "non-judicial stamps."

7. *Excise.*—The savings in the charges against this head were under "Inspectors" and travelling allowance to establishment, counterbalanced to some extent by a small increase in exchange compensation allowances paid at higher rates.

9. *Customs.*—The entertainment of additional establishment in connection with the re-imposition of import duties and the connected increase in the charges for supplies and services and contingencies explain the excess under this head.

11. *Forest.*—The excess under Forest is wholly under Establishment, and is due to higher payments in connection with exchange compensation and to fluctuations in salaries &c., owing to officers on leave, to acting promotions and to a new Assistant Conservator having been posted to the Southern Circle. The excesses due to these causes were, however, largely covered by savings under Conservancy and Works, so that the net increase amounted to Rs. 2,396 only, of which Rs. 1,198 are the imperial share.

14.—*Interest on other obligations.*—The savings under interest arise chiefly in connection with the reduction of the rate of interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposits from 3¾ to 3½ per cent. and to the actuals of 1893-94 having been swollen by arrears of interest on the deposits of the Administrator General and by the payment to the Limbdi Darbár and the Girásiás of the village of Akar of the accrued interest on amounts of revenue formerly collected by the Bombay Government from the village.

17. *Mint.*—This decrease is chiefly due (1) to the closure of the Mint to public coinage, (2) to reduction in establishment &c. under the orders of the Government of India, (3) to the absence of the substantive Mint Master on furlough, and (4) to several superior appointments having been left vacant.

18. *General Administration.*—This increase is wholly due to a special payment to the Presidency Bank in connection with the loan conversion scheme, and would have been larger had it not been partially counterbalanced by the non-payment within the year to the Bank of the full amount due for the ordinary duties of the Public Debt Office.

23. *Ecclesiastical.*—The decrease under Ecclesiastical is due chiefly to the absence of the Bishop of Bombay on leave on medical certificate, and to the absence of a large number of chaplains on furlough and special leave, partially counterbalanced by exchange compensation, which was higher in the year under report, and by heavier capitation allowances to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers.

25. *Political.*—The increase is chiefly in Aden, and is due to payment of privilege leave allowances and exchange compensation allowances at higher rates.

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—This excess is due to the payment of exchange compensation at higher rates and to the entertainment of a European officer to fill the post of Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science at the Veterinary College, Bombay.

27. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The decrease in 1894-95 is due chiefly to the transfer of the "Nizámat pensions" to Murshidábád in Bengal, and to the payments of arrear pensions in 1893-94 to Matawdawla's family and the Yemen stipendiaries and heads of tribes at Aden.

28. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*—This decrease calls for no remarks.

29. *Superannuation and Retired Allowances.*—The excess is due to the payment of some special pensions in abeyance and of a commuted pension in the Marine Department. In addition to which there were some special payments of pensions and of passage money in connection with the Military Fund, Bengal.

30. *Stationery and Printing.*—The large increase under this head is due to larger purchases of paper from Indian mills and to the purchase of rubber stamps and copying machines.

Provincial transactions.

The following table exhibits in detail the provincial revenue and expenditure of 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94:—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	38,31,218	40,25,649	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue	2,66,21,426	2,56,89,984	.....	9,31,441
III.—Salt	53,446	56,763	3,317	.....
IV.—Stamps	41,94,973	43,57,146	1,62,173	.....
V.—Excise	26,79,414	27,52,329	72,915	.....
VII.—Customs	48,173	79,458	31,285	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,22,032	17,96,708	74,676	.....
IX.—Forest	18,97,175	18,75,154	.....	22,021
X.—Registration	3,01,234	3,15,880	14,646	.....
XII.—Interest	2,83,692	2,93,064	9,372	.....
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law ...	4,19,504	4,11,847	.....	7,657
XVIB.— Do. Jails	2,13,566	1,74,365	.....	39,201
XVII.—Police	4,26,333	4,26,766	433	.....
XVIII.—Marine	62,515	68,550	6,035	.....
XIX.—Education	3,03,368	3,11,666	8,298	.....
XX.—Medical	1,19,438	1,34,989	15,551	.....
XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Department ...	27,413	23,647	.....	3,766
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,41,935	2,30,856	.....	11,079
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	67,098	66,635	.....	463
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,07,008	1,29,108	22,100	.....
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads, Civil Works ...	2,782	3,044	262	.....
Contributions from Local Funds ...	1,83,494	1,80,266	.....	3,228
Total ...	3,99,76,019	3,93,78,225	4,21,063	10,18,857

Revenue and Receipts—*continued.*	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental Heads.				
XXVI.—State Railway Gross Receipts ...	1,42,534	1,46,416	3,882	.....
XXX.—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	30,646	16,780	.....	13,866
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers ...	8,41,015	8,85,044	44,029	.....
Total Departmental Heads ...	10,14,195	10,48,240	47,911	13,866
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	4,09,90,214	4,04,26,465	4,68,974	10,32,723
Total ...	4,48,21,432	4,44,52,114	.....	5,63,749

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,05,265	2,02,847	.....	2,418
2. Assignments and Compensations	97,26,104	97,76,529	50,425	.....
3. Land Revenue	64,16,481	64,69,068	52,587	.....
6. Stamps	1,82,556	1,97,112	14,556	.....
7. Excise	87,233	86,300	.....	933
10. Assessed Taxes	26,543	26,749	206	.....
11. Forest	10,31,426	10,32,624	1,198	.....
12. Registration	1,43,742	1,44,047	305	.....
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,19,248	2,27,806	8,563	.....
14. Interest on other Obligations	246	365	119	.....
15. Post Office	1,03,486	1,02,541	.....	945
18. General Administration...	13,77,094	14,58,622	81,528	.....
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	45,08,933	46,00,156	91,223	.....
19B. Do. Jails	6,61,889	6,59,929	.....	1,960
20. Police	51,75,013	56,04,069	4,29,056	.....
21. Marine	45,106	60,413	15,307	.....
22. Education.	16,72,493	16,71,790	.....	703
24. Medical	15,16,493	15,47,734	31,241	.....
25. Political	3,76,563	3,46,485	.....	30,078
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,62,427	1,80,103	17,676	.....
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	16,95,298	17,34,858	39,560	.....
30. Stationery and Printing	7,30,437	7,73,354	42,917	.....
32. Miscellaneous.	1,98,968	2,10,133	11,165	.....
33. Famine Relief	84	.....	.....	84
45. Civil Works	8,437	8,424	.....	13
Contributions to Local Funds	8,34,252	8,26,961	.....	7,291
Total ...	3,71,05,812	3,79,49,049	8,87,632	44,425
Departmental Heads.				
37. Construction of Railways	76,556	58,707	.....	17,849
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	1,38,981	9,121	.....	1,29,860
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers	33,60,360	33,32,978	.....	37,382
38. State Railway Working Expenses	1,14,074	1,07,205	.....	6,869
Total Departmental Heads ...	36,89,971	34,98,011	.....	1,91,960
Total Expenditure ...	4,07,95,783	4,14,47,030	8,87,632	2,36,385
Closing Balance ...	40,25,649	30,05,084	.....	.....
Total ...	4,48,21,432	4,44,52,114	6,51,247	.....

The above statement shows a net decrease in revenue of Rs. 5,63,749 and a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 6,51,247 or a total decrease of Rs. 12,14,996 as compared with the actuals of the last year. The more important variations between the actuals of the two years under Civil Revenue and Expenditure heads are explained below.

Causes of increase and decrease: Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue.—As explained in the comparison of the two years' transactions under Imperial there was a considerable decrease in the land revenue shared collections owing to the postponement of revenue in the Northern Division and the falling off in the Sind collections. The Provincial share of Land Revenue was further reduced owing to certain transfers from Provincial to Imperial through this head, the chief of which was the special contribution of Rs. 5,60,000 referred to above. The decrease due to these causes was however partially counterbalanced by nominal increase in connection with the book adjustment of alienated lands. The larger adjustment occurred in the Northern and Central Divisions and is reported to be due to revision of settlements.

III.—Salt.—The increase is wholly in fluctuating items and calls for no special remarks.

IV.—Stamps and V.—Excise.—The causes of the increases under these heads have been explained above, when dealing with them under Imperial Finance.

VII.—Customs.—The better results are due to larger receipts from transhipment fees which are now levied on all goods brought under the new Customs Tariff Act.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes, IX.—Forest, X.—Registration.—These increases and decreases have been explained above.

XII.—Interest.—This increase is chiefly due to anticipation interest paid in connection with the conversion scheme and partly to larger advances having been made to cultivators out of the funds at the disposal of Local Government.

XVI.A.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.—This decrease is due to a falling off under sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property, a fluctuating item of receipt.

XVI.B.—Law and Justice: Jails.—The large decrease under this head is almost wholly in "hire of convicts" and is due to the large works on which the gangs had been employed being practically completed and to no new works having been taken in hand. Recoverable outstandings in connection with jail manufactures at the close of the year also contributed towards the decrease.

XVII.—Police.—Although the net improvement under Police is small, there were large increases aggregating Rs. 16,000 in the receipts from contributions on account of Police supplied to cantonments, and to private companies and persons, owing in the former case to contributions having been received from Cantonment Committees at higher rates of pay sanctioned for the Police, and in the latter case to the establishment of a large punitive post at Yeola in the Násik district. These improvements were, however, nearly counterbalanced by smaller adjustments in 1894-95 on account of value of arms returned to the Military Department in connection with the re-arming of the Mofussil and Agency Police, so that the net increase amounted to Rs. 433 only.

XVIII.—Marine.—The improvement is chiefly due to a special recovery from the agents of the S. S. "Khiva," being the value of coals supplied to the S. S. "Avoca" belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar in connection with the rescue by the latter of the pilgrims from the former vessel on its destruction by fire in 1893-94 off the Arabian coast.

XIX.—Education.—This improvement is due to a larger attendance at the Professional Colleges of Bombay and Poona, and to the levy of fees for the use of the law library attached to the College at Bombay, to larger fee receipts in Government schools and larger receipts from the workshop attached to the School of Art, Bombay. The better results due to these causes were, however, considerably counterbalanced by a decline in the fees in the two Arts Colleges at Bombay and Poona owing to the growing competition of private colleges, and to the poor results of the matriculation examination of 1893-94.

XX.—Medical.—The increase under this head is chiefly due to the recovery of arrear contribution for 1893-94 from the Port Trustees of Bombay on account of the maintenance of the European General Hospital, and partly to larger fees from paying patients in the same hospital.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.—This decrease is chiefly due to a falling off in the receipts on account of experimental cultivation owing to the sale last year of the Bhadgaon farm in Khándesh: this year there are no receipts from this source: the sale-money, as will be noticed, was credited under XXV. Miscellaneous, and not under this head. The decrease is also partly due to smaller receipts from certificate examination fees.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation &c.—This decrease is due to certain officers lent to foreign service having reverted, retired, or proceeded on furlough.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.—The improvement is chiefly due to special receipts representing (1) unclaimed estates of over 15 years' standing in the hands of the Administrator General written off to the credit of Government, (2) the balance of the Cotton Gin Factory written off to the credit of Provincial under orders of Government, and (3) the sale-proceeds of the nazarána paid by His Highness the Máhárája of Kolhápur. On the other hand there were smaller receipts under sale of lands and houses owing to the major portion of the sale-proceeds of the Bhadgaon farm having been credited to that minor head in 1893-94.

Contribution from Local to Provincial.—This difference is due chiefly (1) to the special receipt in 1893-94 from the Bijápur Local Board towards the building of the High School in that place and (2) to larger receipts in that year from the Thar and Párkar Local Board on account of the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway, partially counterbalanced by the refund to Government in 1894-95 of a portion of the grant for water-supply made to the Násik Local Board in 1893-94.

Expenditure.

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The charges under this head depend upon the corresponding revenue heads, and as the receipts from Land Revenue were low, the refunds under that head were also lower than in the previous year. There was also a decrease under Excise for which no special reason can be assigned. On the other hand there were excesses (1) under stamps solely due to a special refund of excess stamp duty recovered on the probate of the will of a wealthy Pársi and (2) under assessed taxes due to larger receipts under that

head. These excesses were however counterbalanced by the smaller refunds referred to above under Land Revenue and Excise.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*—The increase under this head is chiefly due to larger adjustments having been made in connection with alienated Land Revenue and to exchange compensation having been paid at increased rates, partially counterbalanced by savings under Cash payments to Inámdárs and other grantees, owing to their not having been claimed before the close of the year.

3. *Land Revenue.*—There were many fluctuations in the minor heads "Survey and Settlement" and "Land Records and Agriculture" under this major head, but the increase and decreases nearly balanced each other, and the excess noticed is to be attributed (1) to exchange compensation allowances having been paid at higher rates, and (2) to a large payment of arrears in the Dhárwár district of allowances to district and village officers. The latter was however counterbalanced to some extent by savings due to the non-introduction within the year of the new agricultural staff in the Kolába District.

6. *Stamps,* 7. *Excise, and* 11. *Forest.*—The causes of the excess expenditure under the heads "Stamps" and "Forest" and savings under "Excise" have been explained above against the corresponding Imperial heads.

13. *Interest on Ordinary debt.*—This increase represents interest paid by the Government of India on the additional funds allotted to the Local Government for loan purposes.

18. *General Administration.*—There are increases under all the minor heads of this major head chiefly due to (1) exchange compensation allowances having been paid at higher rates during the year, (2) smaller payments on account of salaries in 1893-94 owing to absentees in the civil secretariat staff, and (3) payments to officers of other provinces passing through Bombay.

19A. *Law and Justice : Courts of Law.*—The large increase under this head is mainly due (1) to a larger number of officers being on duty than in the previous year, (2) to exchange compensation allowance having been paid at higher rates, (3) to the payment of privilege leave allowance of the Judicial Commissioner, Sind, and the salary and exchange compensation of the acting officer, (4) to payments to officers of other provinces, and (5) to the post of Special Judge under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act being held by a Covenanted European Civilian.

19B. *Law and Justice : Jails.*—This small saving is due (1) to abolition of certain jails and (2) to smaller charges on account of "raw materials."

20. *Police*—This increase is chiefly due to (1) the strengthening of the Presidency Police and to arrears of exchange compensation allowance for 1893-94 having been paid, and to that allowance being at higher rates, (2) the transfer from General Administration of the salary of the Superintendent of Police, special branch, attached to the Secretariat, (3) to the considerable strengthening of the District Executive Force arising out of the reorganization scheme, and (4) to an increase in cash payments to village police and watchmen.

21. *Marine.*—The increase is wholly due to some special charges in connection with repairs to the steamer "Jhelum." This increase was partially counterbalanced by the actuals of 1893-94 having been swollen by the cost of coal supplied to the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "Avoca" in that year in connection with the rescue of pilgrims from the S. S. "Khiva" destroyed by fire off the coast of Arabia.

24. *Medical.*—This increase is chiefly under the heads "Hospitals and Dispensaries" and "Sanitation and Vaccination," and is due in the former case to the payment of the arrears of rates and taxes of the Sir J. J. Hospital, to an increase in the establishment of the St. George's Hospital, to heavier payments on account of exchange compensation allowances, and to an increase under salaries in the Pestonji Káma Hospital due to acting arrangements made in connection with the resignation of the First Physician. The excess under "Sanitation and Vaccination" is chiefly due to the higher rates of exchange compensation and to the payment of grants to Village Sanitation Committees.

25. *Political.*—This decrease is chiefly due (1) to the recovery of certain arrear contributions which are brought to account by deduction from the charges and (2) to smaller expenditure under Darbár presents. In 1893-94 special charges were incurred in connection with the Darbár held at Ahmedábád, and on account of the purchase of horses for the Rája of Kolhápur.

26. *Scientific &c.*—The excess under this head is chiefly due (1) to the appointment of the Inspectors of factories and (2) to an increase under Medical Inspection fees.

29. *Superannuation &c.*—The expenditure under this head is progressive. The excess is partly due to reductions in the Survey Department.

30. *Stationery and Printing.*—This increase is due to larger supplies of paper to the Government Central Press and to special purchases of woollen cloth for clothing the Sind Police.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—This excess is due chiefly to (1) refunds made on account of certain lands in the Bijápur and Dhárwár districts relinquished by the Southern Marátha Railway Company, (2) to the refund to the Western Dakkhan branch of the same railway of compensa-

tion for certain lands, which having remained unclaimed beyond the period allowed by the rules of the Court had been credited to unclaimed deposits.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—The decrease is chiefly due (1) to smaller grants for village sanitation and (2) for local public works. The decrease would have been greater had not there been increases in the grants to (*a*) Local Board Dispensaries, (*b*) to Veterinary Dispensaries and (*c*) to Schools, Mofussil.

Debt and Remittance.

The following statement simply shows the transactions of the year under report and no comparison is made with the transactions of the previous year as there is usually little relation to each other in the receipts and expenditure of any two years. The general remarks which follow it are therefore confined to the transactions of the year under review:—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—					
Government Stock Notes	.....	200	Provincial Advance and Loan Account.	6,46,965	9,55,391
Unfunded Debt—			Remittances—		
Special Loans	.....	.....	Other Local Remittances	15,45,97,427	15,45,90,237
Deposit of Service Funds	1,44,657	52,928	Remittances by Bills:..	3,46,33,339	3,45,91,146
Savings Bank Deposits	15,95,245	13,37,066	Foreign Remittances...	3,21,32,590	2,20,20,801
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Account between Civil and Civil ...	68,61,499	6,90,74,853
Balances of Provincial Savings ...	11,79,518	24,62,879	Account between Civil and Other Departments—		
Excluded Local Funds	21,92,655	22,93,889	Post Office	95,62,336	1,45,06,633
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	2,01,33,448	1,98,03,940	Telegraph	24,28,393	24,72,039
Local Funds Debt Account ...	41,883	36,182	Marine	1,52,708	16,23,496
Advances Recoverable	22,58,766	22,44,029	Military	9,66,489	2,37,10,214
Permanent Advances	3,770	3,577	Public Works	2,12,20,425	2,35,15,747
Account with Foreign States ...	2,71,873	3,11,165	Guaranteed Railways	5,63,48,081	3,18,45,952
Coinage Accounts	13,83,967	5,01,138			
Suspense Accounts	10,93,511	11,37,304	Remittance Account between England and India	9,91,563	9,105
Cheques and Bills	2,55,57,044	2,53,61,796			
Departmental Accounts	21,760	23,024			
Miscellaneous	4,70,140	5,55,028	Secretary of State's Bills	9,79,66,581	14,11,27,921
Imperial Advance and Loan Account ...	1,05,459	1,91,532	Total ...	47,49,56,998	58,18,59,242

Permanent Debt: *Government Stock Notes.*—The figures under this head represent the refund value of stock notes withdrawn from circulation. *Unfunded Debt*: *Deposit of Service Funds.*—The transactions recorded under this head are only in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund, calculated according to the new actuarial valuation of the Fund. The outgoings represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows and surrender value to members on the death of their wives and to the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch of the Uncovenanted Service Fund due to members, who on the death of their wives joined that branch. *Savings Bank Deposits.*—The transactions recorded under this head are on account of the Presidency Savings Bank Deposits, Administrator General's Deposits, Local Fund Pension Fund, and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Fund. The excess under outgoings as compared with the deposits is due to withdrawals from the Savings Bank owing to the reduction in the rate of interest. *Deposits and Advances*: *Balances of Provincial Savings.*—The large excess of Rs. 12,83,361 over receipts under balances of Provincial Savings represent a deficit of Rs. 10,20,565 in Provincial Services and of Rs. 2,62,796 in Incorporated Local Funds on the year's transactions. *Excluded Local Funds.*—Under this head the outgoings exceed the receipt chiefly owing (1) to the transfer of certain funds to Personal Deposits, (2) to the transfer of the balance of the Cotton Gin Factory, Dhárwár, to the credit of Provincial Revenues, and (3) to a large excess in the outgoings under Police Fund principally in Bombay city (owing to the late addition to the Bombay City Police Force) and in the Salt Frontier Police Force and in Hyderábád. The next ten heads do not call for any special remarks. *Imperial Advance and Loan Account.*—The transactions recorded under this head represent advances to and recoveries from the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust. The excess in outgoings is on account of a portion of the Victoria Dock loan taken up by the Bombay Port Trust. *Provincial Advance and Loan Account.*—The receipts and outgoings under this head are approximately made up of the following items:—

	Advances.	Recoveries.
	Rs.	Rs.
I—Advances to cultivators	8,87,000	4,54,000
II— Do. under special Laws	34,000	58,000
III— Do. to Landholders and notabilities...	.....	23,000
IV— Do. to Mofussil Municipalities ...	14,000	34,000
Dhárwár District Local Board	20,000	35,000
Port Trust	.....	43,000
Total ...	9,55,000	6,47,000

The outgoings under Class I. include large advances in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Karáchi districts. Under Class II. the outgoings partly consist of advances to the Táluk-dári Settlement Officer of Rs. 15,000, while the difference represents adjustment on account of interest originally credited to this head. Under Class IV. the outgoings consist of Rs. 10,000 advanced to the Dhulia and Rs. 4,000 to the Bhiwndi Municipalities respectively and Rs. 20,000 to the Dhárwár District Local Board. The receipts under all heads represent recoveries on account of outstanding balances. *Remittance*—(1) *Other Local Remittances,*

(2) *Remittances by Bills*, (3) *Foreign Remittances*.—There is nothing special to record under (1) and (2), while (3) merely represents movement of funds to meet the financial requirements of the country. *Account between Civil and Civil*.—The large outgoings under this head include interest on Government promissory notes finally charged off to the service head on the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. *Account between Civil and other Departments*.—These show receipts into and payments from Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency which are finally accounted for by the departmental officers. *Remittance Account between England and India*.—The transactions recorded under this head are divided into two classes: (1) Receipts and payments in India on account of the Imperial Exchequer and (2) other remittance transactions with the India Office. Under the former head the transactions passing through the Bombay books are adjustments with the London Post Office for postal and money-order transactions, Little Basses light vessel dues, balances of the Shipping Master's account with the Board of Trade in London and pensions paid to the retired members of the Hongkong Police. Under the latter the transactions are on account of stores purchased and pay and pensions recoverable from Provincial and Local Funds. *Secretary of State's Bills*.—The transactions under this head represent bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council and paid at Bombay.

Mint.

Gold Bullion.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year 1894-95.

Silver Bullion.

The amount of British Indian Government uncurrent silver coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 1,38,696 against Rs. 1,98,167 in the previous year. Portuguese Indian Government silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mint amounted to Rs. 23,285. Treasure trove silver coins of the value of Rs. 14 were received from the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society. The net value of the importations of silver bullion into the Port of Bombay in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 557¼ lákhs against Rs. 1,206¼ lákhs in 1893-94.

Gold Coinage.

There was no coinage of gold during the year.

Silver Coinage.

There was no silver coinage during the year.

Revenue.

The total revenue from all sources only amounted to Rs. 15,408 during the year under report, and, owing to the cessation of free coinage, no comparison can be instituted with the figure for 1893-94.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on fixed and temporary establishments was Rs. 1,87,111 against Rs. 2,47,854 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 60,743, due chiefly to the reduction of establishment effected during the year. The total outlay on local and imported stores amounted to Rs. 2,198, which was less by Rs. 55,019 than the amount expended in 1893-94. The contingent charges amounted to Rs. 7,822 against Rs. 12,666 in the preceding year, and the *pro formâ* charges to Rs. 2,16,779 as compared with Rs. 4,31,891 in 1893-94. The total current expenditure was Rs. 4,41,395 against Rs. 8,37,420 in the previous year. There was no expenditure on capital account during the year.

Résumé of Revenue and Expenditure.

The year closed with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 2,09,207 exclusive of *pro formâ* charges, and of Rs. 4,25,986 inclusive of those charges.

Work of the Mint Establishment.

Advantage was taken of the suspension of coinage operations at the beginning of the financial year to thoroughly overhaul the engines and machinery and to attend to necessary repairs, which were still in progress at the close of the year. Considerable additions and alterations to the machinery in the various departments had moreover to be undertaken for the impending British dollar coinage.

Currency.

Bombay Circle.

Circulation.

The gross circulation on 31st March 1895 was Rs. 9,29,96,655 as against Rs. 10,45,73,060 on 31st March 1894, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,15,76,405. The following table compares the gross circulation of each denomination of notes in circulation on 31st March 1894 and 31st March 1895:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Bombay	3,03,884	9,56,682	1,26,624	83,139	1,02,696	9,312	21,760	5,006	16,09,503	10,45,43,270
Nágpur	216	173	118	93	78	2	1	...	681	19,620
Akola	174	130	45	40	26	1	2	...	418	10,17
Gross circulation on 31st March 1894	3,04,274	9,57,185	1,26,787	83,272	1,03,000	9,315	21,763	5,006	16,10,602	10,45,73,060
Bombay	3,54,213	10,76,304	1,38,234	89,643	1,10,689	8,418	21,742	3,617	18,02,866	9,29,71,085
Nágpur	207	172	116	80	55	1	1	...	632	16,075
Akola	171	129	45	39	25	...	2	...	411	9,495
Gross circulation on 31st March 1895	3,54,591	10,76,605	1,38,395	89,767	1,10,769	8,419	21,745	3,617	18,03,909	9,29,96,655
Increase + or Decrease − ...	+50,317	+1,19,420	+11,608	+6,495	+7,769	−896	−18	−1,389	+1,93,306	−1,15,76,405

There was thus a large increase in the circulation of all values of notes except those of the higher values, especially those of Rs. 10,000, which show a large decrease. It will however be seen below that omitting the Reserve Treasury balance the circulation of notes of the higher values was at the close of 1894-95 only some 16 lákhs of rupees in value lower than at the close of the previous year, nearly the whole decrease having taken place in the balance held in the Reserve Treasury.

Low value Notes.

The monthly variations during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 in notes of lower values were as shown below :—

Months.	(In thousands) Number of Notes for Rupees									
	5		10		20		50		100	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
April	306	304	949	967	123	124	87	84	116	103
May	300	310	929	957	119	119	84	84	113	102
June	300	325	934	989	120	123	81	85	110	102
July	301	340	944	1,029	125	127	79	86	108	104
August	289	345	930	1,031	124	130	77	85	103	104
September	295	358	913	1,051	126	134	81	85	101	106
October...	287	376	897	1,082	121	139	77	87	100	108
November	292	355	917	1,054	124	135	80	86	102	107
December	309	372	994	1,134	131	142	79	90	104	111
January	292	348	915	1,065	122	135	80	89	102	112
February	293	346	942	1,075	123	138	81	90	101	111
March...	304	354	957	1,076	127	138	83	89	103	110
Average	297	344	935	1,042	123	132	80	87	105	107

The period of highest gross circulation of the lower values was therefore about December.

Notes of both high and low value.

The following table compares the net circulation in lákhs of rupees (after deducting the notes held in the Reserve Treasury) on the last day of each month of notes of Rs. 100 and under, and notes of Rs. 500 and over, respectively, in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Months.	Notes of Rs. 100 and under.		Notes of Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
April	295	282	372	326	667	608
May	287	279	394	432	681	711
June	282	282	498	453	780	735
July	281	292	552	481	833	773
August	274	293	659	516	933	809
September	272	297	585	614	857	911
October...	266	307	469	652	735	959
November	273	301	564	708	837	1,009
December	274	306	523	652	797	958
January	273	308	342	471	615	779
February.	273	308	324	359	597	667
March	280	308	383	367	663	675

It will thus be seen that omitting the Reserve Treasury balance from the gross circulation, the maximum circulation of the high value notes was Rs. 708 lákhs in November 1894 and the minimum Rs. 326 lákhs in April 1894, while it stood at 367 lákhs in March 1895, the high figure at which the circulation of these notes stood in November being no doubt due to the abnormal cheapness of money which prevailed up to the beginning of the cold weather.

Transactions with the public. Issues and receipts of Notes.

The average number of Home notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follows :—

Year.	Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1892-93	8,102	9,037	5,785
1893-94	7,938	8,282	5,397
1894-95	7,720	8,878	5,032

The increased circulation of lower value notes apparently accounts for the increase in issues. The cancellations following receipts were fewer than in the previous year.

Encashment of foreign notes.

The following statement gives statistics of the encashment of foreign notes during the year as compared with the two preceding years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	39,03,800	58,30,575	58,69,580
Allahábád	5,50,455	22,49,520	21,40,970
Lahore	15,81,580	31,58,110	30,80,580
Madras	55,92,490	98,25,845	78,45,665
Calicut	2,81,745	7,21,355	2,04,310
Coconada	20	100	85
Karáchi	21,53,260	21,51,665	26,98,150
Rangoon	1,38,115	1,33,615	1,52,900
Total ...	1,42,01,465	2,40,70,785	2,19,92,240

There was no margin available for the encashment of foreign notes during the year, and receipts fell off somewhat from the unusually high figure of the preceding year chiefly under Madras Circle notes. The reasons for the fluctuations are somewhat obscure, but the comparatively high encashments of the past two years are perhaps connected with payments for silver bullion imported through Bombay.

State of coinage.

The following statement shows the shroff-marked, notched and otherwise defaced coins withdrawn from circulation during the year 1894-95 :—

Shroff-marked.	Notched.	Defaced.	Total.
Rs.			Rs.
19,412	.....	.....	19,412

These figures show local transactions only.

Exchange of coin.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year as compared with those of 1893-94, were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	1,38,900	3,37,413	1,98,513
Quarter-Rupees	1,10,520	4,65,513	3,54,993
Eighth-Rupees	1,79,430	4,37,967	2,58,537
Total ...	4,28,850	12,40,893	8,12,043
Total of 1893-94 ...	3,06,360	11,54,740	8,48,380
Increase (+) or Decrease (−) ...	+1,22,490	+86,153	−36,337

Receipts and coinage of bullion.

There were no receipts and coinage of bullion during the year under report owing to the closure of Mints for the coinage of silver.

Agencies.

The transactions at the permanent agency were as follows :—

	No. of Agency.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
		Rs.	Rs.
Nágpur	1	4,43,000	3,67,000

In addition to this agency, the year opened with 14 temporary currency chests holding various sums amounting to Rs. 76,40,000. Seven more currency chests were established during the year, and at the close of the year there were fourteen of these chests in existence with various balances aggregating Rs. 1,12,35,000.

Claims on lost notes.

The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of Loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										Rs.
Half Notes ... Lost by Post	...	28	14	14	37	3	3	...	99	9,460
Half Notes ... Lost accidentally ...	1	11	1	3	8	1	1	...	26	2,585
Total ...	1	39	15	17	45	4	4	...	125	12,045
Whole Notes... Mutilated	9	23	4	4	9	1	...	...	50	1,955
Total of 1894-95 ...	10	62	19	21	54	5	4	...	175	14,000
Total of 1893-94 ...	10	47	22	14	63	3	2	...	161	11,460
Total of 1892-93 ...	15	69	22	16	50	1	3	...	176	10,505

No case of loss to the department by such payments occurred during the year.

There was one case of fraud during the year; but the perpetrator has not been traced. No new class of forgery appeared during the year, but twelve forged notes were discovered, aggregating Rs. 1,015. One of these notes, viz. a 5-rupee note, is of the $\frac{S}{73}$ series, the forger and utterer of which was sentenced to transportation for life. Another one of 10 rupees is of the series issued by Mohendranath Chatterjee, who was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1888. The 100-rupee notes are similar to those of the Madras Circle mentioned in the last year's report as first coming to light in that year. The utterer of the batch of ten Rs. 100 notes, Jethsur Ebhal, was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Bhávnagar. This sentence, however, on appeal to the Huzúr Court of Bhávnagar, was reduced to 10 years, while at the same appeal Bhima Bhagwan, who was also convicted by the Chief Judge for forging the notes and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, was acquitted. Fraud and forgery.

The following were the silver remittances :— Remittances.

From Bombay to Karachi	Rs.	25,90,000
Do. Rangoon	„	30,00,000
		55,90,000
From Karachi to Bombay	Rs.	5,000

KARA'CHI CIRCLE.

The following figures show the gross circulation for the year under report and the previous year :— Circulation.

Years.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
1893-94	3,724	94,395	21,938	10,118	10,895	932	1,981	222	1,44,205	76,63,730
1894-95	3,690	1,17,280	29,922	15,016	13,668	1,255	1,702	127	1,82,660	75,06,790

The above figures show an increase of 38,863 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500, and a decrease of 408 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 5, 1,000 and 10,000, the result being a net increase of 38,455 pieces and a decrease of Rs. 1,56,940 in the total value of circulation.

The subjoined table shows the encashment of foreign circle notes during the past year as compared with the previous year :— Encashment of foreign notes.

Circle.	Total, 1893-94.	Total, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,25,245	5,41,580
Allahábad	78,250	1,51,830
Lahore	11,13,510	9,08,230
Bombay	4,29,600	5,93,770
Madras	1,30,860	1,93,520
Calicut	1,120	1,200
Rangoon	815	2,300
Total ...	20,79,400	23,92,430

It will be observed that there has been a large increase of Rs. 3,13,030 in the encashment of foreign notes, most of which were presented by the Bank of Bombay, and only a small number by shipping agents and travellers.

Under this head only a sum of Rs. 759 in whole rupees was received and no notched or otherwise defaced coin. A remittance of uncurrent coin of the value of Rs. 5,000 was sent to the Mint during the year under report. Shroff-marked coin.

The receipts and issues of small coin during the year were as follows :— Exchange of small coin.

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	40,901	69,516
Quarter-Rupees	50,417	54,498
Eighth Rupees	46,357	50,429
Total, 1894-95 ...	1,37,675	1,74,443
Total, 1893-94 ...	1,70,000	93,198

The decrease in receipts amounts to Rs. 32,325, while the increase in issues amounts to Rs. 81,245. The decrease in receipts is due to smaller remittances received from Bombay and the public. The increase in issues is owing to a large amount of small silver issued to the Bombay Bank and the public. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total. Pieces.	Total. Value.
											Rs.
Half Notes	Lost by Post	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	170
	Lost accidentally	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	6	330
	Mutilated	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100
	Total	...	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	11	600
	Total, 1894-95	...	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	11	600
	Total, 1893-94	...	11	11	4	12	...	...	...	38	1,730

The above table shows a decrease of 27 pieces and of Rs. 1,130 in the value of lost notes paid during the year.

Remittance of silver.

The amount received from Bombay during the year was Rs. 25,90,000 against Rs. 76,30,000 in the previous year, while the amount paid to the Local Treasury and Banks was Rs. 18,32,000 against Rs. 11,28,000. The decrease in receipts amounts to Rs. 40,40,000, while the increase in the issues amounts to Rs. 7,04,000. The decrease in receipts is due to smaller remittances from Bombay, and the increase in issues to larger remittances to the Karáchi Treasury and the local Banks.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue for collection in the different districts during 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions, and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V—B. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II :—

Collectorates.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	7,58,284	9,78,429
Shikárpur ...	30,07,239	33,04,936
Hyderábád ...	19,40,257	19,75,110
Karáchi ...	10,73,713	12,60,396
Thar and Párkar ...	6,23,639	7,37,504
Total ...	74,03,132	82,56,375
Ahmedábád ...	16,75,067	17,08,211
Kaira ...	20,24,382	20,56,934
Broach ...	23,04,486	22,96,163
Surat ...	23,63,745	23,59,731
Panch Maháls ...	3,26,736	3,27,097
Thána ...	11,03,346	11,05,470
Total ...	97,97,762	98,53,606
Násik ...	15,89,456	15,89,741
Khándesh ...	40,15,437	39,87,479
Ahmednagar ...	16,42,292	16,47,491
Poona ...	13,23,308	13,30,456
Sholápur ...	11,11,438	11,15,356
Sátára ...	17,10,939	17,62,574
Total ...	1,13,92,870	1,14,33,097
Belgáum ...	15,44,791	15,67,507
Dhárwár ...	25,09,663	25,32,603
Bijápur ...	14,13,999	14,20,768
Kánara ...	10,09,102	10,12,421
Ratnágiri ...	9,30,564	9,25,943
Kolába ...	11,53,572	12,19,937
Total ...	85,61,691	86,79,179
Grand Total ...	3,71,55,455	3,82,22,257

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,81,903 against Rs. 3,68,54,445, or an increase of Rs. 10,27,458.

Canal Revenue.

Sub-divisions.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, viz. (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (II) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes, the first (A) of entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last thirty years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second (B) including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept, and third (C) the agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Class A: Direct Receipts.

	Rs.
Imperial.	
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	66,622
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	3,56,265
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	94,585
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	49,875
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	86,671
Total Imperial ...	6,54,018
Provincial.	
Minor Works and Navigation—	
(*a*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	16,780
Grand Total ...	6,70,798

The corresponding receipts in 1893-94 were Rs. 6,88,631, the decrease being mainly under "Provincial."

Irrigation share of Land Revenue.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	9,67,175
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	7,571
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	12,30,920
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	6,040
Total. ...	22,11,706

Class A.

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of the irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	6,83,691	2,08,46,354	5,35,837	8,11,796
Protective Works	2,46,716	81,57,847	82,085	12,500
Minor Works	72,558	99,17,639	5,71,476	3,02,030
Provincial.				
Minor Works and Navigation ...	18,395	7,82,210	5,686	11,094
Total ...	10,21,360	3,97,04,050	12,45,084	16,37,420

Class B.

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in Dakkhan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue. ... Direct ...	69,542	5,573	75,115
Gross revenue. ... Indirect ...	24,50,363	5,13,936	29,64,299
Total ...	25,19,905	5,19,509	30,39,414
Working expenses	12,36,677	2,78,906	15,15,583
Net Revenue ...	12,83,228	2,40,603	15,23,131

Class C.

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as under :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in Dakkhan and Gujarat.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue ... Direct ...	1,047	273	1,320
Gross revenue ... Indirect ...	7,62,877	....	7,62,877
Total ...	7,63,924	273	7,64,197
Working expenses	5,90,182	37,464	6,27,646
Net Revenue ...	1,73,742	—37,191	1,36,551

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue realized during the year 1894-95, as compared with that of the two previous years under the heads Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Works, was as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	21,791	24,079	11,365
Provincial Civil Works	7,99,054	8,41,015	8,85,044

The revenue under the head 'military' is principally derived from rents of quarters. The receipts of the year under review show a decrease of Rs 12,714 owing to the transfer of certain buildings to the Military Works Department, in which department the rents will be accounted for. Under Provincial Civil Works the largest item of receipts is the collection from tolls on roads, which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 6,91,700, as compared with Rs. 6,36,051 and Rs. 6,67,236 in the preceding two years 1892-93 and 1893-94. Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works, there was an increase of Rs. 44,029 over the previous year's receipts made up principally of an increase of Rs. 24,464 under tolls (inclusive of receipts under the Highway Act), Rs. 796 under tools and plant, Rs. 19,648 under sales of buildings and Rs. 7,062 under sale of old materials; but this advance was in part counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 4,126 under rents, Rs. 2,954 under sale of produce, and Rs. 1,168 under fines, refunds, and miscellaneous.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

Receipts.

A comparative table showing receipts under the head of Customs, Imperial, for the past two years is subjoined :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Import Receipts	32,91,724	1,36,50,155
Deduct—		
Drawbacks	9,271	3,60,713
Refunds	64,786	50,769
Total Deductions ...	74,057	4,11,482
Net Import Receipts ...	32,17,667	1,32,38,673
Export Receipts	1,92,921	3,77,483
Deduct—		
Refunds	992	1,973
Net Export Receipts ...	1,91,929	3,75,510

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Items—		
Interest	7	.....
Recovery of cost of Establishment employed at private Wharves and in the Tobacco Department...	28,790	29,379
Ditto ditto of Pension contribution for ditto ...	1,294	1,593
Total Revenue ...	35,14,736	1,40,58,610
Less—Total Deductions ...	75,049	4,13,455
Total Net Revenue ...	34,39,687	1,36,45,155

Note.—The trade returns for import receipts show Rs. 1,36,50,577 or Rs. 422 more than the figures given in the above statement, because on the one hand a sum of Rs. 12,689 on account of duty on post parcels registered in 1894-95 was not recovered till 1895-96, and on the other hand a sum of Rs. 8,347 on account of duty included in the 1893-94 figures but not recovered till April 1894, and a sum of Rs. 2,500 on account of duty on goods recovered in 1894-95 but not registered till 1895-96, are included in the receipts but not in the trade returns. There is further an unadjusted discrepancy of Rs. 1,420. The balance of these items gives the apparent excess of Rs. 422 in the trade returns over the Customs receipts.

Export receipts show a discrepancy of Rs. 10 between the two returns. This discrepancy is due to an item of penalty duty erroneously paid and credited as export duty.

Act VIII. of 1894, which was in force from the 10th of March 1894, was amended by Act XVI. of 1894, which came into force from the 27th of December 1894. The object of the fresh Tariff Act was to extend import duties to cotton goods and to revise the March tariff in certain particulars. The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts from import duties on articles other than salt: recoveries on salt are credited to the Salt Department. The year under report is the first full year during which the new Tariff Act has been in force. Except in the case of arms, ammunition, and military stores, liquors, petroleum, and opium, which were dutiable under the Tariff Acts XV. of 1882 and II. of 1888, the duty figures shown in the table for 1893-94 were for three weeks only, since the new tariff did not come into force till March 1894 within three weeks of the close of the official year 1893-94. The 1893-94 figures are therefore practically useless for comparison with those of 1894-95. A comparison of the import duties collected during the year under report with the corresponding receipts during 1880-81, the last complete duty-paying year, shows, as noted in the margin, that the collections of 1894-95 are nearly double those of 1880-81. Of this increase of Rs. 67,87,579, Rs. 21,20,000 or nearly one-third are due to the taxation of articles which were not dutiable in 1880-81:— Import Duties.

Year.	Import Receipts. Rs.
1894-95	1,36,50,155
1880-81	68,62,576
Increase in 1894-95 ...	67,87,579

Import Receipts.

No.	Head.	1894-95. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.	1893-94. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.
	Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arms and Military Stores	88,858	17,020	1,935	69,903	81,860	24,763	1,530	55,567
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	12,47,976	10	2,785	12,45,181	13,36,155	639	2,525	13,32,991
	Other Liquors ...	5,75,661	4,616	1,366	5,69,679	5,57,724	38,027	1,463	5,18,234
3	Opium	134	...	...	134	134	...	...	134
4	Salted Fish	13,662	...	...	13,662	728	...	...	728
5	Coffee	59,850	...	27,672	32,178	327	...	...	327
6	Fruits and Vegetables ...	1,99,271	47	5,037	1,94,187	2,955	...	...	2,955
7	Mineral and Ærated Waters	316	...	...	316	...	...	...	...
8	Provisions	1,38,974	53	7,593	1,31,328	6,130	...	...	6,130
9	Spices	1,15,481	...	3,924	1,11,557	4,469	...	...	4,469
10	Sugar	8,78,257	500	79,655	7,98,102	82,346	...	...	82,346
11	Tea	2,92,721	...	1,13,469	1,79,252	10,797	...	...	10,797
12	Chemical Preparations...	92,502	21	1,626	90,855	2,326	...	...	2,326
13	Drugs and Narcotics ...	1,42,871	42	4,906	1,37,923	4,663	...	...	4,663
14	Dyeing and Tanning Materials	2,68,828	...	1,450	2,67,378	7,830	...	...	7,830
15	Hardware and Cutlery ...	3,18,033	3,957	216	3,13,860	11,314	...	...	11,314
16	Metals	36,05,015	7,908	36,512	35,60,595	2,80,626	1,253	...	2,79,373
17	Oils—								
	Petroleum	11,41,694	221	26,873	11,14,610	7,67,484	107	3,753	7,63,624
	Other sorts	21,512	45	10	21,457	164	...	...	164
18	Apparel	2,97,262	1,765	959	2,94,538	11,472	...	...	11,472
19	Brushes and Brooms ...	5,715	...	...	5,715	166	...	...	166
20	Building Materials ...	24,668	...	27	24,641	896	...	...	896
21	Cabinet Ware and Furniture	23,454	41	...	23,413	1,084	...	...	1,084
22	Candles	17,444	...	331	17,113	618	...	...	618
23	Canes and Basket work...	5,394	...	...	5,394	436	...	...	436
24	Carriages and Carts ...	19,905	5	...	19,900	875	...	...	875

No.	Head.	1894-95. Gross Receipts.	1894-95. Refunds.	1894-95. Drawbacks.	1894-95. Net Receipts.	1893-94. Gross Receipts.	1893-94. Refunds.	1893-94. Drawbacks.	1893-94. Net Receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Chinese and Japanese-ware, excluding Earthen-ware, China, and Porcelain	9,394	...	...	9,394	588	...	...	588
26	Clocks and Watches ...	33,491	270	463	32,758	1,532	...	...	1,532
27	Cordage of Vegetable Fibres	10,791	...	9	10,782	376	...	...	376
28	Cotton—								
	Twist and Yarn ...	86,629	...	410	86,219	...	...	...	...
	Sewing Thread	6,984	...	...	6,984	...	...	...	...
	Piece-goods								
	Grey—Unbleached ...	5,54,349	401	675	5,53,273	...	...	...	...
	White—Bleached ...	3,16,199	...	473	3,15,726	...	...	...	...
	Coloured, Printed or Dyed	2,29,716	...	227	2,29,489	...	...	...	...
	Cotton Hosiery and other manufactured Cotton Goods	34,459	1	83	34,375	...	...	...	...
29	Earthenware...	42,303	27	75	42,201	2,592	...	...	2,592
30	Fire-works	26,075	...	...	26,075	...	...	...	...
31	Flax including Linen Thread	27,918	...	55	27,863	1,068	...	...	1,068
32	Glass and False Pearls ...	1,76,371	713	347	1,75,311	8,297	...	...	8,297
33	Gums, and articles made of Gums	63,933	...	2,248	61,685	3,393	...	...	3,393
34	Hemp	7,373	8	...	7,365	...	...	...	...
35	Hides and Skins (except raw or salted Hides and Skins)	15,454	...	...	15,454	904	...	...	904
36	Instruments and Apparatus	67,306	261	7	67,038	3,094	...	...	3,094
37	Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	1,35,835	16	24,351	1,11,468	3,596	...	...	3,596
38	Jewellery and Jewels ...	37,091	491	3,447	33,153	1,502	...	...	1,502
39	Jute, articles made of ...	5,488	...	62	5,426	388	...	...	388
40	Leather and articles made of Leather	71,827	284	28	71,515	3,094	...	...	3,094
41	Matches, all sorts ...	70,631	3	336	70,292	1,302	...	...	1,302
42	Mats and Mattings ...	5,147	...	...	5,147	242	...	...	242
43	Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth.	12,919	...	88	12,831	421	...	...	421
44	Paints and Colours ...	80,751	217	70	80,464	4,093	...	...	4,093
45	Paper and Paste-board...	1,13,857	132	356	1,13,369	6,731	...	...	6,731
46	Perfumery	7,163	30	138	6,995	143	...	...	143
47	Pitch, Tar, and Dammer.	5,973	...	10	5,963	85	...	...	85
48	Seeds	44,554	4,498	42	40,014	5,005	...	...	5,005
49	Shells and Cowries ...	15,076	...	3,828	11,248	149	...	...	149
50	Silk, and articles made of Silk	9,59,263	253	5,069	9,53,941	46,822	...	...	46,822
51	Soap	26,104	...	307	25,797	1,740	...	...	1,740
52	Stationery, excluding Paper	62,409	48	104	62,257	2,592	...	...	2,592
53	Stone and Marble ...	11,441	286	...	11,155	497	...	...	497
54	Textile Fabrics, not otherwise described	11,797	...	...	11,797	1,179	...	...	1,179
55	Toilet Requisites ...	11,472	2	...	11,470	438	...	...	438
56	Toys	35,125	55	...	35,070	1,129	...	...	1,129
57	Umbrellas	60,428	...	170	60,258	2,918	...	...	2,918
58	Wood and Timber (except Fire-wood) and articles made of Wood ...	77,862	5,879	63	71,920	863	...	...	863
59	Wool, articles made of ...	3,16,673	98	594	3,15,981	8,976	...	...	8,976
60	All other Articles—Unenumerated,—under Rs. 5,000	25,424	554	238	246	1,108	...	...	1,108
61	Articles imported by Post	1,42,064	...	...	1,42,064	9,574	...	...	9,574
	Total ...	1,36,50,577	50,768	3,60,719	1,32,39,090	33,00,010	64,789	9,271	32,25,950

Excluding the duties on cotton goods which were levied for only three months in 1894-95, the gross collections were Rs. 1,24,32,241 in 1894-95 against Rs. 43,49,984 in 1880-81 when the tariff of 1875 was in force. About Rs. 21,20,000 of the increase are due to the levy of duty on goods that were free in 1880-81, the most important items being petroleum (Rs. 11,41,694); dry fruits and vegetables (Rs. 1,99,271), paper (Rs. 1,13,439), chemicals (Rs. 92,502), and wood (Rs. 77,862). In 1880-81 as now the general rate of duty was 5 per cent. The only important changes of rate in the new tariff are the reduction of the duty on most kinds of steel from 5 per cent to 1 per cent, and the increase in the duty on spirits from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per gallon, and on perfumed spirits to Rs. 8 per gallon. Coupled with the system of levying duty on proof gallons instead of on liquid gallons, these changes have increased the receipts from the liquor duties by about Rs. 9,15,000. The rest of the difference between the receipts of 1880-81 and those of 1894-95, is due to the great growth of the import trade during this period from Rs. 19,27,07,737 to Rs. 28,78,67,745.

Imports of Silver.

The imports of silver during the last five years were as follows:—

	Tolas.
1890-91	11,88,10,717
1891-92	7,52,61,894
1892-93	12,43,13,211
1893-94	13,83,55,656
1894-95	7,16,95,664

showing a falling off of 48·19 per cent since last year. When on June 23rd, 1893, the Indian mints were closed, it was expected that the imports of silver would be checked. On the contrary they largely increased. This increase was caused by the great difference between the value of the rupee and the cost of laying down silver in India which made it profitable to buy bar silver in exchange for rupees. The approximation in value between the coin value and the silver value of the rupee, and still more the imposition of the 5 per cent duty on March 10th, 1894, have restricted these operations, and reduced the imports of silver to nearly the same figure as in 1891-92.

Fluctuations: Arms, &c.

Under the head arms, ammunition, and military stores, the gross receipts exceed those of 1893-94 by Rs. 6,998. The increase is both in the amounts realized at the specific rate of duty levied on arms imported by traders, and also on the *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed on arms imported by persons entitled to possess arms. Under neither head is the increase so great as to call for special notice.

Liquors.

The receipts from liquors are drawn from two sources, potable spirits comprising brandy, whisky, gin, rum, old tom, and hollands, and other liquors. Compared with the previous year the returns show a decrease of Rs. 87,810 in the net receipts under potable spirits and an increase of Rs. 51,445 in the net receipts under other liquors, that is a net decrease of Rs. 36,365. The decrease is due to the abnormal imports in the previous year, which were mainly the result of the belief in Bombay that under the new tariff the duty on spirits would be raised. The decreased importation of potable spirits amounted to 6,333 proof gallons or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of the potable spirit imported was 10·2 per cent under proof against 10·5 per cent in the previous year. To the total imports of potable spirits brandy contributes 42·0 per cent, whisky 49·5, gin, old tom, and hollands 5·6, and rum 2·9, against 43·9, 48·9, 5·3, and 1·9 respectively in the previous year.

Petroleum.

The gross receipts from petroleum rose from Rs. 7,67,484 to Rs. 11,41,694, an increase of Rs. 3,74,210 or nearly 49 per cent. As the amount of petroleum imported is considerably less than in 1893-94, this increase is entirely due to the enhancement under the Tariff Act of the import duty on petroleum from six pies to one anna the imperial gallon.

Kerosine Oil.

Of the total imports of petroleum the importation of kerosine oil, that is of petroleum for lighting, represents a total of 18,823,824 imperial gallons against 25,298,584 imperial gallons in the previous year. In spite of this decrease of 6,474,760 imperial gallons, the imports of the year under report are greater than any of the previous years except 1893-94. The enormous imports in 1893-94 were in consequence of the action of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who started business on a large scale in Bombay, bringing great quantities of American oil. During the year under report the operations of a syndicate in America kept up the prices and the local demand fell off. It is also said that owing to large stocks of case and bulk oil in Madras, several Malabar Coast ports were last year supplied from that centre instead of from Bombay.

The duty collected on articles imported by parcel post amounted to Rs. 1,42,064 against Rs. 9,574 in 1893-94, an increase of Rs. 1,32,490.

Refunds and Drawbacks.

Refunds of import duty fell from Rs. 64,786 in 1893-94 to Rs. 50,769. Drawbacks totalled Rs. 3,60,713 against Rs. 9,271 in 1893-94, that is an increase of Rs. 3,51,442-0-8. The following statement shows in order of importance the principal classes of goods on which drawbacks were granted. As this is the first complete year since the reimposition of the import duties, no figures are available for comparison:—

Article.	Amount. Rs.	Article.	Amount. Rs.
Tea	1,13,469	Raw Silk	3,896
Sugar	79,655	Cassia Lignea	4,303
Coffee	27,672	Jewellery	3,428
Petroleum Oil	26,873	Shells	2,866
Ivory, Unmanufactured	24,351	Cloves	2,455
Silver Coins	20,642	Raisins	2,173
Copper Sheets	8,398	Items under Rs. 2,000	26,516
Fish-maws and Shark-fins ...	7,185		
Block Tin	4,833	Total ...	3,60,717
Yellow Metal Sheathing. ...	2,003		

This total is less than the figures in the first paragraph, because it neglects fractions.

This statement shows that the largest drawback, Rs. 1,13,469, is for tea, the second, Rs. 79,655, for sugar, and the third, Rs. 27,672, for coffee. These are followed by petroleum Rs. 26,873, ivory Rs. 24,351, and silver coins, that is foreign dollars, Rs. 20,642 Of the rest the only items of more than Rs. 2,000 are copper sheets, fish-maws and shark-fins, block tin, yellow metal sheathing, raw silk, cassia lignea, jewellery, shells, cloves, and raisins. As stated above, the amount paid in drawbacks during the year is Rs. 3,60,713, of which Rs. 1,493 are on account of full drawback. This total does not cover the entire claim for drawback for the total

exports up to the 31st March 1895. Drawback bills are not necessarily presented immediately after exportation, nor does the scrutiny required in the examination of these claims render it practicable to pay off the bills as soon as they are presented. Moreover, the exporters as a body are not careful to obtain payment as soon as their bills are notified as passed and payable. These considerations, combined with the very short period of three months (January to March) accounts for the very small sum, under Rs. 2,000, paid as drawback on cotton goods exported under claim for drawback since the re-imposition of cotton duties from the 27th of December 1894. In 115 cases drawback claimed by exporters was disallowed by the Custom-house for failure to establish the identity of the goods. The amount of drawback so disallowed was Rs. 4,757, the principal items being under cloves, coffee, sugar, ghee, asafœtida, sharkfins, tea, and elephant tusks.

Export Duty.

The gross receipts from export duty amounted to Rs. 3,77,483 against Rs. 1,92,922, an increase of Rs. 1,84,561 or nearly 96 per cent. This increase is due to larger exports of rice, the only article liable to export duty, to Europe, Australia, Ceylon, and the East Africa ports. The details are :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
United Kingdom	2,752	117,000
Belgium	196	143,571
East Africa	162,627	491,034
France	162,988	241,886
Ceylon	.....	10,444
Germany	97	20,081
Italy	43,552	60,556
Austria	196	143,571
Total ...	372,408	1,228,143

The larger exports to Europe appear to be due to shipments from Bombay in preference to Rangoon, where prices ruled higher than in Bombay, where there were large stocks available for export.

Refunds of Export Duty.

Refunds of export duty amounted to Rs. 1,973 against Rs. 992 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 981. All of these refunds were granted on consignments of rice either shut out or short shipped.

Other items.

Receipts under the head Other Items include :—(1) Recoveries on account of establishments employed on private wharves and in the tobacco department, Rs. 29,379. (2) Recoveries on account of the pension contribution of the establishment employed on private wharves and elsewhere, Rs. 1,593. No receipts for interest under section 92 (*b*) of the Sea Customs Act are credited, because no goods liable to duty had been in bond for over three years.

Total Imperial Receipts.

Compared with the last year the net realizations under the head Imperial show an increase of Rs. 1,02,05,468. The following table gives the total gross and net receipts under this head for the last 13 years, that is from 1882-83 when duty was removed from most articles of import. It will be seen that during the past year the gross and net realizations amounted to Rs. 1,40,58,610 and Rs. 1,36,45,155 respectively :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ...	12,83,923	13,41,233	13,88,542	14,40,680	15,15,356	18,59,653	21,88,870	23,50,900	24,99,415	24,40,642	25,95,431	35,14,736	1,40,58,610
Net ...	11,32,205	13,27,836	13,79,511	14,28,539	15,04,230	18,23,629	21,41,986	22,94,806	24,53,224	23,92,919	25,28,822	34,39,687	1,36,45,155

Provincial Revenue.

The head Provincial shows a net receipt of Rs. 75,838, or Rs. 36,528 more than in the previous year :—

Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross	39,559	78,552	38,993	...
Deduct—				
Refunds	249	2,714	2,465	...
Net ...	39,310	75,838	36,528	...

Fluctuations.

Of thirteen items of provincial gross receipts, eight have risen by Rs. 39,642 and five have fallen by Rs. 649, giving a net increase of Rs. 38,993. The chief items of increase are : (1) transhipment fees; (2) document fees, (3) unclaimed goods, (4) confiscations and penalties, (5) extra work. Transhipment fees show an increase because most of the articles transhipped are now dutiable. The increase in fees for amendments and duplicates is the result of the greater number of documents passed through the Customs House and the care with which Customs documents

presented by the public were examined by the appraisers and inspectors. The increase of realizations under proceeds of unclaimed goods which depend upon the number of cases and the quantity and quality of the goods sold, requires no explanation. The increase under confiscations and penalties is mainly due to the operation of the new Tariff Act bringing to light a greater number of breaches of the provisions of the Customs Act. Misdescription under clause 37 of Act VIII of 1878 is the most frequent offence. It is partly due to carelessness in the preparation of Customs documents and partly to wilful attempts to evade payment of duty. The increase under extra work fees is due to the surplus, after leaving a sufficient balance to meet the current expenditure, being credited to Government. The principal items of decrease are warehouse rent and sale-proceeds of old stores. The variations under warehouse rent, which is principally dependent on the quantity of goods warehoused and the length of time they are retained in the warehouse, require no explanation. The decrease under sale-proceeds of old stores is attributable to a smaller quantity of old stores and other materials having been condemned and sold by public auction.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 3,68,660 to Rs. 5,06,846, being an increase of Rs. 1,38,186; of which the cost of establishment contributed Rs. 1,28,451. This increase is mostly due to the entertainment of the additional establishment rendered necessary by the increase of work consequent on the re-imposition of the import duties.

Miscellaneous.

Out of 18 items under miscellaneous expenditure, 11 show an increase of Rs. 11,574 and 6 show a decrease of Rs. 1,839, that is a net increase of Rs. 9,735, the remaining item, the rent of telephone wire and instruments, being a fixed charge, shows neither increase nor decrease. To this increase the expenditure, Rs. 9,048 on account of the purchase of dead-stock articles, rewards in customs cases, and belts and clothing to peons contribute most. The increase under rewards in customs cases is attributable to a greater number of offences against the provisions of the Sea Customs Act having been detected during the year under report.

Percentage of Establishment to Collections.

Exclusive of the tobacco establishment, the following table shows the percentages of establishment charges to collections in 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Year.	On Gross Imperial Collections.	On Net Imperial Collections.	On Gross Total Collections.	On Net Total Collections.
1893-94...	9·18	9·38	9·07	9·27
1894-95...	3·22	3·32	3·20	3·30

Strength and Pay of the Establishment.

The increase noted below of 58 hands over the establishment shown last year is partly in consequence of the re-imposition of import duties on cotton piece goods from the 27th December 1894 and partly of the re-organisation of the gauging staff and temporary establishment entertained from the 10th March 1894. The details are :—

Preventive Officers, including Tally-men and Gate-keepers	5
Appraisers and Inspectors	11
Gaugers	2
Upper Subordinates	22
Jamádárs, Havaldárs, Náiks, and Peons	18
	58

Amendments: Imports.

The examining staff made 7,358 amendments in import documents resulting in the addition of about eleven lákhs and the deduction of nearly Rs. 20,500 to and from declared values. Some of these corrections refer to free goods and are, therefore, only of statistical importance. The financial result of corrections relating to dutiable articles was an increase of Rs. 48,862 in the duty recovered. The amendments of export documents numbered 914 and involved additions of a little over Rs. 25,000 and deductions of about Rs. 38,750 to and from declared values. The alterations in dutiable entries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 62 of additional duty.

Exports.

Gauging and testing.

Four thousand and five hundred consignments of liquor and perfumed spirits or 106 more than in the previous year were imported and received in the Gauging Department. They comprised 9,460 items, of which 6,068 were gauged, 3,390 examined, and in two cases the declared quantity and strength was accepted. The number of items tested by the hydrometer was 4,005. In 33 cases amendments were allowed with the result that Rs. 222 were secured as additional duty. The testing of imported spirits by distillation instead of by the hydrometer resulted in an increase to the revenue of Rs. 16,145. To save delay and expense the testing of spirits generally takes place in the Dock laboratory. Of 409 samples of liquors tested for alcoholic strength in the Dock laboratory, 118 were of brandy, 120 of whisky, 8 of rum, 11 of gin, 9 of old tom, 10 of hollands, and 133 of wines. The percentage of obscuration found in brandy ranged from 0 to 28·45, in whisky from 0 to 1·4, in rum from 0 to 1·7, and in gin, old tom, and hollands from 0 to 17·7. The percentages of proof spirits found in the wines ranged from 14·4 in claret to 38·9 in port. Besides these samples of liquors, 436 of methylated spirits, 17 of perfumed water, 6 of wood naphtha, 120 of lubricating oils, and 7 of miscellaneous articles, in all 995 samples were examined in the Dock laboratory.

Bonding transactions.

The following statement exhibits the bonding transactions of the year :—

	Apollo Bonded Warehouse,		P. & O. Company's Warehouse,		Private Warehouse		Total,	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods in stock, 1st April 1894 ...	1,29,483	75,325	22,443	5,841	17,327	16,080	1,69,253	97,246
Goods warehoused during the year ...	10,03,921	3,48,016	4,11,237	43,441	37,159	25,370	14,52,317	4,16,827
Total ...	11,33,404	4,23,341	4,33,680	49,282	54,486	41,450	16,21,570	5,14,073
Cleared for Home consumption on payment of duty ...	5,22,537	1,98,936	1,31,894	12,417	41,758	27,802	6,96,189	2,39,155
Re-exported free of duty	1,88,407	57,036	2,03,711	24,204	1,092	2,588	3,93,210	83,828
Lost or destroyed and duty remitted ...	1,087	1,405	862	145	...	...	1,949	1,550
Total ...	7,12,031	2,57,377	3,36,467	36,766	42,850	30,390	10,91,348	3,24,533
Goods in stock, 31st March 1895 ...	4,21,373	1,65,964	97,213	12,516	11,636	11,060	5,30,222	1,89,540

The net value of the goods bonded during the year is Rs. 14,52,317 against Rs. 4,83,656 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,68,661 in value and of Rs. 92,495 in duty. The increase is due to the bonding before clearance of dutiable goods. The value and the duty paid on goods exported from bond increased by Rs. 2,46,522 and Rs. 6,992 respectively. The value and duty on goods lost or destroyed are Rs. 1,949 and Rs. 1,550; showing a decrease of Rs. 2,622 and Rs. 1,060 respectively. Only liquors are bonded at the private warehouse which belongs to Messrs. H. J. Rustomji and Co.

Customs offences.

The total number of offences was 1,316, or 236 in excess of the previous year. Besides these, in 142 cases the parties concerned were warned, in 32 cases amendments were allowed on payment of fees, and 13 charges were dismissed for want of proof. 14 appeals were made to the Collector against the decisions of the First Assistant Collectors, who decided 959 cases beween them, and in one case the penalty inflicted was reduced.

The Port of Karáchi.

Imperial receipts.

The subjoined table gives the Imperial Customs receipts in comparison with those for 1893-94 :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.
(1) Import duty	Rs.	7,78,050	15,76,974	7,98,924
(2) Export duty	,,	62,397	87,484	25,087
(3) Extra Hours Fees	,,	1,280	2,841	1,561
Total ...	Rs.	8,41,727	16,67,299	8,25,572
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	,,	26,349	40,430	14,081
Net Revenue ...	Rs.	8,15,378	16,26,869	8,11,491

Fluctuations.

The increase under the first head is due to the Tariff Act VIII of 1894 having been in force for the whole year, and to the inclusion of cotton goods among dutiable articles by Act XVI of 1894. The receipts from the duty on potable spirits and other liquors showed a falling off of Rs. 60,717, owing to a decrease in the quantity imported, but this was much more than counterbalanced by the rise in the collections of duty on other articles. The principal sources whence this duty is drawn can be ascertained from the section on 'Trade' in Chapter IV, and the fluctuations in imports are not recapitulated here. The rise in the amount of export duty is the effect of larger shipments of rice to Zanzibár, Aden, Arabia, Cutch and Káthiáwár. During the year under report 6,000 cwt. of rice were exported for the first time to Hamburg. The increase under the third head calls for no remarks. The chief articles upon which refunds were granted during the year were silver (Rs. 11,560), firearms (Rs. 7,938) and potable spirits (Rs. 4,701). Drawbacks amounted to Rs. 14,874, of which Rs. 8,905 were granted on petroleum. In the preceding year refunds of import duty amounted to Rs. 19,416 and drawbacks to Rs. 6,785.

The proportion of expenditure on account of establishment to the receipts is given in the following table :— Ratio of Establishment Charges to Receipts.

Year.	Cost of Collection.	Percentage.			
		Imperial Receipts.		Total Receipts.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1893-94	60,977	7·24	7·48	7·20	7·44
1894-95	83,036	4·98	5·10	4·96	5·09

The goods stored in private licensed warehouses remaining uncleared on the 31st March 1895, were as follows :— Bonded Warehouses.

		Gallons.
Liquors—		
Spirits—		
Brandy		5,487
Gin		377
Rum		493
Whisky		5,244
Other sorts		19
Total of Spirits ...		11,620
Wines and Liqueurs		439
Total of Spirits and Wines and Liqueurs ...		12,059

The net provincial receipts were Rs. 4,534 against Rs. 4,495 in the previous year. Provincial receipts.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 66,897 to Rs. 68,783. Expenditure.

Land Customs.

The fewness of the Customs stations on the Goa frontier and the great distance between them proved a great hindrance to traffic and a serious inconvenience to the border villages; at the same time, it was impossible to increase the number, if so heavily taxed an article as salt, which is one of the principal exports from Goa, were allowed to be passed at the minor posts, where the temptation to, and the facilities for, fraud would be very great. Accordingly certain proposals were submitted by which all the important routes on the frontier will be opened to ordinary traffic; but the import of salt will be confined to the principal stations which are in charge of responsible and well-paid officers. These proposals have recently received the necessary sanction of the Government of India, and will shortly be carried into effect, but during the year under report the duty-collecting stations were the same as in the previous year both on the Goa and Daman frontiers. Land Customs.

The collections made at the duty-collecting stations (exclusive of duty on salt) and the fixed chauth paid by the Dharampor and Bánsda States were as under :— Collections.

Items.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty	3,796	55,598	51,802	...
Export duty	20,442	5,540	...	14,902
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties in the Dharampor and Bánsda States	9,000	9,154	154	...
Fines and confiscations	52	235	183	...
Miscellaneous...	23	128	105	...
Total ...	33,313	70,655	52,244	14,902
Deduct Decrease ...			14,902	
Net Increase ...			37,342	

The increase of Rs. 51,802 in import duty is due to the Tariff Act having been in force for the whole of the year. The decrease of Rs. 14,902 is mainly due to the concession made in February 1893, under which rice may be exported into Goa free of duty by unauthorized routes. The increase of Rs. 154 in the Government share of Land Customs is due to the fixed chauth paid by the Bánsda State having been included this year. The increase of Rs. 183 under fines and confiscations is due to the larger number of Customs cases. The increase of Rs. 105 under "miscellaneous" is due to increase in the import duties. Fees for copies of documents are classed under "miscellaneous."

The number and results of the cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year are shown below :—

		Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of property confiscated.	Amount realized by sale of confiscated property and fines.
					Rs.	Rs.
Goa Frontier ...	1892-93 ...	6	..	6	16	20
	1894-95 ...	222*	10	202*	940	169
Daman Frontier...	1893-94 ...	12	...	12	424	73
	1894-95 ...	28	1	27	511	66

* Ten cases awaiting decision at the close of the year. The increase in the number of cases is due to the new Tariff Act.

Offences.

On the Goa frontier there were 211 cases of carrying goods by unauthorized routes, 5 of passing goods without application for permission, and 6 of goods not tallying with applications for passes. There were 11 cases of carrying goods by unauthorized routes on the Daman frontier, 13 of passing goods without application for permission, and 4 of goods not tallying with applications.

Opium.

Scales and rates of duty.

No change was made during the year under report in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium. The duty on opium intended for export by sea from the port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries was raised by Rs. 50 per chest with effect from the 11th December 1894, namely from Rs. 625 to Rs. 675 for opium passed at the Ajmere scales, and from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650 for opium passed elsewhere. The tax on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 725 and Rs. 700 a chest passed, respectively, at the Ajmere scales and elsewhere.

Imports and exports.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa and Rajputána into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realised, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year under report as contrasted with corresponding figures for the two previous years :—

Year.	Number of Chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests bought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
		Rs.				
1892-93	26,655½	1,60,11,600	25,243½	1,459	69	26,771½
1893-94	32,852	2,06,37,525	31,233	1,484	71	32,788
1894-95	31,368½	1,87,72,950	29,288	1,466½	101	30,855½

Fluctuations in imports and exports.

The imports into Bombay during the year decreased by 1,483½ chests as compared with the preceding year. The exports to China similarly fell off by 1,945 chests. Nine chests were exported to African ports, 17 to Singapore, 3 to London and 72 to Cochin and Allepey.

Market prices.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year were Rs. 1,294 per chest for new opium and Rs. 1,342 per chest for old opium as against Rs. 1,145 and Rs. 1,186 per chest of new and old opium respectively in the preceding year.

Government issue : Rates and consumption in the Presidency.

The rate for opium issued from the Government depôts was raised with effect from the 1st August 1894 to Rs. 10-8-0 per lb. in all districts except Sind and Aden, the five Gujarát districts, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra and Baroda Cantonment where the issue rate was increased to Rs. 11 per lb. from the same date. The issues during the year were 46,385 lbs., of which 23,492 lbs. were sold to Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty, amounting to Rs. 60,013, and the balance was supplied for consumption in British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts who require opium in large quantities and are authorised to obtain it in quantities of not less than one-half chest, either from the scales direct on payment of duty, or by purchase in the Bombay market, bought 874½ chests, equal to 119,029 lbs. in the Bombay market and 285 chests, equal to 38,792 lbs. at the scales in Málwa. Of this quantity 383½ chests, equal to 52,199 lbs., were obtained by Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty, and refunds of duty amounting to Rs. 1,03,938 were either made to them before the close of the year, or will shortly be made. The Native States of Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay, which are entitled to full remission of duty, obtained from the scales in Málwa, under duty-free passes, 134 chests during the year. The following table shows the quantities of opium actually passed into consumption in the year in each British district as contrasted with the preceding two years and the average of the three years ending 1891-92 :—

Districts.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	20,135	18,223	15,002	15,118	+116
Ahmedábád	22,243	15,104	15,536	15,553	+22
Kaira	14,038	10,104	10,568	9,156	—1,412
Panch Maháls	2,980	3,341	3,791	3,503	—288
Broach	9,298	8,635	9,012	7,964	—1,048
Surat	3,493	3,102	3,242	3,160	—82
Thána	1,325	1,062	1,058	971	—87
Khándesh	14,725	13,067	12,653	13,498	+845
Násik	5,310	5,324	5,337	5,421	+84
Ahmednagar	10,150	9,392	10,096	10,200	+104
Poona	8,935	8,996	8,964	9,609	+645
Sholápur	7,242	6,467	8,397	8,529	+132
Sátára	4,406	3,234	3,486	3,582	+96
Belgaum	699	570	585	687	+102
Dhárwár	699	598	756	745	—11
Bijápur	378	489	384	470	+86
Kánara	136	134	125	120	—5
Ratnágiri	267	272	288	274	—14
Kolába	636	729	721	697	—24
Karáchi	4,831	4,427	4,959	4,903	—56
Hyderábád	10,555	10,070	10,991	11,551	+560
Shikárpur	3,180	3,513	3,828	3,883	+55
Aden	161	139	124	135	+11
Baroda Cantonment	92	127	140	80	—60
Total ...	145,914	127,149	130,043	129,819	—224

Fluctuations. The total licit sales of opium in British districts were less in the year under report by 224 lbs. than in the preceding year, but they exceeded those of 1892-93 by 2,670 lbs. The most noticeable decrease was in Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls, and may be attributed chiefly to the opening of the Godhra-Rutlám line which has afforded facilities for smuggling. Khándesh and Poona show considerable increase, which is partly due to good management on the part of the farmers. The other increases and decreases do not call for special remarks.

System of farming. The system under which opium farms were managed was that, except in the five southern districts, the farmers paid duty only on the opium bought by them for sale; they paid no license fees for the privilege of sale, but were required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers and for the prevention of illicit practices. This system was also in force in Bombay City with the modification that the farmer should pay a license-fee in addition to his contribution for establishment charges. In the five southern districts of Bijápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri, which consume very little opium, the old license-fee system was retained.

Consumption in Native States. In the Native States of the Presidency, the licit sales were 153,404 lbs., of which 58,930 lbs. were sold in Baroda territory, 9,123 in Cutch, 49,916 lbs. in Káthiáwár, 13,000 lbs. in Pálanpur, 8,335 lbs. in Mahi Kántha and 9,182 lbs. in all other States in Gujarát. The opium required by the Native States in the Konkan, Dakkhan, and the Southern Marátha Country was 4,918 lbs., and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt, or from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Shops. The number of shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium was 1,161 as against 1,140 in the preceding year. No licenses were issued for the sale of chandul, madat and other preparations of opium throughout the Presidency.

Revenue. As stated above, the total number of chests imported on payment of duty at the scales was 31,368½ chests, while the duty realisations were Rs. 1,87,72,950. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency on payment of Rs. 700 per chest, and some which had been originally imported for exportation to China on payment of the lower rate of duty, were subsequently cleared for home consumption after payment of the differential duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 80,525. Deducting the amount of duty realised on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras Presidency, the net duty realisations under the head "Excise" on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency were Rs. 10,26,550, while the realisations under the Imperial head "Opium" on account of exports to China and other countries beyond India were Rs. 1,77,82,025. With the addition of the fees levied on account of the transhipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour and miscellaneous receipts, the total Imperial revenue from opium, after deducting refunds, for the year under report was Rs. 1,78,23,098 as against Rs. 1,97,29,984 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 19,06,886. Similarly, including license fees and other miscellaneous receipts, and deducting refunds made to the Native States on account of the whole or partial remission of duty, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency in the year was Rs. 10,00,723 as against Rs. 9,72,543 in the preceding year. The decrease in the Imperial revenue was due to smaller exports to China.

Expenditure. The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad agency, which is debited to the Imperial head "Opium" amounted to Rs. 26,212 as against Rs. 25,820 in the previous year. The Provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department, and cannot be accurately distinguished, but it may be estimated approximately, as in the previous year, at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

Presidency Proper.

Strength of Department.

The changes in the subordinate establishment were as follows:—(*a*) An additional establishment consisting of 11 peons to be maintained by farmers of salt-works in the Trombay, Mátunga, Uran and Ghodbandar tálukas, was sanctioned in January 1895; (*b*) Six kárkúns and one peon were sanctioned in June 1894, to deal with the increased work on the Portuguese frontiers consequent on the imposition of the import duties.

The result of these changes is that the sanctioned strength of the whole establishment of the department as it stood on the 31st March 1895 was as under:—

Collector	1
Deputy Collector	1
Assistant Collectors	10
Native Assistant Collector	1
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	1
Assistant Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	4
Coast Guard Inspectors	15
Inspectors on the frontiers and other places	31
Sar-kárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay, and Customs Manager, Castle Rock	85
Preventive Officers	9
Darogas	8
English Writers, including Gaugers	71
Kárkúns, including Sázedárs and Bandar Kárkúns...	625
Risáldár and Resaidárs	3
Savárs	110
Petty officers	444
Sepoys	4,464
Khalásis, watermen and menials	435
Total ...	6,269

General features of the administration.

The principal point to be noticed is the great increase in receipts under salt due to larger issues of sea salt which much more than compensated for a decline in the issues of Barágra owing to the cessation of the abnormal demand caused by the failure of the Sámbhar Lake in the previous year. The percentage of charges on gross receipts, after deduction of salt purchase and storage charges of Barágra salt and compensation paid to owners of salt works in Portuguese territory, fell from Rs. 6-7-10 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5-15-10 in 1894-95.

Sources of supply.

The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may be classified under three heads:—(1) Barágra salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government salt-works on the Runn (Khárághoda and Udu). (2) Sea salt produced at works on the coast, of which one at Dhárásna near Bulsár is a Government work. A few works, the property of Government, are leased to private individuals. All the rest of the sea salt-works are private. (3) Imported salt, derived mainly from salt-works in Portuguese India. The following figures will give some idea of the relative importance of these sources of supply:—

	Full Duty.		Nominal Duty.		Free.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Barágra salt ...	20,72,155	18,96,392	...	...	1,031½	1,031½	20,73,186½	18,97,423½
Sea salt	61,51,368½	68,74,046	6,32,112	7,47,660	29,555	28,190½	68,13,135½	76,49,896½
Imported salt ...	2,54,180	3,11,844	...	...	...	...	2,54,180	3,11,844
Total ...	84,77,803½	90,82,282	6,32,112	7,47,660	30,586½	29,221½	91,40,501½	98,59,163½

Number of works open and in operation.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of salt-works open and in operation during the year under report was more by 16 than in the preceding year:—

		Salt-works open.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		
	Barágra Salt.				
Government ...	Runn Works	2	2	....	...
	Sea Salt.				
	Bulsár Works	1	1	...	...
Private or leased ...	Umbargaon	1	1	...	...
	Bassein	28	28	...	...
	Godbandar...	46	46	...	...
	Trombay	23	24	1	...
	Matunga	26	26	...	...
	Uran	89	89	...	...
	Karanja	26	26	...	...
	Panvel	19	19	...	...
	Pen	32	32	...	...
	Shiroda	27	27	...	...
	Sánikatta	118	133	15	...
	Total ...	438	454	16	...

The increase is mainly due to the re-opening of a few petty works at Sánikatta, which had been closed owing to difficulties of storage. These however are all insignificant in sizes, rather portions of one salt-work than separate works, and the opening or closing of a number of them does not materially affect the outturn for the whole Presidency.

The table given below shows (*a*) the total production, (*b*) loss and wastage, (*c*) removals, Production, and (*d*) balance of salt in stock at the end of the year for each of the last five years :—

Year.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts, for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	Removal during the year.			Balance on 31st March.
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or Nominal Duty.	Total.	
	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.
1894-95. *a*.—Barágra	18,97,971 17 0	23,20,972 13 0	42,18,913 30 0	2,36,054 10 0	5·59	18,96,392 0 0	1,031 20 0	18,97,423 20 0	20,85,466 0 0
b.—Bulsár	61,813 0 0	4,04,767 0 0	4,66,615 0 0	21,279 0 0	4·5	3,08,090 0 0	.....	3,08,090 0 0	1,37,346 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	4,05,740 19 0	88,65,231 8 38	92,71,101 27 38	7,17,167 13 18	7·7	56,65,955 34 40	7,75,850 10 20	73,41,806 4 60	12,12,128 9 40
Total	23,65,589 36 0	1,15,91,070 21 38	1,39,56,660 17 38	9,74,500 23 18	6·9	87,70,437 34 40	7,76,851 30 20	95,47,319 24 60	34,34,840 9 40
1893-94. *a*.—Barágra	22,86,733 2 0	18,96,862 5 0	41,83,595 7 0	2,12,437 10 0	5·05	20,72,155 0 0	1,031 20 0	20,73,186 20 0	18,97,971 17 0
b.—Bulsár	12,758 0 0	3,97,578 20 0	4,10,336 20 0	29,867 20 0	7·27	3,18,621 0 0	.....	3,18,621 0 0	61,848 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	9,30,178 21 43	65,37,463 14 17	74,67,644 15 60	5,67,359 21 24	7·59	58,32,947 9 0	6,61,667 6 36	64,94,514 15 36	4,05,770 19 0
Total	32,29,669 23 43	88,31,903 19 17	1,20,61,576 2 60	8,09,664 11 24	6·71	82,23,623 9 0	6,62,698 26 36	88,86,321 35 36	23,65,589 36 0
1892-93. *a*.—Barágra	17,19,865 39 0	23,41,329 8 0	40,61,195 7 0	87,773 25 0	2·01	15,85,657 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,86,688 20 0	22,86,733 2 0
b.—Bulsár	1,65,036 0 0	3,18,097 0 0	4,83,133 0 0	1,48,615 0 0	30·6	3,21,760 0 0	.....	3,21,760 0 0	12,758 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	20,33,929 10 40	64,96,956 33 3	85,30,886 3 43	8,83,174 4 0	10·36	61,94,155 19 20	5,13,277 28 6	67,07,433 18 0	9,30,178 21 43
Total	39,08,831 9 40	91,56,383 1 3	1,30,65,214 10 43	11,19,562 29 0	8·56	82,01,572 19 20	5,14,309 18 60	87,15,881 38 0	32,29,669 23 43
1891-92. *a*.—Barágra	14,85,204 9 0	19,77,132 0 0	34,62,336 9 0	71,294 30 0	2·05	16,69,644 0 0	1,531 20 0	16,71,175 20 0	17,19,865 39 0
b.—Bulsár	1,09,014 0 0	4,03,105 0 0	5,12,119 0 0	11,869 0 0	2·31	3,23,214 0 0	.....	3,35,214 0 0	1,65,036 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	23,15,912 25 56	78,92,324 19 22	1,02,08,237 4 78	11,57,580 11 16	11·34	64,07,604 7 40	6,18,923 15 62	70,26,527 23 22	20,23,929 10 40
Total	39,10,130 34 56	1,02,72,561 19 22	1,41,82,692 13 78	12,40,944 1 16	8·74	84,12,462 7 40	6,20,454 35 62	90,32,917 3 22	39,08,831 9 40
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,75,784 2 0	4,88,272 35 40	7,64,026 37 40	3,75,791 19 40	3·77	2,43,913 3 0	1,44,352 15 0	3,88,265 18 0	.....
Grand Total	41,85,914 36 56	1,07,60,834 14 62	1,49,46,719 11 38	16,16,735 20 56	8·49	86,56,375 10 40	7,64,807 10 62	94,21,182 21 22	39,08,831 9 40
1890-91. *a*.—Barágra	16,21,324 9 0	15,53,935 38 0	31,75,260 7 0	83,894 18 0	2·63	16,05,150 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,06,181 20 0	14,85,204 9 0
b.—Bulsár	2,29,517 0 0	2,97,822 0 0	5,27,349 0 0	1,01,714 0 0	19·28	3,16,621 0 0	.....	3,16,621 0 0	1,09,014 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	30,00,153 31 70	65,98,693 26 70	95,99,147 18 60	10,02,417 27 70	10·44	56,90,731 15 40	6,03,035 29 54	62,80,817 5 14	28,15,912 25 56
Total	48,51,295 0 70	84,50,451 24 70	1,33,01,756 25 60	11,88,026 5 70	8·9	76,02,532 15 40	6,04,067 9 54	82,03,599 25 14	39,10,130 34 56
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,94,927 0 31	4,04,274 7 0	7,19,201 7 31	98,618 26 31	3·98	2,70,463 35 0	1,44,334 24 0	4,14,798 19 0	2,75,784 2 0
Grand Total	50,76,222 1 21	89,44,735 31 70	1,40,20,957 33 11	12,16,644 32 21	8·67	78,72,996 10 40	7,45,401 33 54	86,18,398 4 14	41,85,914 36 56

The accounts of the Bárágra salt opened with a balance of 18,97,971 maunds. The crop amounted to 23,20,972 maunds or 4,24,110 maunds more than in the preceding year. Barágra Salt—Opening balance and season's produce.

The issues of Barágra salt were affected up to the end of June by the high price ruling at Sámbhar owing to the lowness of stocks there. After the rains, however, the lowering of the price at Sámbhar produced its natural effect, and the demand for Barágra salt reverted to the normal. Hence the issues were less by 1,75,763 maunds than in the preceding year, but at the same time were greater by 2,10,735 maunds than those of 1892-93, a year in which the conditions were normal throughout. It is difficult to estimate what part of this increase is permanent and what merely due to the accidental circumstance of the failure of the Sámbhar Lake. It seems probable, that, as after the failure in 1885-86, Barágra salt will retain its hold on some of the new markets to which it has been introduced, while the opening of the Godhra-Ratlam Railway has given it complete command of the markets of Central India. Removals.

The manner in which the issues of Barágra salt were distributed is shown below :— Distribution of Barágra salt.

	1893-94.						1894-95.					
	For Local Consumption.	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	For Export to Punjáb.	Total.	For Local Consumption.	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	For Export to Punjáb.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda	59,876 20	4,69,860	6,68,814	8,19,559	16,014	15,34,083 20	52,454 20	4,67,274	5,09,292	3,20,304	7,896	13,57,220 20
Ahmedábád Depôt	1,11,319 0	.....	...	23,904	...	1,35,253 0	1,05,559 0	...	...	18,259	...	1,23,818 0
Agencies	3,53,721 40	1,386	...	50,733	...	4,03,840 0	3,46,699 0	0,938	...	60,747	...	4,16,385 0
Total	5,22,916 20	4,71,246	6,68,814	3,94,196	16,014	20,73,186 20	5,03,712 20	4,77,213	5,09,292	3,99,310	7,896	18,97,423 20

The removals from the Main Stores, Khárághoda, to the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, Punjáb and for local consumption show a decrease of maunds 2,586, 1,59,522, 8,118 and 7,422 respectively; while there was a slight increase of maunds 775 in removals to Central India. The issues from the Main Stores show a decrease of maunds 1,76,873 as compared with those of the previous year, which owing to the failure of the Sámbhar Lake were abnormally high; but compared with those in 1892-93 they show an increase of maunds 2,14,748. The decrease at the Ahmedábád Depôt occurred both in removals for local consumption and in exports to Central India, *i. e.* Málwa and Rájputána. The exports to the Central Provinces from the Main Stores show a small decrease of maunds 2,586 as compared with those in the previous year. Last year the North-West Provinces took most of the salt to meet the deficiency at Sámbhar, but the issues in 1894-95 having become normal early in the year, show a decrease of maunds 1,59,522 as compared with those in 1893-94, though when compared with the removals in 1892-93 they show an increase of maunds 1,68,066. The total issues for Rájputána (including Málwa), Central India and Bengal show a small increase of 775 maunds as compared with those in the previous year. The removals to the Punjáb show a falling off of 8,118 maunds.

Loss and wastage.

The loss and wastage written off in the accounts amounted to 2,36,054 maunds. The percentage 5·59 is slightly higher than in the previous year. This is due partly to the clearance of a heap of salt stored in 1892, and exposed for three years to exceptionally heavy rain, which showed a deficiency of 15·5 per cent. and partly to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the year, 40 inches, as compared with an average of 16, which caused a great deal of wastage in the open stores.

Cost price.

The price of Barágra salt at the stores, the Ahmedábád depôt, and the Agencies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* Re. 0-1-3 per Indian maund.

Sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74.

The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74:—

Year.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces and Panjáb.	For export to Central India and Rajputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	3,41,273	1,89,455	.....	79,364	6,10,092
1874-75	3,90,056	2,53,335	.....	25,424	6,68,815
1875-76	4,83,137	2,72,890	.....	49,172	8,05,199
1876-77	4,61,520	3,17,475	.....	51,798	8,30,793
1877-78	4,07,992	4,19,127	.....	80,237	9,67,356
1878-79	4,71,448	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80	3,80,888	5,39,280	1,12,770	3,13,481	13,46,419
1880-81	3,62,603	4,03,611	59,220	2,29,884	10,55,318
1881-82	4,77,934	34,232	.....	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83	4,48,885	4,28,610	5,460	2,84,712	11,67,667
1883-84	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85	4,89,651	4,58,916	24,030	3,71,358	13,43,956
1885-86	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,619	29,61,285
1886-87	4,94,875	4,60,905	6,17,037	5,16,188	20,89,005
1887-88	5,25,561	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157
1888-89	4,80,519	4,19,190	2,70,204	3,41,219	15,11,132
1889-90	4,95,524	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,39,593	16,21,432
1890-91	4,92,406	4,26,666	3,37,488	3,49,601	16,06,161
1891-92	5,28,626½	4,65,381	3,20,934	3,56,234	16,71,175½
1892-93	5,26,948½	4,57,248	3,41,226	3,61,266	16,86,688½
1893-94	5,22,946½	4,71,246	6,84,828	3,94,166	20,73,186½
1894-95	5,03,712½	4,77,213	5,17,188	3,99,310	18,97,423½

Sea salt: Season and production.

The season was highly favourable to the production of sea salt; and as the stocks had been seriously reduced by two consecutive bad seasons, and the scarcity had given rise to a strong demand, the manufacturers had every inducement to make the most of the opportunity. Hence the crop exceeded that recorded during any of the past five years; and although the removals were unprecedentedly heavy, the balance left at the close of the year was 13,49,374 maunds as compared with 4,67,618 maunds at the end of the preceding year. At the Government works at Dhárásna the year opened with a balance of 61,848 maunds; the quantity manufactured and brought to account was 4,04,767 maunds or 7,189 maunds more than in the previous year. The issues in the year amounted to 3,08,090 maunds or 10,531 maunds less than in the previous year, and after deduction of loss and wastage there were 1,37,246 maunds in stock at the close of the year. In the other sea salt-works, private and leased, the produce was 88,65,331 maunds or 23,27,866 maunds more than in the previous year. The balance at the beginning of the year was 4,05,770 maunds and the issues amounted to 73,41,806 maunds. After deduction of loss and wastage the balance at the close of the year was 12,12,128 maunds.

Rest of the Presidency.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of salt which were removed for consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt-works in British territory together with the distribution of issues :—. Distribution of sea salt.

From	For Export to									
	North-West Provinces.		Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár (Dhárásna)	...	...	912	...	...	1,836	...	...	...	...
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	63	...	10,99,752	11,40,532	5,010	...	8,73,739	8,55,256	5,15,908	7,18,231
Shiroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanikatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	63		11,00,664	11,40,532	5,010	1,836	8,73,739	8,55,256	5,15,908	7,18,231

From	For Export to—*continued.*						For Local Consumption.			
	British Malabár.		Foreign Malabár (Cochin and Travancore).		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.		Total.	
	1893-94	1894-95.	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár (Dhárásna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,17,209	3,06,254	3,18,621	3,08,090
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,013	6,017	8,013	6,017
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	11,01,924	15,50,006	6,33,768	7,47,660	1,14,416	1,01,621	19,44,240	20,20,128	62,88,820	79,33,434
Shiroda	11,319	18,536	...	...	...	...	55,272	63,508	66,591	77,044
Sánikatta	13,548	14,597	...	...	348	346	1,17,195	1,10,368	1,31,091	1,25,311
Total	11,26,791	15,78,139	6,33,768	7,47,660	1,14,764	1,01,967	24,42,429	25,06,275	68,13,136	76,49,896

The loss and wastage recorded at Dhárásna was 21,279 maunds against 29,867 maunds in the previous year, and the percentage fell from 7·3 to 4·6. The improvement is due to greater care having been taken in estimating the contents of heaps and in keeping stock accounts. The loss and wastage in the other sea-salt works was 7,17,167 maunds against 5,67,359 maunds in the previous year. The percentage of wastage was 7·7, a trifle more than in the previous year, which may be ascribed to the almost complete clearance of old heaps of salt. Loss and wastage.

The following table shows the maximum, minimum and average prices of salt at the Northern and Middle Konkan, Shiroda and Sánikatta salt-works :— Price of salt at the works.

	Northern and Middle Konkan.				Shiroda.				Sánikatta.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Maximum per maund	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	4	0	8	0	10
Minimum do.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	2
Average do.	0	2	3	2	0	3	11	3	11	0	3	5

The selling price at the Dhárásna salt-works was Re. 0-1-3 per maund as in previous years.

The table given below shows the quantity of salt imported into the Bombay Presidency and its distribution :— Imported salt: Quantity and distribution.

	For Export to									
	British Malabár.		Mysore.		Nizám's Territory.		Bombay Presidency.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Damán salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	3,023	846	3,023
Goa salt	6,507	14,983	36,807	39,534	...	6	2,04,769	2,44,190	2,48,083	2,98,713
Black salt from Bhávnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	2,137	1,989	2,137
Other kinds of salt imported from Bandar Abas, Karáchi, London, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	7,971	3,262	7,971
	6,507	14,983	36,807	39,534	...	6	2,10,866	2,57,321	2,54,180	3,11,844

The quantity of Damán salt imported, though larger than in the preceding year, was insignificant compared with the quantity produced. The importation of this salt was stopped in February 1895, and Damán salt is now contraband wherever found and a large trade in smuggled salt can be no longer be carried on under cover of insignificant licit importations.

The increase in importations from Goa is attributed to agricultural prosperity above the Ghats and to low prices in the Portuguese territory. The increase in other kinds of salt is due to larger importations of Sinda salt from Bandar Abas.

Consumption of salt in the whole Presidency.

The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 32,67,208 maunds. Taking the population at 25,902,003 according to the census of 1891, the average per head comes to 11·25 lbs. against 10·63 lbs. in the previous year. The quantity of salt removed for consumption in Gujarát was 8,29,294 maunds, which for a population of 86,33,220 gives an average of 7·39 against 8·02 in the previous year. The quantity of salt issued for consumption in the rest of the Presidency, *viz.* the Konkan, the Deccan, Khándesh, the Southern Marátha Country and North Kánara, then amounts to 24,38,044 maunds. The population affected being taken at 15,26,736 souls, the average per head would come to lbs. 13·14 against 12·47 in the previous year.

Wholesale market prices.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt per maund as distinguished from the prices at works in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the calendar years 1893 and 1894. The rates quoted are those in the price current lists published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Districts.	April.		August.		December.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	4 2 9	4 1 10	4 5 3	4 1 10	4 8 6	4 1 10
Ahmedábád	2 14 11	2 14 1	2 14 11	2 14 1	2 14 11	2 14 1
Kaira	3 3 2	3 1 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4
Panch Mahás	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2
Broach	3 2 5	3 0 3	3 0 7	3 0 4	3 0 3	3 0 4
Súrat	3 7 5	3 10 1	3 7 6	3 10 1	3 7 6	3 10 1
Thána	3 3 6	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2
Kolába	2 15 1	3 4 11	3 5 9	3 10 10	3 2 2	3 8 2
Ratnágiri	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 6 8	3 10 4
Kánara	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6
Násik	2 15 5	3 4 4	3 0 7	3 5 7	3 8 2	3 5 2
Khándesh	3 8 9	3 8 3	3 12 7	3 12 7	3 12 7	3 15 0
Ahmednagar	3 3 10	3 5 10	3 5 6	3 6 7	3 5 7	3 4 8
Sholápur	3 7 1	3 7 1	3 7 1	3 7 1	3 7 1	3 7 1
Poona	3 5 3	3 6 1	3 13 1	3 11 6	3 10 10	3 11 6
Sátára	3 1 1	3 2 7	3 4 0	3 8 10	3 5 6	3 8 10
Belgaum	3 5 4	3 8 3	3 13 7	3 4 0	3 9 9	3 8 10
Dhárwár	3 10 11	3 5 10	4 0 6	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 11 8
Bijapur	3 0 7	3 8 3	3 3 10	3 8 3	3 6 1	3 8 3

Revenue and expenditure: Collections.

The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial Revenue, respectively, for the last two years are exhibited below, arranged under their main heads :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	Average of four years ending 1893-94.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Duty on permits issued from British salt-works for home and inland consumption ...	1,68,29,151	1,60,23,566	1,54,00,529
2. Do. do. on exports to Calcutta	18,27,864	12,32,205	14,66,503
3. Do. do. British Malabar	38,16,514	30,08,661	36,19,457
4. Do. do. at nominal rates	11,309	11,310	9,508
5. Duty on imports by sea	38,278	29,620	19,507
6. Do. by land	7,41,331	6,05,833	3,26,932
7. Duty on salt removed from Portuguese salt-works	.....	29,140	3,40,834
8. Cost price realized on do.	.....	1,125	14,227
9. Sale-proceeds Baragra salt	3,16,743	3,38,679	2,95,172
10. Excise duty on excess discovered on examination of despatches at preventive stations and on re-weighment at places of import	9,389	9,255	9,853
11. Ground-rent	41,775	45,046	39,685
12. Farms of Government salt-works	69,343	76,196	91,609
13. Proprietary right of Government in certain salt-works	62,153	66,149	61,274
Total Imperial ...	2,32,63,775	2,14,78,325	2,16,95,189
Provincial.			
14. Proceeds of fines, forfeitures, and confiscations	862	658	1,648
15. Payments by Shilotris of cost of establishment employed to watch their salt-works ...	29,310	29,503	27,934
16. Miscellaneous	42,096	34,864	22,306
17. Contributions from Ports Fund towards cost of Coast-guards' Establishment ...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Provincial ...	82,268	75,025	60,988
Grand Total ...	2,33,46,043	2,15,53,350	2,17,56,177

Imperial.

The realizations of Imperial revenue show an increase of Rs. 17,85,450 when compared with the previous year. Under increase the following items call for notice :—Items Nos. 1, 2

and 3 represent the total excise duty actually realized on salt issued from works in the Presidency, which amounts to Rs. 2,19,73,469 against Rs. 2,02,64,372 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 17,09,097. This increase is due to the greater quantity of salt removed, and also in some degree to duty on salt issued in the preceding year on credit bonds having been recovered in the year under report, as also to duty on salt to be removed in 1895-96 having been paid during 1894-95. The increase of Rs. 1,35,498 in item No. 6 is due to larger importations of the Goa salt at Castle Rock. The other increases call for no notice. The only large decrease is in item No. 9, and needs no explanation.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the Salt and Continental Customs Department during the year was Rs. 17,36,569 as against Rs. 16,60,111 last year. This includes charges on account of establishment and contingencies for the combined department, which have to be finally adjusted by debiting one-tenth to Customs and the remainder to Salt. The result of the division is shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost		17,36,569
Deduct—		
Pay of Chief Account Officer	11,765	
Purchase and storage of Barágra salt	3,38,875	
Freight of salt to fish-curing yards	3,937	
Stationery classed as "salt" miscellaneous	7,541	
Refunds	1,22,807	
		4,84,925
		12,51,644
One-tenth Customs ...		1,25,164
Remainder—Salt ...		16,11,405

Fish-curing yards.

The chief increases were naturally in establishment and in refunds : practically all items showed an increase due to the increased out-turn, but there was no extraordinary outlay during the year.

The number of yards open was the same as in the previous year, namely eight, of which one at Vengurla is in the Ratnágiri district and the other seven in Kánara. The opening of the new yard at Málvan in the Ratnágiri district which was sanctioned by Government was delayed owing to some difficulty in acquiring the site, but it is now under construction and will be opened this year. The quantity of fish brought to the yards rose from 12,550 maunds in 1891-92 to 29,924 maunds in 1892-93, to 41,587 maunds in 1893-94, and to 66,739 maunds in 1894-95.

Offences.

The following table shows the particulars of the number of offences against the salt law during the last two years and the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted in connection therewith :—

Year.	Number of cases detected.	Number of Persons					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
								Rs.
1893-94	688	941	92	849	802	47	94·4	6,957
1894-95	627	772	82	689	659	30	95·64	8,449

There was a falling off of 102 in the number of cases detected in the Northern Division, the number in 1893-94 being 355 and that in 1892-93 227. Of the whole number of cases detected, 169 were cases of smuggling foreign salt across the frontiers, of which 137 occurred on the Daman frontier and the rest were cases of clandestine removal of natural salt and removals from salt-works in excess of quantities specified in permits. The total quantity of foreign salt seized was 460 maunds of which 456 maunds were seized on the Damán frontier. The number of cases brought to light in the Southern Division was 374 or 41 more than in the previous year. Of the number of cases detected, 142 were for smuggling foreign salt across the frontier, the Goa frontier being responsible for 137 offences, and the rest were thefts from salt-works or for clandestine removal of natural salt. The total quantity of foreign salt seized was 218 maunds of which 209 maunds were seized on the Goa frontier. On that frontier smuggling on a large scale is almost entirely confined to the Sávantvádi State, where the facilities for smuggling are greatest, and offenders are much more leniently dealt with than in British territory. Of the total quantity of 209 maunds of contraband salt seized on this frontier, 158 maunds were seized in Sávantvádi. Nevertheless even on the Sávantvádi side the efficiency of the line is increasing; and the licit imports of salt into the State rose from 8,656 maunds in 1893-94 to 12,363 maunds in the year under report.

Conventions with Cambay and Janjira.

The conditions of the conventions with the Cambay and Janjira States were as usual faithfully observed during the year, and no complaints or difficulties arose. The Janjira convention was revised during the year and the quantity of salt to be issued free of duty for consumption in the State was raised from 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. per head of the population as determined by the last census.

Sind.

Supply.

There was no change in the sources of supply, which are—(1) the Maurypur-Moach Salt Works, (2) the Sáran, and (3) the Dilyár salt deposits. There was also a depôt at Sukkur to which salt was consigned from the Maurypur salt works for consumption in Upper Sind. The usual imports of table and rock salt by private agency amounted during the year under report to 787 and 10,549 Indian maunds respectively against 660 and 10,926 in the previous year. The following table contrasts the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the close of the past two years :—

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94	2,40,515	2,42,827	2,51,489	8,300	12,747	2,10,806
1894-95	2,10,806	2,70,746	2,51,294	11,500	5,387	2,18,371

During the year under report 2,40,462 Indian maunds of salt were manufactured at the Maurygpur salt works against 209,693 Indian maunds in 1893-94, and the quantities excavated at the Sáran and Dilyár salt depôts amounted to 10,203 and 20,081 maunds against 15,005 and 18,128. This year the consignments of salt from the Maurypur salt works to the Sukkur salt depôt and the Shamspir salting station amounted to 59,500 and 980 maunds respectively against 50,000 and 940 maunds in the previous year.

Sales.

The following table exhibits in a comparative form the sales of salt from the various centres of supply :—

Name of Supply-field.	Years.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Máurypur Salt Works	177,212	175,796	...	1,416
Sáran Salt Deposit	14,235	13,979	...	256
Dilyár do.	16,149	14,970	...	1,179
Sukkur Salt Depôt	42,913	46,032	3,119	...
Shamspir Salting Station	980	517	...	463
Total ...	251,489	251,294	3,119	3,314
			Deduct—Increase ...	3,119
			Net Decrease ...	195

It will be observed from this statement that the sales of the year under report show a slight decrease of 195 maunds as compared with the previous year. The decrease is however in the quantity consumed at Shamspir salting station, the duty on which is only 8 annas a maund, while the sales of salt paying full duty show an increase of 268 maunds.

Consumption.

Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agency from Europe and the Panjáb, 259,226 maunds were consumed during the year under report, the average consumption per head being 7·42 lbs. against 7·43 last year.

Prices.

The average wholesale ruling price of salt was slightly higher this year, *viz.* Rs. 3-6-6 against Rs. 3-6-2 per maund last year.

Duty-free salt.

Eleven thousand five hundred Indian maunds of duty free salt were supplied to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur against 8,300 in the previous year.

Fish-curing operations.

At the Shamspir salting station 517 maunds of salt were issued at a rate of 8 annas per maund for curing 2,694 maunds of fish, against 980 maunds issued for curing 5,420 maunds of fish in 1893-94. Almost the whole of the salted fish was exported to Bombay, Rangoon and Zanzibár.

Financial results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs 6,80,638 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,25,981 against Rs. 6,76,323 and Rs. 1,24,993 respectively in 1893-94. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 12·82 against 13·54 in the previous year.

Offences.

The number of offences against the salt laws was 105 against 143 in the previous year. Of these 20 were of illicit manufacture, 30 of illicit removals from deposits, 24 of smuggling from foreign territories and 31 of a miscellaneous nature. There were 55 offences detected against the Opium and Abkári laws by the Salt Preventive Establishment against 57 in the year 1893-94.

ADEN.

The following table shows the receipts on account of salt and the quantities produced at Aden during the past two years:— Receipts and expenditure.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts, Aden	15,889	16,365	476	...
Do. Perim	46	...	...	46
	15,935	16,365	430	...
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Quantity manufactured	79,444	81,806	2,362	...
Of which—				
Exported to interior	61,568	62,320	752	...
Aden and outside sales... ...	17,876	19,486	1,610	...

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,872 against Rs. 1,824 in 1893-94. The quantity of salt exported from the Italian salt-works at Shaikh Othman was 46,341 tons against 52,353 tons in the previous year.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The systems under which the country spirit farms were managed remained unchanged except in the case of the small farms of the several tálukas of the Ratnágiri District, where, owing to the failure of some of the farmers in maintaining sufficient stocks of toddy spirit, the form of license was amended, with effect from the 1st January 1895, providing for the crediting of the whole duty on the toddy spirit consumed, including the drawback, in liquidation of the guarantee instead of only the amount paid in cash as under the previous license; the rates of still-head duty on mhowra spirit were also raised, from the same date, from Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-8-0 per gallon 25° U. P. strength and from 11 annas to 12 annas per gallon 60° U. P. strength. System.

The rates of still-head duty were raised from 1st August 1894 in parts of the Surat and Násik district as shown below:—In the tálukas of Mándvi, Chikhli, Bárdoli, Bulsár, and Párdi of the Surat District the rates were raised by 4 annas and 2 annas per gallon of spirit of strengths 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. respectively. In the táluka of Málegaon of the Násik District the rates were raised by 6 annas and 3 annas, and in the Sinnar, Igatpuri, Dindori, Niphád, Chándor, Yeola, Nándgaon, and Násik tálukas of the same district, by 4 annas and 2 annas per gallon of spirit of strengths 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. respectively. The rates of tree tax were raised from Rs. 5-8-0 for cocoanut and brab and Rs. 2-8-0 for date trees to Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 3 respectively in Jaláipur and the 33 coast villages of Bulsár, and the Káliparáj rates were raised to 10 annas in Chikhli and Párdi tálukas of the Surat district. Rates.

There was during the year under review only one brewery working, that at Dápuri near Poona. No alterations were made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor or intoxicating drugs. Arrangements for the sale of liquors other than country spirit.

The total realisations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:— Realisations.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Intoxicating drugs	1,50,376	1,56,856
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates ...	1,39,099	1,41,373
Country liquor	81,09,845	83,89,048
Miscellaneous	1,41,690	1,34,593
	85,41,010	88,21,870

The realisations for the year exceeded those for 1893-94 by Rs. 2,80,860. The increase was general under all the sub-heads mentioned in the above table except under "miscellaneous," the revenue under which is always more or less fluctuating, and shows this year a decrease of Rs. 7,097.

The receipts from intoxicating drugs were greater by Rs. 5,480, the increase being principally in Násik, Dhárwár, and Kolába, and were reported to be due to keener competition at the auction sales of the retail sale licenses for the districts mentioned. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of the Presidency during Intoxicating drugs.

the year under report was 643 as in the preceding year. The quantities of intoxicating drugs reported to have been sold from the shops during the year under report and in the preceding year are contrasted in the following table* :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Seers.	Seers.
Bháng	6,405	13,902
Gánja	1,20,625	96,225
Other sorts...	62,616	38,769
Total ...	1,89,546	1,48,894

Foreign liquor and Indian liquor excised at tariff rates.

The number of hotels, refreshment rooms, and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors, and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report was 375 as compared with 377 in the preceding year. Two retail sale licenses in Thána and one in Dhárwár were converted into wholesale licenses, while one wholesale license in Sátára was converted into a retail license. Three wholesale licenses in Bombay, one in Ahmedábád and one in Poona were withdrawn, one hotel license in Khándesh was not renewed while an additional license was granted in Sátára. The fluctuations in the number of licenses granted for the retail sale of liquors at refreshment rooms and travellers' bungalows are unimportant and do not call for special remarks.

Country liquor.

The revenue from country liquor for the year under report exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 2,79,203. The following table shows the receipts under each principal item included under the head "country liquor revenue" for each of the two years ending 31st July 1894 and 31st July 1895 :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from Country Spirit alone.		
Still-head duty on mhowra, jágri and toddy spirit	61,96,488	64,16,093
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty	5,172	437
License fees for sale of spirits	2,91,077	2,90,799
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirits	30,700	27,400
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation	56,824	83,322
Fees for toddy distilleries	.....	3,124
Other items	.....	6,248
Total ...	65,80,261	68,27,423
Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation	1,87,126	2,01,792
Revenue from Toddy alone.		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for consumption	7,98,643	7,85,236
License fees for sale of toddy	5,40,309	5,66,550
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree-tax	2,285	2,497
Extra fees for appointment of agents &c.	.....	5,073
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land	1,221	477
Total ...	13,42,458	13,59,833
Grand Total ...	81,09,845	83,89,048

Details for each district are given in Appendix V, and are therefore not reproduced here. The revenue from country spirit alone was larger by Rs. 2,47,162, that from country spirit and toddy combined by Rs. 14,666 and that from toddy alone by Rs. 17,375.

Fluctuations in the revenue from country liquor.

The still-head duty receipts increased by Rs. 2,19,605, while the deficiency payments were less by Rs. 4,735. The increase in the still-head duty receipts occurred chiefly in Bombay (Rs. 1,39,324), Násik (Rs. 42,654), Poona (Rs. 20,485), Belgaum (Rs. 14,229) and Kolába (Rs. 39,034). The increase in Bombay is accounted for chiefly by smaller sales during 1893-94 owing to the closing of several shops during the riots of that year; that in Násik was due mostly to the raising of the rates of still-head duty in part of the district as already mentioned; those in Poona and Belgaum are attributed to good seasons, while that in Kolába is due to the collapse of the temperance movement referred to in the last year's report. On the other hand, the receipts from still-head duty show large decreases in Broach (Rs. 19,554), Thána (Rs. 28,535) and Dhárwár (Rs. 10,194). The decrease in Broach was due to the unfavourable season which

* The figures for the year 1893-94 herein quoted do not agree with those entered in Appendix V—C.(4) to the General Administration Report for that year. Errors were subsequently detected in the returns received from the Thána and Dhárwár Collectorates, and have now been corrected.

affected the crops, especially cotton the staple of the district, thereby straining the resources not only of the cultivators but of the labouring classes, as the demand for labour in the fields and factories diminished: this affected the number of marriages and other occasions upon which liquor is drunk. The smaller receipts in Thána and Dhárwár were due to the fact that at the end of the previous year there was a large balance of liquor on hand on which duty had been paid in 1893-94, but which was consumed during the year under report. The revenue from tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation increased by Rs. 26,498. This revenue is only collected in the districts of Kánara and Rátnágiri, where, consequent on the cancellation of the licenses of some of the farmers for failure to maintain sufficient stocks of toddy spirit, and the subsequent grant of special concession to tap trees on payment of proportionate tree-tax instead of that due for the whole year, larger number of trees were tapped for toddy for distillation. The item, "Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation" relates wholly to the town and island of Bombay, and shows an increase of Rs. 14,666. A larger number of trees was tapped during the year under report owing to (*a*) the smaller stock of toddy spirit held by distillers in the Dádar distillery at the opening of the year, and (*b*) the increased demand for toddy spirit for sale in the Sálsette and Bassein tálukas of the Thána district. The tree-tax receipts for raw toddy were less by Rs. 13,407, while there was an increase of Rs. 26,241 in license fees for the sale of toddy. The sub-heads "fees for toddy distilleries," "other items," and "extra fees for appointment of agents, &c." shown in the table for the first time for the year under report represent items, which under the old classification of account heads were grouped together under the sub-head "miscellaneous" under the major head "excise." The fluctuations under the other items mentioned in the table do not call for any special remarks.

The statistics furnished in columns 12 to 15 of Appendix V—C represent quantities of country spirit issued from the distilleries for sale from the shops both in British districts and in the villages of the Native States, the ábkári of which has been leased to the British Government.

Sales of Country Spirits.

The following statement shows the actual sales of country spirits from the licensed shops in each district during each of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95. For purposes of comparison the quantities are given in gallons of strength 25° U. P.:—

Districts.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ...	5,49,733	5,89,908
Ahmedábád ...	70,243	77,195
Kaira ...	12,242	16,421
Panch Mahals ...	69,292	84,436
Broach ...	77,299	70,582
Surat ...	3,52,746	3,17,634
Thána ...	3,98,967	4,16,140
Násik ...	71,290	71,562
Khándesh ...	2,72,719	2,79,280
Ahmednagar ...	22,125	22,995
Poona ...	1,35,963	1,46,036
Sholápur ...	35,402	36,459
Sátára ...	22,188	24,098
Belgaum ...	61,377	67,003
Dhárwár ...	81,090	83,090
Bijápur ...	22,176	25,134
Kanara ...	45,215	49,794
Ratnágiri ...	83,887	88,115
Kolába ...	1,36,485	1,65,756
Total ...	25,20,439	26,31,638

The total sales increased by 111,199 gallons. The increase was general throughout the Presidency except in two districts, *viz.* Broach and Surat, where the sales decreased by 6,717 gallons and 35,112 gallons respectively, the cause of the decrease being attributed to the unfavourable season in those districts. The sales however increased in Ahmedábád by 6,952 gallons, in Kaira by 4,179 gallons and in the Panch Mahals by 15,144 gallons, and the Collectors of the districts referred to attribute the increase to (1) larger number of marriages in the lower Hindu castes during the year, (2) partial failure of the local mhowra crop and therefore fewer facilities for illicit distillation, (3) improvement in the preventive arrangements of the country spirit farmers and (4) as regards the Panch Mahals district, the smaller number of special licenses granted to the Bhils to manufacture country spirits at private stills on festive occasions. The reason for the larger sales of country spirit in Bombay has been already stated. In Thána and Kolába the Mhowra Flowers Act worked satisfactorily throughout the year; there was an unusually large number of marriages among the Christian inhabitants in the Sálsette táluka of the Thána district and the "temperance movement" in the Kolába district soon collapsed; the licit sales of country spirit consequently increased. The larger sales in the other districts were probably due to a more favourable season.

Shops licensed for the sale of country liquor.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 2,546 as compared with 2,565 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 19 shops. The number of licenses granted for the sale of toddy at

tree-foot booths and shops during the year under report was 1,731, as compared with 1,783 issued in the preceding year. Details as to the number of shops for the sale of country spirits and of toddy as regards each district are given in Appendix V—C (3).

Number of trees tapped.

The subjoined statement shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the preceding year:—

Districts.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.
Bombay ...	12,738	614	4,487	13,701	691	4,848
Ahmedábád ...	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	375
Kairá ...	.....	738	.....	.....	716	.....
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	1,862	710	.....	1,685	782
Surat ...	.....	1,155	126,970	25	629	117,574
Thána ...	418	6,971	13,961	234	6,307	15,261
Násik ...	.....	.....	592	.....	.....	611
Kháudesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	1,566	.....	.....	1,710
Poona ...	71	.....	6,935	68	.....	7,699
Sholápur ...	.....	.....	12,250	.....	.....	23,029
Sátára ...	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	23,246	.....	.....	22,661
Dharwár ...	.....	.....	33,366	.....	.....	31,780
Bijápur ...	.....	.....	33,052	.....	.....	29,599
Kánara ...	4,888	.....	4,073	5,276	.....	4,195
Ratnágiri ...	14,945	.....	.....	18,561	.....	19
Kolába ...	462	1,401	2,701	453	903	1,904
Total ...	33,522	12,741	264,267	38,318	10,931	262,051

The trees shown opposite Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri include trees tapped for toddy for distillation. The quantity of toddy brought to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirit, and the quantity of toddy spirit (in gallons of strength 25° U. P.) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to in each of the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95, are shown in the following table:—

	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ...	632,669	656,380	95,765	101,521
Kánara ...	111,694	130,709	19,767	23,632
Ratnágiri ...	443,920	607,611	74,288	99,473

The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in each of the three districts during the years under report was larger than in the preceding year. The toddy distilled was drawn almost wholly from cocoanut and brab trees. In Bombay 6·5 gallons, in Kánara 5·5 gallons, and in Ratnágiri 6·1 gallons of toddy were ordinarily required to manufacture one gallon of spirit of strength 25° U. P.

Incidence of ábkári taxation.

The average incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1891 for the year under report was 8 annas and 7 pies as compared with 8 annas and 4 pies for the preceding year.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report was Rs. 3,26,279 as against Rs. 3,19,028 in 1893-94. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the chiefs in the Konkan, Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewá Kántha, Máhi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies and to the Nawáb of Cambay was Rs. 4,07,896. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Ábkári and Opium Departments is debited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated.

SIND.

System.

The system under which country liquor is supplied under the supervision and control of the Collector of Hyderábád, on the separate license system, from the Government Central Distillery at Kotri in the Karáchi District, supplemented by imports from the Uran distillery, remained in force during the year 1894-95. As regards Kotri liquor the still-head duty is paid at any Huzúr or Sub-treasury in the Province, and on receipt of the advice of payment, liquor is allowed to be issued from the distillery under permits signed by the Mukhtiárkar of Kotri. The Huzúr Deputy Collector, Hyderábád, keeps an account of all payments received at different

treasuries and has also authority to grant permits for the issue of liquor in cases in which payment is made at the Huzúr Treasury. The distillers are licensed and pay a fee of Re. 1 per gallon on the capacity of their stills subject to a minimum of Rs. 40. The shopkeepers, both retail and wholesale, who wish to conduct their shops through agents are at liberty to do so with the sanction of the Collector on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each agent they employ. The distillers are permitted to entrust their business to agents with the sanction of the Collector without charge; but they have to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem when they use a borrowed still belonging to another licensed still-holder. No fee is charged for wholesale licenses.

Modifications.

With the beginning of the year Government modified the rate of still-head duty and the scale of the saleable strengths of country liquor. The following rates of duty and selling prices were sanctioned:—

I.—Kotri strong plain and flavoured liquor 8° to 4° U.P. and Uran strong plain and flavoured liquor 12° to 0° U.P.

Duty Rs. 5 per gallon.

	Retail prices (Maximum). Per gallon.	Per dram.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Plain	7 0 0	0 2 4
Flavoured	7 8 0	0 2 6
Sweetened plain	1 2 8 per reputed quart.	
	0 9 4 „ „ pint.	
Sweetened flavoured	1 4 0 „ „ quart.	
	0 10 0 „ „ pint.	

II.—Kotri weak plain and flavoured liquor 35° to 40° U.P.

Duty Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon.

and

III.—Uran weak plain and flavoured liquor 25° to 28° U.P.

Duty Rs. 3 per gallon.

	Retail prices (Maximum). Per gallon.	Per dram.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Plain	4 8 0	0 1 6
Flavoured	4 14 0	0 1 7
Sweetened plain	0 12 0 per reputed quart.	
	0 6 0 „ „ pint.	
Sweetened flavoured	0 13 0 „ „ quart.	
	0 6 6 „ „ pint.	

The concession of a lower rate of duty formerly enjoyed by the licensees of the Thar and Párkar District was withdrawn owing to the removal with the opening of the railway of the difficulty and cost of carriage experienced before in the transport of liquor from the distillery to the tálukas in that district.

Revenue.

The gross ábkári revenue for the several districts in the Province of Sind as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

Districts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	3,10,136	3,77,713	67,577
Hyderábád	2,82,558	3,16,329	33,771
Shikárpur	2,29,763	2,37,328	7,565
Thar and Párkar	17,479	35,308	17,829
Upper Sind Frontier	34,040	37,766	3,726
Total	8,73,976	10,04,444	1,30,468

Note.—Owing to subsequent corrections some of the figures concerning ábkári revenue in Sind differ from those in the general report for 1893-94.

The increase of Rs. 1,30,468 was chiefly composed of increased realizations under still-head duty and intoxicating drugs, which amounted respectively to 74·55 and 20·72 per cent. of the total ábkári revenue as against 73·85 and 20·76 in the preceding year. The total realisations arranged under the several heads which form the principal sources of ábkári revenue are contrasted with those of the previous year in the subjoined table:—

Principal sources of Revenue.		Total. 1894-95.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Foreign liquors...	License fee for sale ...	17,026	16,826
	Agent fees ...	31	38
	Total ...	17,057	16,864
2. Country liquor...	Still-head duty ...	7,48,732	6,45,369
	License fee for sale ...	25,867	25,447
	Agent fees ...	365	338
	Total ...	7,74,964	6,71,154
3. Toddy ...		992	882
4. Intoxicating drugs ...		2,08,058	1,81,375
5. Miscellaneous Receipts.	Fines and forfeitures ...	46	225
	License fees for stills licensed ...	3,265	3,448
	Other items ...	60	28
	Total ...	3,371	3,701
	Grand Total ...	10,04,442	8,73,976

The numbers of licenses issued for country and foreign liquor were respectively 299 and 108 against 303 and 121 in 1893-94, and the amount of fees (including agent's fees) realised on both together was Rs. 43,189 against Rs. 42,549 in the previous year. The fees on licenses given out for the manufacture of country liquor were Rs. 3,265 against Rs. 3,448 in 1893-94. The decrease is due to only 38 stills having been licensed during the year under report against 44 in the previous year. Toddy is produced in the Karáchi district only and to a very limited extent. The right of drawing and selling toddy was farmed for Rs. 992 as against Rs. 882 in the previous year, and 9 shops (8 in Karáchi and 1 in Kotri) as in the previous year were allowed to be open for its sale in the year under report. The number of shops opened for the sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium (*viz.* bháng, charas, gánja and májum) was 593 as against 586 in 1893-94, and the amount of revenue realised from them was Rs. 2,08,060 as against Rs. 1,81,375. The increase of Rs. 26,685 is due to the unusually keen competition among the bidders for licenses. The receipts on account of miscellaneous items, excluding license fees for holding stills at the distillery, amounted to Rs. 106 as against Rs. 253 in the previous year.

Incidence of ábkári taxation.

The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the census of 1891) calculated on the total ábkári revenue from all sources during the year under report was Re. 0-5-7 against Re. 0-4-10 in the preceding year. The expenditure connected with the A'bkári Department in Sind rose from Rs. 14,911 to Rs. 15,322, an increase of Rs. 411, which is reported to be due to rewards granted to informers having been debited to the A'bkári Department under the orders of Government.

ADEN.

Receipts.

The gross ábkári receipts at Aden for the year under report amounted to Rs. 87,541 against Rs. 85,950 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 1,591. The details are given below. The following heads show increases :—

	Rs.
License fees for sale of liquor ...	900
Still-head duty	3,518
Gánja license fees ...	326

Other heads show decreases, *viz.* :—

Import duty on liquor ...	1,024
Distillery fees ...	1,156
Warehouse rent, &c. ...	326

	Aden.	Perim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for sale of liquor ...	6,300	100	6,400
Import duty on do. ...	51,391	2,114	53,505
Distillery fees	1,178	...	1,178
Still-head duty	23,118	...	23,118
Gánja license fees	2,023	..	2,023
Other items	1,317	..	1,317
Total ...	85,327	2,214	87,541

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of establishment, &c., was Rs. 6,542 as compared with Rs. 6,590 in 1893-94.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 58,20,992 against Rs. 56,05,511 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,15,481 or 3·8 per cent. Taken separately, the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 25,57,256 and under the Court Fees Act to Rs. 32,63,736, being an increase in the former of Rs. 45,469 and under the latter of Rs. 1,70,013. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,23,658 or Rs. 8,379 more than in the previous year. The charges under the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,68,457 or Rs. 24,673 more than in 1893-94, the percentages being 4·8 in the former and 5·1 in the latter.

Heads of Receipts.

Rs. 59,120 were realized under the head Foreign Bill Stamps, being a decrease of Rs. 9,513 compared with the previous year. The realizations under the head of India Revenue Stamps amounted to Rs. 2,02,102, being an increase of Rs. 8,403 compared with the year 1893-94. A sum of Rs. 37,540 was realized on account of stamping skeleton forms, which, compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 2,584. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 49,845 or Rs. 18,677 more than in the preceding year, and is due to more numerous transactions in shares of companies or associations. Rs. 1,79,529 were realized from bills of exchange, including hundis, being a decrease of Rs. 30,264 compared with the previous year. The revenue derived from the sales of other stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) amounted to Rs. 20,03,761, showing an increase of Rs. 54,195. The greatest increase (Rs. 16,328) has been in Karáchi, and the Collector attributes it to there being more import and export trade owing to several new firms having been established. There has also been an increase of Rs. 12,426 in Bombay. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 32,51,457, showing an increase of Rs. 1,71,163. The greatest increase has been in Bombay and Khándesh. Rs. 12,107 were received on account of court-fees in pauper suits and Rs. 171 on account of miscellaneous receipts.

Other receipts.

The amount of stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was Rs. 3,580 and Rs. 4,033 respectively, and by Civil Courts Rs. 770 and Rs. 9,304. The adjudication fees under Section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 632 against Rs. 488 in the previous year; Rs. 560 were realized on 113 documents presented for adjudication against 92 in the year 1893-94. Other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 7,038 against Rs. 5,776 during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,755 was received as composition of stamp duty on Bombay Port Trust debentures and Rs. 500 on Karáchi.

Charges and refunds.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,92,115, being an increase of Rs. 33,052 as compared with the preceding year, or 12·7 per cent., which is chiefly due to larger refunds having been paid in the year under report. Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 90,441 against Rs. 69,032, and by Collectors to Rs. 32,716 against Rs. 25,995 in the previous year.

Income Tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the Income-tax in 1894-95, as compared with the previous year: —

	Original Demand.		Final Demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of Tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	4,54,968	4,51,862	4,36,657	4,30,676	4,32,173	4,23,912	27	27	2,393	2,503
Central Division	4,12,513	4,23,204	3,98,108	4,12,849	3,88,530	4,03,698	26	26	4,269	4,272
Southern Division	2,09,420	2,15,406	2,02,231	2,08,938	2,00,385	2,06,813	22	22	575	558
Sind	3,10,392	3,23,652	3,04,105	3,16,637	3,02,853	3,14,848	23	24	1,476	1,428
Aden	36,054	36,560	32,022	33,359	31,407	32,508	42	45	877	874
Bombay City...	20,48,263	20,45,955	19,58,563	19,76,768	18,16,888	18,75,491	71	66	43,496	43,991
Presidency generally (collections made on account of (I) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (II) interest on securities ...	5,40,912	5,80,319	5,40,912	5,80,319	5,40,912	5,80,319	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,12,522	40,76,058	38,72,598	39,59,546	37,13,148	38,37,589	...	...	53,086	53,736

There was a net increase of Rs. 86,948 in the final demand and of Rs. 24,441 in the collections for the whole Presidency. The rise was general except in the Northern Division, where the depressed state of the mill industry in Broach, and the bad season and the floods throughout Gujarát generally told financially upon the assessees. The rise in the Central Division was very general and due to the expansion of trade: Dhárwár was the district in the Southern Division which was responsible for the rise, which mostly came from the Southern Maratha Railway Company. The chief reason was the increased rate of exchange compensation, which also greatly affected the amounts collected in Bombay City. The increase in Sind was shared by all districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, which showed a decrease of Rs. 294, due to the failure in 1893-94 of the crops along the Desert Canals in the Jacobábád Táluka.

Local Funds.

Receipts: Incorporated Local Funds.

The following comparative table shows the receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

No.	Name of Fund.	Receipts. 1893-94.	Receipts. 1894-95.	+Increase and —Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	The Local Fund (Act I of 1884)	47,22,365	45,99,295	— 1,23,070
II	Local Assigned Revenues	5,30,641	5,35,891	+ 5,250
III	The Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund... ...	4,10,464	4,02,833	- 7,631
IV	The Government Book Depôt Fund	1,21,722	1,22,784	+1,062
V	The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	45,076	48,710	+ 3,634
	Total ...	58,30,268	57,09,513	— 1,20,755

The Local Fund (under Act I of 1884).—The decrease in the receipts of this fund is the net result of decreases in 12 districts and increases in 11. The more important of the increases and decreases are given below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Sátára	7,177	Ahmedábád	9,854
Belgaum	6,645	Broach	1,23,625
Dhárwár	27,624	Surat	24,190
Karáchi	9,334	Thána	5,536
Upper Sind Frontier	13,548	Panch Mahals	6,115
		Sholápur	5,778
		Bijápur	9,704
		Ratnágiri	5,693
		Hyderábád	10,651

The increases are due to improved receipts (*a*) under "Cess on Land" in Sátára, Belgaum, and Upper Sind Frontier, (*b*) under "Road and Ferry Tolls" in Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Karáchi, and (*c*) under "Contributions from Provincial funds to Local" in Belgaum and Upper Sind Frontier. The greater portion of the increase in Dhárwár is however due to the Local Board having taken up a part (Rs. 20,000) of the first instalment of a loan of 3 lákhs sanctioned by Government in March 1895. The decreases are due to smaller receipts under (*a*) "Cess on Land" in Ahmedábád, Broach, Surat, Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Hyderábád, (*b*) "Tolls" in Surat, Panch Mahals, Sholápur and Bijápur, and also to reduced grants from Provincial Revenues (*a*) for school buildings in Ahmedábád and Broach and (*b*) for water supply and village sanitation in Ahmedábád, Broach, Panch Mahals, Sholápur, and Bijápur. The most important cases of falling off in the revenue from the one-anna cess occurred in Broach and Surat, and were due to the postponement of the realizations of land revenue and one-anna cess owing to the unfavourable nature of the season and the low price of cotton. The decreases in the cess revenues in Ahmedábád, Hyderábád, Sholápur, and Ratnágiri were to some extent due to similar causes. The falling off in the Provincial contribution for village sanitation was owing to the reduction made in the sanctioned grant in May 1894.

Fluctuations.

Local Assigned Revenue.—The increases were Rs. 1,500 in "Sand and Quarry Receipts," Rs. 9,000 under "Fisheries," and Rs. 3,000 under "Ferry Tolls". These increases were however partly counterbalanced by a falling off of about Rs. 6,500 under "Cess on Land," and of nearly Rs. 1,000 under "Receipts under the Public Conveyance Act."

The Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund.—The receipts under this head increased in Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier, but fell off in Karáchi, Hyderábád, and Shikárpur as shown below :—

District.	+Increase of —Decrease. Rs
Karáchi	—7,243
Hyderábád	—798
Thar and Párkar	+7,114
Shikárpur	—13,135
Upper Sind Frontier	+6,430

The decreases in Hyderábád and Shikárpur were due to damage caused by floods and to unfavourable inundations. A portion of the decrease in Hyderábád and increase in Thar and Párkar is due to the transfer of the Mirpur Khás Taluka from the former to the latter district. The whole of the increase in Upper Sind Frontier, and the major portion of that in Thar and Parkar appear mainly attributable to extension of the area under cultivation.

The Book Depôt Fund.—The increase is due to larger sales of books.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund.—The increase in the receipts of this fund is almost wholly attributable to the levy of enhanced inspection fees since May 1894.

The expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as shown below :— Expenditure.

No.	Name of Fund.	Expenditure.		+Increase or —Decrease.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	The Local Fund (Act I of 1884)	45,66,363	49,21,681	+3,55,318
II	Local Assigned Revenues	5,30,641	5,35,891	+ 5,250
III	The Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund	2,84,361	3,21,353	+ 36,992
IV	The Government Book Depôt Fund	91,318	1,60,122	+ 68,804
V	The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	32,215	27,562	— 4,653
	Total Rs. ...	55,04,898	59,66,609	+4,61,711

The Local Fund (under Act I of 1884).—The large increase under this head is due to a general rise in expenditure in all districts except Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri. The more important of the increases and decreases are given below :— Fluctuations.

Increases :

	Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedábád	14,443	Sholápur	16,264
Kaira	26,155	Belgaum	19,746
Surat	23,180	Bijápur	29,441
Panch Mahals	13,749	Dhárwár	32,705
Khándesh	63,936	Karáchi	22,081
Poona	24,338	Hyderábád	36,352
Sátára	16,305	Shikarpur	10,892

Decreases :

Thána, Rs. 17,078 ; Kolába, Rs. 10,789 ; Ratnágiri, Rs. 7,295.

Expenditure on "Education" increased in all districts except Bijápur, Hyderábád, and Shikárpur, that on "Medical Relief" in all except Shikárpur, and that on "Printing" in Khándesh. By far the greater portion of the increase was due to a larger outlay on public works, which formed the chief head of expenditure. Similarly the decreases in Thána, Kolába, and Ratnágiri were mainly due to smaller expenditure on public works.

Local Assigned Revenues.—The increase represents the additional cost of collection of these revenues during the year.

The Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund.—The expenditure on account of this fund increased in all districts as detailed below :—

	Increase. Rs.
Karáchi	4,149
Hyderabád	19,185
Thar and Párkar	2,220
Shikárpur	4,105
Upper Sind Frontier	7,334

The large increase in Hyderábád was mainly due to the expenditure on account of the Agricultural School, which was converted into a training school for Tapádárs, having been charged to the Village Cess Fund. The other increases were due to increases in the Village Cess establishment.

The Government Book Depôt Fund.—This increase was due to the purchase and publication of books on a larger scale than in the previous year, and also to the fact that certain of the books ordered to be printed in the previous year were delivered by the presses and paid for in 1894-95.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund.—The decrease in the expenditure from this fund was due partly to the services of the fourth Inspector on Rs. 250 per mensem having been dispensed with and partly to a diminution in the travelling allowances drawn by the Inspectors.

The receipts of the several classes of Excluded Local Funds for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 are compared below :— Excluded Local Funds : Receipts.

No.	Class of Funds.	Receipts.		+Increase or —Decrease.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Cantonment Funds	3,19,140	3,06,277	—12,863
II	Police Funds	1,09,937	1,34,282	+24,345
III	Port and Marine Funds	4,00,063	4,25,690	+25,627
IV	Educational Funds	42,244	43,449	+1,205
V	Medical and Charitable Funds	2,93,753	48,815	—2,44,938
VI	Other Funds	17,11,055	12,28,668	—4,82,387
	Total Rs. ...	28,76,192	21,87,181	—6,89,011

Fluctuations.

Cantonment Funds.—The decline in the receipts of Cantonment Funds is due mainly to a falling off in revenue in Poona (Rs. 9,000), Ahmednagar (Rs. 4,000), Belgaum (Rs. 2,500), Jacobábád (Rs. 1,500) and Hyderábád (Rs. 1,500), though this loss was partly covered by an improvement in revenue of Rs. 3,000 in Kirkee and of Rs. 1,500 in Dísa. The various items of revenue in which fallings off occurred were revenue from "Sale of Land and Houses" in Jacobábád and Belgaum, from "Sale of Fruit and Grass" in Ahmednagar and Belgaum, from "Taxes upon Houses" in Ahmednagar and from "Sale of manure" and "Octroi" in Jacobábád. The Poona and Hyderábád decreases were due to smaller receipts under "Deposits and advances" and "Income from Land" respectively. The increase in Dísa was due to improved receipts under "Octroi," and in Kirkee under "Income from Land," "Taxes upon Houses," and "Conservancy Taxes."

Police Funds.—The improvement in this class was the net result of increases in 15 funds and decreases in 10. The principal increases were in the Northern Salt Frontier (Rs. 15,000), Bijapur (Rs. 2,000), Bombay City (Rs. 19,000), Hyderábád (Rs. 11,000) and Karáchi (Rs. 3,000,) the chief decreases being in Ahmedábád (Rs. 9,000), Panch Maháls (Rs. 3,500), Palánpur (Rs. 14,000) and Máhi Kántha (Rs. 2,000). The increase in the Northern Salt Frontier Fund was almost entirely due to advances taken from Provincial Funds to meet the cost of purchasing horses and that in the Bombay City Fund to large recoveries from the newly enlisted savárs on account of the value of remounts. The increases in Karáchi and Hyderábád were mainly, and that in Bijápur partly, the result of the sale of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 2,100, Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. The decrease in Ahmedábád was only apparent as the receipts for 1893-94 include the sale proceeds of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 11,000. The Panch Maháls decrease was due to a reduction in the strength of the mounted police, and that in Palánpur to the purchase of Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000.

Port and Marine Funds.—There were increases in the receipts of all the funds in this class except the Northern Ports Fund and the Bombay Port Trust, the receipts of each of which fell off by Rs. 3,000. The largest increase (Rs. 23,000) was in the Aden Port Trust.

Educational Funds.—The increase in this class is comparatively small and calls for no remarks.

Medical and Charitable Funds.—The large decrease in the receipts of the funds in this class was due to the transfer during 1893-94 of 127 dispensaries to the management of local Bodies.

Other Funds.—The receipts under all the funds in this class, with the exception of the Matherán, Pánchgani, Cotton Improvement and Suitors' Fee Funds fell off very considerably during the year. The increase (Rs. 1,500) in Matheran was due to larger realizations under "Sale of Lands and Houses" and "Rents of Houses". The increase in the receipts of the Cotton Improvement Fund is nominal, as it is due to the sale of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 17,000 in order to meet the pensionary charges against the fund. The increases in the Panchgani and Suitors' Fee Funds are small, and call for no remarks.

Expenditure.

The decrease in the receipts in this class is mainly owing to a falling off of Rs. 65,000 in the Mahi Kántha, of Rs. 61,000 in the Rewa Kántha, and of Rs. 3,70,000 in the Káthiáwár Funds. These decreases are probably due to the monies of "Attached Estates" being treated as "Personal Deposits," and no longer credited to these funds.

The expenditure on account of Excluded Local Funds for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is given below:—

No.	Class of Funds.	Expenditure.		+Increase or —Decrease.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Cantonment Funds	2,85,432	2,82,372	—3,060
II	Police Funds	82,422	1,67,148	+84,726
III	Port and Marine Funds	4,63,198	3,75,961	—87,237
IV	Educational Fund	43,619	45,777	+2,158
V	Medical and Charitable Funds	3,44,139	67,868	—2,76,271
VI	Other Funds	19,86,592	13,49,287	—6,37,305
	Total ...	32,05,402	22,88,413	—9,16,989

Fluctuations.

Cantonment Funds.—The expenditure in the cantonments of Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Dísa, Colába Board of Health, Hyderábád, Kirkee, Karáchi and Aden fell off, whereas that in the other 9 cantonments increased during the year. The largest decreases were in Dísa (Rs. 2,500) and Ahmednagar (Rs. 1,000), the only increase worthy of mention being in Deolali (Rs. 1,000). The decrease in Disa was due to reduced expenditure under "Road Repairs" and "Public Gardens," and that in Ahmednagar to smaller charges under "Medical Contingencies" and "Original Works." The increase in Deolali was due to larger expenditure on conservancy.

Police Funds.—Expenditure increased in 17 and decreased in 8 of the funds under this class, the largest increases being in the Northern Salt Frontier (Rs. 11,000), Bombay City (Rs. 31,000), Hyderábád (Rs. 11,000), Karáchi (Rs. 8,000), Thar and Párkar (Rs. 8,000), and Pálanpur (Rs. 14,000), and the largest decrease in Ahmedábád (Rs. 7,000). The increase in expenditure in Hyderábád, Karáchi, and Thar and Párkar was due to the reorganization of the Sind Police, and the consequent augmentation of the strength of the mounted police in that Province. The increase in the Bombay City Fund was due to the additions to the City Mounted Police Force, that in the Northern Salt Frontier to heavy casualties among horses, and that in Pálanpur, which is only apparent, to the purchase of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000. The decrease in Ahmedábád was due to an unusually large expenditure on account of the purchase of remounts during the year 1893-94.

Port and Marine Funds.—The decrease in this class is due to a falling off in expenditure of Rs. 31,100 in Northern Ports Fund, of Rs. 37,000 in the Southern Ports Fund, of Rs. 13,000 in the Aden Port Trust, and of Rs. 9,000 in the Bombay Port Trust. The decreases in the Northern and Southern Ports Funds were nominal, being due to the purchase of Government securities of the value of Rs. 28,100 and Rs. 37,500 in the year 1893-94. The causes of the decreases in the Aden and Bombay Port Trusts are not known. The Steam Vessel Survey Fund showed an increase of Rs. 4,500, which was due to the purchase of Government promissory notes during the year under report.

Educational Funds.—The increase in this class is chiefly attributable to larger expenditure from the Lingayet Educational Fund, Dhárwár, on account of the education of students sent to England.

Medical and Charitable Funds.—This decrease is due to the transactions of 127 grants-in-aid dispensaries no longer appearing under Excluded Local Funds, consequent on their transfer to the management of local Bodies during the year 1893-94.

Other Funds.—The large decrease in this class was due mainly to a falling off of Rs. 4,33,000 in the Káthiáwár, and of Rs. 2,29,000 in the Rewa Kántha Funds, and of Rs. 2,000 due to the closing of the Báriya Fund, though these decreases were to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of about Rs. 13,000 in the Matherán, of Rs. 8,000 in the Cotton Ginning Factory, Dhárwár, and of Rs. 8,000 in the Mahi Kántha Funds. The Káthiáwár, Rewa Kántha and Mahi Kántha Funds are not subject to audit by the Accountant General. No explanation can therefore be furnished as regards the causes which led to the increases and decreases in them, but they were probably the same as alluded to above under receipts. The increase in the Matherán fund is due to the purchase of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 9,400 at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. The decrease from the closing of the Báriya Tribute Fund, and the increase in outgoings of the Cotton Gin Factory Fund, Dhárwár, were due to the transfer of the balance of the former to the Rájá of Báriya in 1893-94, there being consequently no expenditure in 1894-95, and the transfer of the latter to the credit of Provincial Revenues under the orders of Government in 1894-95.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general Review of the administration of those Bodies in Chapter III, and full statistics will be found in Part III, Appendix V.—G.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and Deaths.

Number of births.

Six hundred and sixty thousand and two hundred and sixty-eight births were registered in 1894 against 664,305 in 1893, showing a decrease of 4,037 for the year. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 35·08 against 35·30 in 1893. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·05 per 100; in 1893 it was 108·32. Out of every 100 births there were 51·94 males and 48·06 females, and for every 100 males there were 92·55 females. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1884 to 1894, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females :—

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 male births the females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1884	16,454,414	278,936	255,737	534,673	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	62 , 93	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,4 9	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641, 15	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	51·82	48·18	92·99
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32
Mean for ten years.	17,164,194	322,246	296,839	619,085	18·77	17·30	36·07	52·05	47·95	92·12
1894	18,820,346	342,911	317,357	660,268	18·22	16·86	35·08	51·94	48·06	92·55

Births by districts.

Taking the statistics of each registration district it appears that the number of births recorded during 1894 in the Gujarát and Sind Registration districts was higher than in 1893, while in the Western, Central and Southern Registration districts it was lower. By Collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1894 was higher than in 1893 in the Collectorates and districts of Thána, Kolába, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Surat, Kaira, Ahmedábád, Karáchi, Hyderábád, Thar and Parkar, Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining Collectorates show a decrease as compared with 1893.

Births by months.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1894 as compared with 1893 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1884 to 1893	46,369	43,763	49,263	49,598	52,519	55,807	55,291	54,632	54,244	55,290	52,482	49,827	619,085
1893	48,097	45,085	52,132	52,435	57,937	56,927	57,316	55,812	58,951	62,282	60,354	56,977	664,305
1894	54,162	49,689	55,869	55,891	58,102	57,445	58,038	56,293	54,447	55,169	53,603	51,560	660,268

Deaths.

The greatest number (58,102), which was nearly the same as that in July (58,038), was registered in May and the least (49,689) in February. In 1893 the highest and lowest numbers (62,282 and 45,085) respectively were registered in the months of October and February.

Deaths by districts.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1894 was 607,179 against 511,831 in 1893. There was an increase of 95,348 deaths for the year. The death rate of males per 1,000 of population to the whole male population living was 32·53 and of females 31·97.

The following table shows for each registration district the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1894 by sexes and their ratio per 1,000 of population. The highest rate (42·35 per 1,000) was recorded in Gujarát and the lowest (17·93) in Sind :—

Registration Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District... ...	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	81,465	74,795	156,260	33·80	35·42	34·56
Central do. do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	90,258	83,755	174,013	36·10	33·09	34·59
Southern do. do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	48,250	46,111	94,361	28·89	28·22	28·56
Gujarát do. do.	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	69,131	62,019	131,150	43·42	40·21	42·35
Sind do. do.	1,564,946	1,301,831	2 866,777	27,682	23,713	51,395	17·69	18·22	17·93
Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	316,786	290,393	607,179	32·53	31·97	32·26

The next statement shows the death-rate in 1894 by Collectorates. The rates ranged from 52·54 per 1,000 of population in Broach to 14·29 in Thar and Párkar district. In 1893 the maximum and minimum ratios (38·00 and 14·62 per 1,000) respectively were registered in Broach and Hyderabad:— Death-rate by Collectorates,

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Broach	9,342	8,597	17,939	53·40	51·63	52·54
Kaira	22,941	18,969	41,910	49·81	45·11	48·09
Ahmedábád	19,170	17,344	36,514	40·53	38·72	39·65
Násik	16,970	15,381	32,351	39·44	37·44	38·46
Ahmednagar	17,748	16,179	33,927	39·36	37·04	38·22
Surat	12,335	12,250	24,585	38·36	37·32	37·83
Poona	20,718	19,119	39,837	38·30	36·73	37·53
Sholápur	14,648	13,121	27,769	38·43	35·55	37·01
Khándesh	28,303	25,662	53,965	37·96	35·90	36·95
Sátára	23,231	21,611	44,842	37·85	35·31	36·59
Kolába	10,619	10,176	20,795	35·53	34·40	34·96
City of Bombay	14,139	12,769	26,908	27·85	42·78	33·38
Panch Mahals	5,343	4,859	10,202	32·97	32·11	32·55
Bijápur	12,188	12,035	24,223	30·62	30·22	30·42
Belgaum	14,871	14,192	29,063	29·13	28·32	28·73
Dhárwár	14,832	14,298	29,130	26·21	27·34	27·73
Thána	11,434	10,807	22,241	26·75	27·61	27·16
Kánara	6,359	5,586	11,945	27·15	26·17	26·77
Ratnágiri	13,913	13,725	27,638	27·09	23·17	24·99
Shikárpur	9,877	8,683	18,560	20·01	20·60	20·28
Karáchi	6,062	5,068	11,130	19·53	20·22	19·84
Upper Sind Frontier	1,792	1,660	3,452	18·62	21·22	19·78
Hyderábád...	7,368	6,135	13,503	15·34	15·20	15·28
Thar and Párkar	2,583	2,167	4,750	14·00	14·65	14·29
Presidency ...	316,786	290,393	607,179	32·53	31·97	32·26

This statement shows that in the City of Bombay, Dhárwár, Thána, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rates of females were higher than those among males. In Panch Mahals, Bijápur, Shikárpur, Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1893 the recorded female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay. Death-rates by sexes.

The figures given below show the total recorded deaths in 1894 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age-period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths:— Deaths by ages.

Age-period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year	680,472	122,644	180·23	20·20
1 and under 5 years...	2,178,646	129,132	59·27	21·27
5 do. 10 do.	2,615,588	34,756	13·29	5·72
10 do. 15 do.	1,820,754	16,517	9·12	2·72
15 do. 20 do.	1,470,976	15,838	10·77	2·61
20 do. 30 do.	3,410,817	49,984	14·65	8·23
30 do. 40 do.	2,765,949	52 558	19·00	8·66
40 do. 50 do.	1,841,976	48,220	26·18	7·94
50 do. 60 do.	1,117,120	48,526	43·44	7·99
60 and upwards do.	918,048	89,004	96·95	14·66
Total ...	18,820,346	607,179	32·26	10·0

The recorded mortality amongst infants under one year and children above one year but under five, was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life, the death-rate amounting to 41·47 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was, as last year, that of above ten and under fifteen years of age. The percentage on total deaths among infants under one year was 20·20 against 21·64 in 1893. For those above one and under five, the percentage on total deaths was 21·27 against 21·89 in 1893. Among old people of 60 and upwards, the percentage on total deaths was 14·66 against 14·30 in 1893.

According to the census of 1891 the Muhammadan population numbered 3,501,910 persons amongst whom in 1894 80,601 deaths were recorded against 72,223 in 1893, the death-rate being 23·02 per 1,000 of population against 20·62 in 1893. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 520,332 deaths or 34·93 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1893 the total deaths amongst this race were 433,735, equal to a death-rate of 29·11 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,884 deaths were reported during the year against 2,506 in 1893, the death-rate being 23·62 against 20·53 in 1893. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those not belonging Deaths by caste or class.

to either of the above sects. These by the census of 1891 numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1894 there were 3,362 deaths against 3,367 in 1893, the death-rate being 11·25 per 1,000 of population against 11·28 in 1893. Among Muhammadans the maximum death-rate during the year (49·00 per 1,000) took place in the Collectorate of Broach, and the minimum (13·62) in the Thar and Párkar district. In 1893 the maximum death-rate was 39·75 per 1,000 in Surat and the minimum 13·67 in Hyderábád. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (57·72 per 1,000) was in the Collectorate of Broach and the minimum (16·32) in the Thar and Párkar district.

Deaths by causes.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1894 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1893 and the mean of the preceding ten years :—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for ten years 1884–1893.		1893.		1894.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	22,873	1·33	18,853	1·00	33,588	1·78
Small-pox	4,314	0·25	3,567	0·19	3,155	0·17
Fevers	334,574	19·49	361,160	19·19	429,094	22·80
Dysentery and diarrhœa... ...	39,603	2·31	32,965	1·75	34,667	1·84
Injuries	5,741	0·33	6,144	0·33	6,117	0·32
Other causes	73,430	4·28	89,142	4·74	100,558	5·35
All causes ...	480,535	27·99	511,831	27·20	607,179	32·26

Deaths by months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1894 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1893 and the mean for ten years. During 1894 the greatest number of deaths (58,939) took place in May and the least (43,136) in December. In 1893 the greatest and least numbers occurred in August (53,516) and February (35,332) :—

Months.	Deaths from all causes.					
	Mean for ten years, 1884–1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	38,797	2·26	39,311	2·09	47,923	2·55
February	33,105	1·93	35,332	1·88	46,464	2·47
March	36,628	2·13	36,501	1·94	53,447	2·84
April	38,175	2·22	42,507	2·26	51,825	2·76
May...	37,499	2·18	41,582	2·21	58,939	3·13
June	37,593	2·19	37,513	1·99	48,547	2·57
July	43,093	2·51	42,857	2·28	55,474	2·95
August	45,873	2·67	53,516	2·84	56,382	2·99
September...	42,071	2·45	44,449	2·36	48,537	2·57
October	42,578	2·48	46,425	2·47	45,565	2·42
November...	42,823	2·50	45,723	2·48	50,940	2·71
December	42,300	2·47	46,115	2·45	43,136	2·30
Year ...	480,535	27·99	511,831	27·20	607,179	32·26

Number of circles.

Statistical returns are received from 221 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Total mortality from cholera in 1894.

During 1894, 17,549 males and 16,039 females, or a total of 33,588 persons, died from cholera throughout the Presidency, while in the preceding year 13,853 deaths were registered from this disease. The epidemic was most prevalent in the Poona, Sátára, Khándesh, Kolába, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar and Násik Collectorates, where 4,879 or 4·59, 4,580 or 3·73, 4,120 or 2·82, 3,840 or 6·45, 2,614 or 3·48, 2,172 or 1·96, 1,977 or 2·22, 1,866 or 2·21 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place, whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Panch Maháls, Ahmedábád, Kánara and Kaira Collectorates, in which there were 49, 56, 68 and 160 deaths respectively registered.

In January cholera prevailed in 6 Collectorates, and caused 150 deaths. In February the disease was present in 6 Collectorates also, causing 62 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year. In March 506 deaths were returned from 5 Collectorates, namely, Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Bombay City and Kolaba. In April it assumed a greater intensity, as no less than 2,279 deaths were reported from 13 Collectorates. In May the disease assumed an epidemic form, as the mortality rose to 11,088, the maximum for the year, and it was present more or less in 17 out of the 24 Collectorates. In June and July a decline took place, and 6,993 and 7,361 deaths were reported respectively. In August there was a considerable decrease, 3,764 deaths having been

reported. In September and October the disease rapidly subsided, as there were only 718 deaths in the former and 298 in the latter month. In November, 277 deaths were reported from 9 Collectorates. In December the disease declined considerably, but lingered in 7 Collectorates, and caused 92 deaths. Hyderábád, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera throughout the year. In Karáchi one person was attacked by cholera but recovered.

Mortality by seasons.

The next table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons. It will be seen that 18,836 deaths out of 33,588 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days :—

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and Dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and Damp (61 days).		Total deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1893	59	84	48	256	3,270	3,607	1,742	1,816	5,104	1,661	341	365	18,853
1894	92	150	62	506	2,279	11,088	6,993	7,361	3,764	718	298	277	33,588

Mortality for 20 years from 1875 to 1894 inclusive.

The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1894 :—

1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,059
1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,859
1878	46,713	1885	37,287	1892	42,900
1879	6,937	1886	167	1893	18,853
1880	684	1887	25,711	1894	33,588
1881	16,694	1888	36,500		

Death-rate by Collectorates.

The following table shows the intensity of the disease as exemplified by the death-rate per 1,000 of population in each of the affected Collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Kolába	6·45	Bombay Presidency	1·73
Poona	4·59	Surat	1·67
Sátára	3·73	Thána	1·62
Sholápur	3·48	Belgaum	1·38
Khándesh	2·82	Dhárwár	0·73
Broach	2·29	Bombay City	0·52
Ahmednagar	2·22	Kaira	0·38
Násik	2·21	Kanara	0·15
Ratnágiri	1·96	Panch Mahals	0·15
Bijápur	1·80	Ahmedábád	0·06

From the above table it will be seen that in the Kolába Collectorate the death-rate attained the high ratio of 6·45 per 1,000 of population. In the Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur Collectorates there were also high death-rates, namely, 4·59, 3·73 and 3·48 per mille. In Khándesh, Broach, Ahmednagar and Násik, the ratios were 2·82, 2·29, 2·22 and 2·21 respectively. The epidemic in the remaining Collectorates, although widely distributed, did not exhibit high ratios. It is noticeable that on the whole Gujarát was the division least affected.

Mortality in rural circles.

The following table shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles—30 in all—in which the death-rate from cholera exceeded 4 per 1,000 of population :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Roha ... R.C.	Kolába ...	46,063	816	17·71	16	Sángola ,, R.C.	Sholápur ...	78,420	419	5·34
2	Sávda ... ,,	Khándesh ...	80,326	961	11·96	17	Purándhar ,,	Poona	88,976	465	5·22
3	Mángaon ... ,,	Kolába ...	83,837	988	11·78	18	Nandurbár ,,	Khándesh ...	67,565	350	5·18
4	Sátára ... ,,	Sátára ...	107,330	1,051	9·79	19	Wái ... ,,	Sátára	85,721	441	5·14
5	Indápur ... ,,	Poona ...	70,946	640	9·02	20	Junnar ... ,,	Poona	103,857	532	5·12
6	Bhimthadi ,,	,, ...	140,202	1,209	8·62	21	Khed ... ,,	Ratnágiri ...	100,550	513	5·10
7	Yával ... ,,	Khándesh ...	44,767	358	7·99	22	Bassein ... ,,	Thána	76,092	371	4·87
8	Mán ... ,,	Sátára ...	62,857	471	7·49	23	Bhusaval ,,	Khándesh ...	77,911	358	4·59
9	Bhadgaon ... ,,	Khándesh ...	41,730	31	7·42	24	Kalyan ... ,,	Násik	58,964	266	4·51
10	Nágotna ... ,,	Kolába ...	23,691	152	6·69	25	Yeola ... ,,	,, ...	46,945	211	4·49
11	Dápoli ... ,,	Ratnágiri ...	154,988	976	6·29	26	Indi ... ,,	Bijápur ...	92,472	415	4·48
12	Málsiras ... ,,	Sholápur ...	74,038	460	6·21	27	Koregaon ... ,,	Sátára	92,249	406	4·40
13	Raver ... ,,	Khándesh ...	31,676	183	5·77	28	Gokák ... ,,	Belgaum ...	106,434	456	4·28
14	Mahád ... ,,	Kolába ...	112,313	639	5·68	29	Pandharpur ,,	Sholápur ...	71,807	302	4·33
15	Khed ... ,,	Poona	162,389	879	5·41	30	Anklesvar ,,	Broach ...	44,279	181	4·08

Mortality in towns.

The following statement shows the mortality from cholera in twelve towns which exceeded a death-rate of 4 per 1,000 of population:—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Wái ... ... T. C.	Sátára	12,436	238	19·13
2	Mahád ... ... ,,	Kolába	6,869	123	17·90
3	Karád ... ... ,,	Sátara	12,085	136	11·25
4	Kalyán ... ... ,,	Thana	12,608	138	10·94
5	Panvel ... ... ,,	Kolába	10,417	106	10·17
6	Junnar ... ... ,,	Poona	11,905	113	9·50
7	Gokak ... ... ,,	Belgaum	12,106	86	7·10
8	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	Ratnágiri	14,274	81	5·67
9	Násik ... ... ,,	Nasik	24,406	124	5·08
10	Dhulia ... ... ,,	Khándesh	21,871	103	4·70
11	Sátára ... ... ,,	Satara	25,748	106	4·11
12	Kaládgi ... ... ,,	Bijápur	4,622	19	4·11

Villages affected by cholera.

The affected area included 2,605 out of 25,143 villages in the Presidency proper. The highest percentage took place in Poona, where out of its 1,187 villages, 373 or 31·42 per cent. were affected. On the whole the percentages are larger in the Dakkhan than in Gujarát. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each Collectorate:—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Poona	1,187	373	31·42
Sholápur	713	223	31·23
Broach	403	114	2·29
Sátára	1,343	308	22·93
Kolába	1,198	221	18·45
Ahmednagar	1,345	176	13·09
Ratnágiri	1,308	170	13·00
Belgaum	1,072	137	12·78
Bijápur	1,110	134	12·07
Khandesh	2,824	300	10·62
Násik	1,643	160	9·74
Surat	795	69	8·68
Dhárwár	1,299	86	6·62
Thána	1,889	96	5·08
Kaira	579	13	2·25
Panch Mahals	654	9	1·38
Kanara	1,183	11	0·93
Ahmedabad	852	1	0,12
Total ...	25,143	2,601	10·134

Attacks and deaths.

The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths in each Collectorate, the mean percentage being 52·80. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Bombay City (79·40), Thána (73·38), Panch Mahals (72·05), and Kolába (71·98), while on the whole the Dakkhan type of cholera did not seem as virulent as that in the Konkan and Gujarát.

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Bombay City	529	420	79·40
Thana	1,811	1,329	73·38
Panch Mahals	68	49	72·05
Kolaba	5,335	3,840	71·98
Ahmedabad	84	56	66·67
Dhárwár	1,250	768	61·44
Surat	1,818	1,090	59·96
Kánara	116	68	58·62
Broach	1,352	782	57,84
Kaira	287	160	55·75
Ratnágiri	4,077	2,172	53·27
Nasik	3,505	1,866	53·24
Poona	9,374	4,879	52·05
Belgaum	2,745	1,397	50·89
Ahmednagar	3,894	1,977	50·77
Sholapur	5,442	2,614	48·03
Bijapur	2,965	1,421	47·93
Satara	9,593	4,580	47·74
Khándesh	9,371	4,120	43·97
Karachi	1	.....	.....
Total. ...	63,617	33,588	52·80 Mean

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

During 1894 there were 3,155 deaths from small-pox (1,639 males and 1,516 females) against 3,567 in 1893 and a decennial mean of 4,314.

Small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0·40 per 1,000 against 0·39 in 1893 and a decennial mean of 0·33. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 0·17, equal to that of 1893, while the decennial mean was 0·18. In the Southern Registration District it was 0·09 against 0·26 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·47. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration District the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·05 and 0·01 against 0·01 and 0·01 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·07 and 0·21. In Collectorates the highest death ratio 0·66 took place in the town and island of Bombay and 0·63 in the Khándesh Collectorate, and the lowest 0·00 in Karáchi and 0·01 in the Broach, Kaira and Ahmedábád Collectorates. The districts of Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar were free. The Presidency rate was 0·17 against 0·19 in the previous year and 0·25 the decennial mean.

Fever mortality by sexes.

During 1894, 223,196 males and 205,898 females or a total of 429,094 persons were reported to have died from fever against 361,160 in 1893, showing an increase of 67,934 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 334,574.

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused a high mortality, 35·25 per 1,000, during the year against 26·56 in 1893 and a decennial mean of 26·83. In the Central Registration District the death ratio was 23·48 against 19·15 in the previous year and 18·59 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 21·40 against 18·53 in the previous year and 18·91 the ten years' mean. In the Southern and Sind Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 17·43 and 16·55 against 16·39 and 15·56 in the previous year, and 16·27 and 17·35 the ten years' mean. Excepting Dhárwár, Kánara and Thar and Párkar Districts, in every Collectorate a marked increase is observable on the rate of the previous year and in 11 Collectorates the rate was above the average of 22·80. The Collectorate of Broach heads the list with the very high ratio of 43·65 against 30·57 in 1893 and 32·17 in the previous ten years. In the following Collectorates high death ratios were also recorded :—Kaira 39·10, Ahmedábád 33·14, Surat 30·94, Panch Mahals 30·57 (all in Gujarát), Khándesh 27·60, Ahmednagar 27·17, Sholápur 27·01, Sátára 26·46, Násik 25·94 and Poona 23·58, the Presidency rate being 22·80 against 19·19 in the previous year and 19·49 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the corresponding months of 1893 and also with figures showing the decennial means. Excepting in the month of December, the deaths from this cause were above that of the corresponding months of 1893, and throughout the year they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in March, when 41,297 deaths were reported, and the minimum (29,010) in June.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1884 to 1893.	1893.	1894.
January	28,926	29,471	36,471
February	24,249	26,601	35,785
March	26,795	26,573	41,297
April	27,345	28,764	37,381
May	25,037	27,327	34,736
June	23,238	25,960	29,010
July	25,950	28,545	34,021
August	29,737	33,767	3 ,073
September	28,690	30,547	35,355
October	30,598	33,914	34,470
November	32,485	35,324	39,704
December	32,122	35,070	32,79
Total ...	334,572	361,160	429,094

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

During 1894 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 18,920 males and 15,747 females or a total of 34,667 persons against 32,965 in 1893 and a decennial mean of 39·603.

Deaths since 1883.

The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1883 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.
1883	35,292	1889	48,202
1884	35 983	1890	36,037
1885	45,056	1891	37,723
1886	36,612	1892	35, 06
1887	45,534	1893	32,965
1888	45,462	1894	34,667
Total ...	241,039	Total ...	225,005
Mean ...	40,173	Mean ...	37,501

The Western Registration District heads the list with a ratio of 3·21 per 1,000 against 2·71 in 1893 and 2·77 the decennial mean. The Central Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·55, the Southern Registration District next with 1·75, the Gujarát Registration District next with 0·39 and the Sind Registration District last with 0·12. In the Presidency the rate was 1·84 against 1·75 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·31. The highest ratios were recorded in Násik 3·98 and Khándesh 3·91, and the lowest in Hyderábád 0·06 and Shikárpur 0·05.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1884 to 1893.	1893.	1894.
January	2,967	2,466	2,137
February	2,827	2,110	1,773
March	2,393	2,261	2,059
April	2,669	2,555	2,226
May	2,736	2,481	2,842
June	3,013	2,423	2,997
July	3,369	3,513	4,038
August	3,946	4,551	5,066
September	4,493	3,240	3,751
October	3,934	2,705	3,025
November	3,494	2,301	2,471
December	3,767	2,339	2,281
Total	39,608	32,965	34,667

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the corresponding months of 1893, and also with figures showing the decennial mean. During the seven months from May to November the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeded those recorded in 1893, but in the other months they were less. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February.

Deaths from injuries by sexes.

During 1894, 3,504 males and 2,613 females or a total of 6,117 persons met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 27 than that reported in 1893, when 6,144 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,117 deaths, 2,553 happened from drowning, 1,364 resulted from snake-bites, 521 from wounds, 215 from hanging, 135 from poisoning, 98 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,231 from causes not specified.

Deaths from injuries in 1894.

During 1894 under drowning, wounding and other causes there is a decrease of 203 deaths, whilst under poisoning, hanging, wild beasts, and snake-bites there is an increase of 176 deaths as compared with 1893.

Details of injuries.

Of the 2,553 deaths by drowning 267 were suicidal, 2,204 accidental and 82 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,395 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,489 in 1893. Of the 591 suicidal deaths, 267 were the result of drowning, 98 from taking poison, 194 from hanging, and 32 from self-inflicted wounds.

Deaths from other causes.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 100,558, of which 51,978 occurred among males and 48,588 among females. The total for 1893 was 89,142, so there is an increase of 11,416 under this head.

Emigration.

There is practically nothing to record under this head. An agent came to India in June 1894, attempting to engage 500 Baluchis and ship them from some port in Baluchistan to Honolulu and thus evade the Act, but on discovering at Karáchi that his intention was known, he abandoned the idea. A similar attempt to evade the working of the Act by shipping British subjects from Goa to German East Africa was made in March 1895, but it was stopped in time. A German firm also applied for permission to ship 600 coolies to the Congo, but as that province is not yet included in the schedule to the Act, the permission was not given. Sundry engineers, carpenters, masons, &c., were allowed to emigrate to British Central Africa and to Tanga in German East Africa, it being held that they were artizans and not ordinary labourers, and that the Act did not apply to them.

Medical Relief.

Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay.

Number of institutions.

There were, as in the previous year, 11 Civil Medical Institutions working in the Presidency town during 1894-95.

Number of patients.

The total number of patients treated was 110,911 as against 106,316 in 1893, showing an increase of 4,595. The rise occurred in the number of out-patients, which increased from 87,688 to 92,368, while the number of in-patients fell from 18,628 to 18,543. The decrease in in-patients occurred in the two chief native hospitals, the Jamsetji Jijibhai and the Gokaldás Tejpál. For the general hospitals and the institutions for women and children a comparison is made below of the total number of patients and the total average daily strength for the years 1893 and 1894:—

In-door Patients.

	Total.		Average daily strength.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
St. George's Hospital	1,894	2,039	82	88·7
Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital	7,156	6,847	375·9	346·7
Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital	3,124	2,811	102·2	99·1
Institutions for women and children	2,169	2,327	116·3	126·8

Out-door Patients.

	Total.		Average daily strength.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
St. George's Hospital	3,306	3,882	40·3	40·5
Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital	25,581	26,554	133·2	148·8
Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital	15,914	15,980	105·5	103·2
Institutions for women and children ...	23,320	35,143	214·8	259·7

The falling off of the average daily strength at the Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital appears to have been caused by a panic due to an outbreak of cholera which occurred at that hospital. Of the in-door patients 11,086 were cured, 3,776 relieved, 1,050 discharged otherwise and 1,650 died, giving a death ratio of 8·9 per cent. of the total treated as compared with 8·1 in 1893. The aggregate daily average sick was 680·6 men, 308·8 women and 73·6 children, total 1,063·0 against 1,066·9 in the preceding year. Of the out-door patients, 92,005 attended personally and 363 (in the Jehángir Nasarvánji Wádia Dispensary at Máhim) were represented by friends. The average daily attendance was 722·9 as compared with 652·1 in the previous year. The total number of beds available was 1,227, showing a decrease of 84 over the preceding year. This difference is accounted for by the fact that in the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital there is no accommodation for the number of beds given in previous reports, the verandahs having been utilized to meet the demands for admission. On this being put a stop to, the number of beds was reduced from 436 to 352.

Diseases treated.

There were 71 cases of small-pox against 49 in 1893. Of these, 39 were treated in the Bombay Police Hospital, 15 in the St. George's Hospital, 8 in the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, 6 in the Cama Hospital and 3 in the Bái Motlibái and Dinshaw Mánockji Petit Hospitals. There were 88 cases of cholera, or 79 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 70 occurred in and 12 were admitted to the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, 4 to the St. George's Hospital and 2 to the Jehángir Nasarwánji Wádia Dispensary at Máhim. In dysentery there was an increase of 423 cases over the previous year—1,825 against 1,402. Malarial fevers as usual head the list of admissions with 13,424 cases, or 12·1 per cent. of the total treated against 13,172 and 12·4 per cent. respectively in 1893. Venereal diseases numbered 5,497 cases or 4·9 per cent. of the total treated as compared with 5,564 and 5·2 respectively in the preceding year. 3,160 cases of worms, or 2·8 per cent. of the total treated, were admitted against 2,892 and 2·7 respectively in 1893. Of rheumatic affections, 4,496 cases were treated, or 551 less than in the previous year. There was an increase in the admissions for diarrhœa as compared with the previous year, viz. 3,245 against 2,781. The admissions for diseases of the eye and ear were respectively 10,627 and 2,665 against 9,838 and 1,985 in 1893. There were 9,021 cases of skin diseases, giving a percentage of 8·1 to the total treated as compared with 7,693 and 7·2 in the previous year. For local injuries 13,946 patients or 12·5 per cent. of the total treated were admitted against 14,072 or 13·2 per cent. in 1893. Of these, 8,513 were admitted into the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital and 3,258 to the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital as compared with 8,089 and 3,580 respectively in the preceding year.

Operations performed.

On 1st January 1894 there remained under treatment 52 cases which had been operated on, and these, with 2,723 operations performed during the year under review, give a total of 2,785 as compared with 2,507 in 1893. Of these patients, 2,412 were cured, 111 relieved, 44 were discharged otherwise, and 115 cases ended fatally (giving a death ratio of 4·1 per cent. to the total number of operations against 3·8 in the previous year). At the end of the year there remained 103 cases under treatment The operations on the eye and its appendages head the list with 1,396 cases or a little more than half the number of total operations. Of these, 1,382 were performed at the Cowasji Jehángir Ophthalmic Hospital. Next in order follow the operations on the male generative organs 211 cases, and the opening of large abscesses 212, obstetric operations 152, operations on the organs of locomotion 151, on the female generative organs 128, on the urinary organs 119, and on the digestive organs 106, amputations 74, tumours 51, and for hernia 46. Of the operations on the male generative organs, 163 were operations for the radical cure of hydrocele, 23 for hæmatocele and 8 amputations of penis. Of the obstetric operations, 56 were cases of application of forceps with 4 deaths, 29 of version with 3 deaths, 28 of embryotomy (craniotomy 26 with 4 deaths, and decapitation and evisceration 1 each). There were 8 operations for symphysiotomy, all performed successfully, and 1 was of cæsarian section which ended fatally. Out of the 151 operations on the organs of locomotion, there were 70 on the bones and 60 on joints, including 43 reductions for dislocations. Of the 4 operations performed for ovariotomy, 2 ended fatally. The operations on urinary organs include 64 for removal of vesical calculi, of which 21 were by lithotomy, 37 by lithotrity, and by litholapaxy 6. There were 40 operations for stricture of the urethra—2 by forcible dilatation, and 6 internal and 32 external urethrotomies (with 5 deaths). Of the 106 operations on the digestive organs, 46 were for hæmorrhoids with 2 deaths, 9 of laparotomy with 6 deaths, and 5 of paracentesis of the abdomen with 1 death. The number of minor surgical operations performed was 28,828 as compared with 33,299 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the number and the ratios of men, women and children and of races as compared with the previous year:—

	1894.		1893.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
Sex.				
Men	62,936	56·7	61,589	57·9
Women	26,681	24·1	24,685	23·2
Children	21,294	19·2	20,042	18·9
Race.				
Hindus	54,908	49·5	50,573	47·6
Muhammadans	32,732	29·6	32,755	30·8
Native Christians	8,029	7·2	7,936	7·5
Pársis	5,848	5·3	6,159	5·8
Europeans	4,801	4·3	4,278	4·0
Eurasians	2,245	2·0	2,229	2·1
Other races	2,348	2·1	2,386	2·2

Income and expenditure.

The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,161. Rs. 3,08,545 were received from Government or Rs. 10,378 more than in the previous year. The Bombay Municipality contributed Rs. 55,933 against Rs. 55,912 in 1893. The total receipts from paying patients show an increase of Rs. 2,840 over the previous year. The Bombay Port Trust contributed Rs. 11,016, or the same as in 1893. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,06,192 as compared with Rs. 3,86,142 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the items on account of the exchange compensation allowance, entertainment of the larger sanctioned establishment and purchase of new furniture for the St. George's Hospital, halálkhor and water taxes, and to the increased number of patients treated during the year. Deducting Rs. 43,233 remitted into the Treasury on account of the contribution by the Bombay Port Trust to St. George's Hospital and by the Bombay Municipality to the Jáffer Sulleman Dispensary and receipts from paying patients for diet, hospital stoppages and other miscellaneous sources from the total expenditure, the net cost was Rs. 3,62,959 and the cost per patient Rs. 3-4-4 as compared with Rs. 3,45,743 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively in 1893. The cost of each diet averaged Re. 0-4-8, or pies 3 less than in the previous year. The net cost paid by Government was Rs. 2,65,312 or 73·1 per cent. of the actual expenditure as compared with Rs. 2,57,768-13-2 and 74·6 respectively in 1893. The salaries of the Instructors in the Grant Medical College who do duty at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái, Sir Cowasji Jehángir Ophthalmic and Bái Motlibái and Sir Dinshaw Mánockji Petit Hospitals amounted to Rs. 89,075 against Rs. 87,506 in the preceding year. Their salaries have not been included in the above figures for expenditure.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Mofussil.

Number of Institutions.

On 1st January 1894 there were 284 hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil for which statistics were available. During the year 5 new ones, viz. Shukrawár Peth in the city of Poona (municipal), Hálol, a temporary dispensary in the Panch Maháls (grant-in-aid), Mátar and Mehmadábád, itinerating dispensaries in the Kaira Collectorate (Local Funds), and Satlásna in Mahi Kántha (Native State) were opened during the year. The Prince of Wales' Hospital at Jamkhandi, and Banhátti, Savalgi and Kundgol dispensaries in the Southern Maratha Country (Native State), Superintendency Hospital at Pálanpur (Agency), Viramgám Branch Dispensary (municipal) and Zaila Dispensary on Somáli Coast (Government), in all 7, are shown in the report for the first time though opened some time ago. These make up the total of 296 at the end of the year, or 12 more on the same date of the previous year.

Number of patients.

The total number of patients treated was 2,327,508 as compared with 2,160,808 in 1893. Of the total treated, 30,281 were in-door and 2,297,317 out-door patients against 28,189 and 2,132,409 respectively in the previous year. Of the former, 21,818 were cured, 2,717 relieved, 2,700 discharged otherwise and 1,755 died, the ratio of deaths to total treated being 5·7 per cent. or 0·3 more than in the preceding year. The daily average of the in-door sick was 1,110·8 men, 187·3 women and 85·2 children—total 1,383·3 as compared with 1,204·7 in 1893. Of the out-door patients 2,112,619 attended personally and 184,698 were represented by friends. The daily average attendance was 20,911·5 against 20,726·5 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in civil hospitals was 365,218 and that in dispensaries 1,962,380 as contrasted with 341,458 and 1,819,440 respectively in 1893. The total number of beds was 2,068 for males and 877 for females—total 2,945, or 79 more than in the previous year, partly due to the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries.

Diseases treated.

There were 218 cases of small-pox, or 19 less than in the previous year. Cholera gave 3,900 cases, or 208 more than in the preceding year. Of these, the Dakkhan institutions contributed 3,059, Konkan 488 and Gujarát 353. There were 36,460 cases of dysentery as compared with 28,726 in 1893, the percentage of the total treated being 1·5 against 1·3 in 1893. Malarial fevers gave, as usual, the largest number of admissions, viz. 473,300 or 20·3 per cent. of the total treated, as compared with 434,113 or 20·1 respectively in the preceding year. These cases formed 29·6 per cent. of the total treated in the Konkan, 28·5 in foreign institutions, 23·3 in Gujarát, 22·7 in Sind and 15·8 in the Dakkhan, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 28·4, 24·6, 25·0, 22·7 and 14·8. Venereal diseases contributed 33,104 cases or 1·4 per cent. of the total treated, against 31,911 or 1·5 per cent. in 1893. Worms

gave 227,638 cases or 9·7 per cent. of the total treated, against 229,046 or 10·6 per cent. in 1893; they were, as in last year, most prevalent in the Konkan and in the Dakkhan, there being 25,677 cases in the former and 177,715 in the latter. 1,012 cases were treated for leprosy or 72 more than in the previous year. Rheumatic affections contributed 58,552 cases or 2·5 per cent. of the total treated, as compared with 55,846 or 2·6 per cent. in 1893. Eye and ear affections numbered 231,041 and 83,738 or 9·9 and 3·5 per cent. respectively of the total treated, as contrasted with 219,758 and 75,465 or 10·2 and 3·4 per cent. in the previous year. 50,499 cases were due to diarrhœa against 43,874 in 1893. Skin diseases gave 305,204 or 13·1 per cent. of the total treated, as compared with 263,887 or 12·2 per cent. in the preceding year, the percentages for each registration district being Konkan 11·6, Dakkhan 12·1, Gujarát 18·3, Sind 8·3, and foreign institutions 4·9, against 12·6, 11·4, 15·8, 8·6 and 5·9 respectively in the 1893.

Operations performed.

On 1st January 1894 there remained under treatment 115 cases which had undergone major operations, and 5,172 major operations were performed during the year, giving a total of 5,287 as compared with 4,653 in the previous year, an increase of 634. Of these, 4,395 were successful, the patients in 294 and 112 respectively were relieved or discharged otherwise, while 162 proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 3·0 per cent. to the total operations as compared with 2·5 per cent. of the preceding year. On the 31st December 1894 there remained under treatment 153 patients who had been operated upon. The result of 171 operations performed on out-door patients is unknown, not having been recorded. The total number of major operations performed at civil hospitals was 3,252 and at dispensaries 2,035, showing an increase of 180 and 454 respectively over the previous year. Operations on the organs of locomotion stand first on the list, viz. 1,000. Of these, 167 were performed on bones and 787 (including 688 reductions of dislocations) on joints. Next in order follow the operations on the urinary organs which numbered 981 with 55 deaths, the opening of abscesses accounted for 921 cases with 15 deaths, operations on the digestive organs 507 cases with 29 deaths, on the eye and its appendages 495 cases with no fatal results, removal of tumours 388 cases with 3 deaths, amputations 240 with 20 deaths, and obstetric operations 182 with 14 deaths. Of the 981 operations on the urinary organs there were 67 operations for stricture of urethra and 866 for removal of vesical calculi. Of the latter, 398 were lithotomies (6 supra-pubic with 4 deaths, 390 lateral with 35 deaths, and 1 median and 1 recto-perineal with no death), 75 perineal lithotrities with 3 deaths and 393 litholapaxies with 7 deaths. Operations on the digestive organs include 349 paracenteses of the abdomen with 15 deaths. Of the obstetric operations, 62 were cases of turning with 4 deaths, 33 of application of forceps with 2 deaths, 55 of embryotomy (craniotomy 40 with 4 deaths, decapitation 1, bisection of body 2, and evisceration 12 with no deaths) and 20 for adherent placenta. The total number of minor operations was 99,563, or 7,485 more than in the previous year.

Sex and race of patients.

The following tables give the ratios per cent. of men, women and children and of races as compared with the previous year :—

	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Konkan	45·3	45·2	17·8	18·1	36·9	36·7
Dakkhan... ...	39·9	40·5	17·3	17·3	42·8	41·9
Gujarát	44·3	45·3	21·3	20·8	34·4	33·9
Sind	53·0	53·8	15·9	15·5	31·1	30·7
Foreign	62·2	61·2	16·8	16·8	21·0	22·0
	43·8	44·4	18·2	18·1	38·0	37·5

	1893.	1894.
Hindus	70·2	70·0
Mahomedans	25·1	25·5
Native Christians...	2·0	2·0
Pársis	1·2	1·2
Europeans	0·2	0·3
Eurasians	0·1	0·1
Other races	1·2	0·9

The total income of the mofussil civil hospitals and dispensaries during the year was Rs. 7,80,603, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,38,234. Rs. 3,16,926 were received from Government, Rs. 99,600 from Local Funds and Rs 1,54,059 from Municipalities. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,18,421, Rs. 1,03,576 and Rs. 1,46,240 respectively. Interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 16,213 as compared with Rs. 19,790 in 1893, and the sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits amounted to Rs. 4,300 against Rs. 13,100 in the previous year. Rs. 828 were received as subscriptions from Europeans and Rs. 13,805 from natives as compared with Rs. 1,115 and Rs. 5,674 respectively in the preceding year, and Rs. 37,539 were realized by the sale of medicines not supplied by Government, hospital stoppages, sale of unserviceable articles, &c. &c., against Rs. 28,751

in 1893. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,59,695 as compared with Rs. 6,14,761 in 1893. Deducting from this Rs. 20,000 invested during the year, Rs. 335, the unexpended balance at the Bechardas Dispensary, Ahmedábád, which lapsed to the municipality at the close of the official year, and Rs. 39,312 remitted into the treasury on account of hospital stoppages, sale of unserviceable articles, &c. &c., the net expenditure was Rs. 6,00,048 against Rs. 5,65,420 in the previous year. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-5 and the cost per patient Re. 0-5-3, or the same as in the preceding year. The percentage of total cost paid by Government was 46·1 as compared with 49·6 in 1893.

Invested capital.

On 1st January 1894 there was an invested balance of Rs. 4,63,900. Rs. 20,000 were invested during the year, making a total of Rs. 4,83,900. Securities worth Rs. 4,300 having been sold, there remained at the end of the year Rs. 4,79,600.

Contagious Diseases Act.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from 1st July 1888, there is nothing to record under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

Number of Asylums.

There were, as in the previous year, 6 lunatic asylums situated respectively at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár, Hyderábád, and Ratnágiri.

Inmates.

The total asylum population during the year under report was 1,000 as compared with 988 in the previous year. Of these, 808 were males and 192 females, as compared with 800 and 188 respectively in 1893. On 1st January 1894 there remained 585 males and 148 females; 203 males and 41 females were admitted during the year, and 20 males and 3 females re-admitted. The number discharged was 192, consisting of 163 males and 29 females. Of those discharged 66 males and 15 females were reported cured, 93 males and 13 females were transferred to friends (79 males and 6 females improved and 14 males and 7 females not improved), and 4 males and 1 female were discharged otherwise. 79 males and 22 females died against 62 males and 15 females in 1893, leaving at the end of the year 566 males and 141 females, total 707 The daily average strength was 583·1 males and 144·4 females, total 727·5 against 716·1 in the preceding year. The percentages of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were :—

Cured ...	Males...	11·3	Total	11·1
	Females	10·4		
Died... ...	Males...	13·5	Total	13·9
	Females	15·2		

The percentages to admissions were :—

Cured ...	Males...	29·6	Total	30·3
	Females	34·1		
Died... ...	Males	35·4	Total	37·8
	Females	50·0		

Criminal Lunatics.

On the 1st January 1894 there remained 103 males and 10 females; 14 males and 2 females were admitted during the year and 1 male was re-admitted, making a total of 130, or 3 less than in the previous year. Of these, 14 males and 2 females were discharged, transferred, &c., 13 males died, and 91 males and 10 females remained at the end of the year. The daily average strength of this class of insanes was 97·7 males and 9·4 females, total 107·1 as compared with 106·5 in 1893.

Types and causes of insanity.

The following table shows the types of insanity with the results of the treatment of each form :—

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Mania	292	129	421	41	33	42
Melancholia	86	52	138	16	22	17
Dementia	135	32	167	4	13	21
Idiocy	34	8	42	...	.....	7
Epileptic insanity	26	10	36	1	2	3
Other insanity due to—						
Charas smoking	5	3	8	...	.....	2
Gánja smoking	84	13	97	12	5	4
Use of bhang	26	2	28	1	2	2
Opium smoking	...	1	1	...	.....	.....
Opium eating	5	...	5	1	.....	.....
Spirit drinking	27	10	37	4	7	1
Other types	13	7	20	1	1	2
Total ...	733	267	1,000	81	85	101

Of the 1,000 cases a cause is given in 487 and is unknown in 513. Physical causes numbered 409 and moral 78. Among the former the use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits are credited with 176 cases, hereditary causes accounted for 40, epilepsy and previous attacks 37 each, fever 30, destitution and congenital disease 21 each, masturbation 12, injury to head 10, sunstroke 6, child-birth 5, syphilis and climate 4 each, sexual excess 2, and concussion of brain, uterine disease, old age and paralysis 1 each. Of moral causes, grief is the alleged cause in

48 cases, religion in 9, anger in 7, fear in 4, anxiety and study in 3 each, and jealousy and loss of money in 2 each. Among criminal insanes charged with crimes of violence, the following are the alleged causes of insanity:—

Gánja smoking	8	Hereditary	3
Opium eating	2	Congenital	1
Charas smoking	1	Grief...	4
Spirit drinking	2	Religion	1
Fever	3	Anxiety	1
Puerperal fever	1	Anger	1
Epilepsy	5	Unknown	36
Injury to head	1		

Treatment of patients for other diseases.

At the beginning of the year there remained in the asylum hospitals 42 patients under treatment for other diseases besides, and 443 were admitted during the year, making a total of 485 against 350 in 1893. Of these, 330 were cured, 13 discharged otherwise (11 were transferred to friends and in 2 cases the diseases were changed), 101 died, and there remained 41 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average of sick was 48·4 as compared with 67·4 in the preceding year. The chief causes of admissions were ague, dysentery, debility, epilepsy, diarrhœa, bronchitis, chronic pneumonia, phthisis, abscess, paralysis, pneumonia, remittent fever, influenza, cholera and dropsy. Of the 101 deaths, 20 were due to dysentery, 13 to epilepsy, 11 to chronic pneumonic phthisis, 9 to pneumonia, 8 to cholera, 7 to paralysis, 6 to dropsy, 3 each to remittent fever, debility, old age, anæmia and diarrhœa, 2 to ague and 1 each to influenza, erysipelas, tubercle of lungs, diseases of the heart, bronchitis, enteritis, peritonitis, Bright's disease, curvature of spine and asphyxia.

Cost.

The total income amounted to Rs. 1,37,478. Of this, Rs. 1,09,781 were received from the Treasury, Rs. 13,781 from paying patients, Rs. 11,014 were "book receipts" on account of Europe medicines, forms and stationery and work done by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 1,728 were miscellaneous receipts. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,07,258, Rs. 14,023, Rs. 8,218 and Rs. 1,763 respectively. The value of manufactured goods made over to asylums for asylum purposes was Rs. 1,173 as compared with Rs. 903 in 1893. The total expenditure was the same as the income. The establishment cost Rs. 46,595, showing an increase of Rs. 665, due to the increased rate of exchange compensation allowance to the Superintendent of the Colába Lunatic Asylum and to the additional establishment in the Dhárwár Asylum. Rs. 50,092 were expended on diets against Rs. 49,850 in 1893, the increase being attributable to the somewhat larger number of patients. Clothing and bedding cost Rs. 4,720, or Rs. 658 less than in the previous year in which the expenditure at Hyderábád was abnormal. There is a decrease of Rs. 142 in the expenditure of medicines, while contingencies show an increase of Rs. 2,559 over the preceding year, due to the renewal of cooking pots, hardware, &c., as well as to the purchase of more books and periodicals for the Colába Asylum Library from the discretionary grant. The following is the abstract of the cash account:—

	Daily average strength in 1894.	Establishment.		Diet.		Clothing and Bedding.	
		Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	287·6	28,315	98 7 2	29,886	103 14 7	3,092	10 12 0
Ratnágiri	96·6	4,171	43 2 10	4,757	49 3 9	367	3 12 9
Poona	95·0	3,852	40 8 9	5,241	55 2 7	...	...
Dhárwár...	38·0	1,692	44 8 3	1,567	41 3 10	218	5 11 10
Ahmedábád	105·3	3,919	37 3 6	4,472	42 7 5	560	5 5 0
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir)	105·0	4,646	44 3 11	4,169	39 11 3	483	4 9 7
Total ...	727·5	46,595	64 0 9	50,092	68 13 8	4,720	6 7 9

	Medicines.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	1,345	4 10 9	6,319	21 15 6	68,957	239 12 3
Ratnágiri	17	0 2 9	530	5 7 8	9,841	101 13 11
Poona	109	1 2 4	924	9 11 7	10,126	106 9 5
Dhárwár	7	0 3 0	338	8 14 5	3,822	100 9 5
Ahmedábád	108	1 0 4	363	3 7 2	9,422	89 7 7
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir)	58	0 8 10	733	6 15 8	10,090	96 1 6
Total ...	1,644	2 4 1	9,207	12 10 5	1,12,258	154 4 10

When the amounts of Rs. 13,781 received from paying patients, Rs. 1,728 on account of the sale of manufactures and unserviceable articles, refund of batta, &c., and labour on trees remitted into the Treasury, and Rs. 1,173, value of manufactures made over to asylums for asylum purposes, are deducted from the amounts received from the treasury, the net cost, to Government is obtained. This was Rs. 1,04,114 and the net cost per head Rs. 143-1-9 at compared with Rs. 98,787 and Rs. 137 respectively in 1893.

The monthly cost of the sanctioned establishment was Rs. 3,848 against Rs. 3,761 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the revision of the establishment of the Dhárwár Asylum, which necessitated the entertainment of a Hospital Assistant permanently and additional servants.

The average number of insanes employed in the manufacturing department was 313·3 (males 254·6 and females 58·7) as compared with 304·4 in 1893. The total credits amounted Rs. 3,500 and debits to Rs. 2,271, showing a profit of Rs. 1,259.

Sanitation.

Military.

The principal military works connected with sanitation are mentioned in that portion of Chapter IV which deals with military works. The most important were the supply of pure water to the Sátára Camp, and the extension to the cantonment at Ahmedábád of the municipal water-supply.

Municipalities: Bombay.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,70,168 against Rs. 13,39,614 in 1893-94. The principal sanitary works carried out have been noticed in the section dealing with the administration of that body in Chapter III.

Mofussil: Sind.

The aggregate expenditure of the municipalities in the Province of Sind on conservancy including road cleaning and watering and latrines amounted to Rs. 2,49,505 against Rs. 2,11,355, showing an increase of Rs. 38,150. The only towns possessing a regular engineered water-supply at the beginning of the year under report were Karáchi and Hyderábád. Elsewhere water is principally derived from the Indus or from wells. During the inundation season canal water is used for drinking purposes in most municipal towns. During the year the municipality of Karáchi borrowed Rs. 90,000 out of the loan of one lákh of rupees sanctioned for the construction of a new reservoir, and the Sukkur Municipality raised the balance, Rs. 61,500, of the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned to meet the cost of its water works, which have now been completed. The drainage works which were last year in progress in Karáchi, were completed during the year under report and the construction of the new reservoir just mentioned was begun. An underground drainage system in Hyderábád is contemplated. In Sukkur a survey was made and levels taken to improve the present defective drainage system, and the work will be undertaken during the current year.

Northern Division.

The total expenditure of the municipalities in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 15,80,269 against Rs. 16,70,693 in the preceding year, the expenditure on "conservancy" to Rs. 2,70,034 against Rs. 2,79,005. The decrease chiefly occurred in Viramgám, Nadiád, Kapadvanj, Broach and Surat. In Ahmedábád an arrangement is being introduced by which the public latrines are connected with the drainage system, considerable economy in establishment being thereby effected. The decrease in Viramgám is due to the purchase of carts in the previous year. In Nadiád and Kapadvanj some latrines and urinals were built last year, accounting for the decrease in the year under report. Broach effected a saving in the wages of sweepers and cartmen, and this year incurred no expenditure on the construction of latrines. In Surat the fall in expenditure was due to the economical working of the conservancy establishment. The expenditure under the head "water-supply" shows an increase of Rs. 17,952, mainly due to the commencement of the water works in Surat. In Ahmedábád there was a small outlay for the provision of distribution pipes in lanes where main lines were not laid, owing to the demand for house connections. In the hot season the water level of the river fell so low that the pumps could not obtain sufficient water from the wells. Syphonic arrangements were, therefore, made with satisfactory results to draw water from them. The daily average of water supplied during the year was 2,00,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. At Viramgám steps were still being taken towards the obtaining of a good water-supply. In Kaira the Executive Engineer is engaged on small scheme for improving the water-supply. A pure water supply is still an urgent need in Dákor for the large crowd of pilgrims that visit the town, but the matter is still in the experimental stage. In Broach the supply of potable water is a pressing want. That municipality has, however, been able to lay by a sufficient amount for a scheme which is now under consideration, and expects to be able to carry out the project without the aid of a loan. The first pipe of the water works at Surat was laid in November 1894 by His Excellency Lord Harris. The work was taken in hand and is estimated to cost Rs. 8,50,000. The water will be pumped from the bed of the river Tapti below the village of Varachha into a high level reservoir, and brought thence by distribution pipes into the city. Steps are being taken in Thána to enlarge the area of the Pokran tank in order to increase the supply of water. In Kurla some more private connections were made during the year. The free supply of Vehár water there has protected the town from cholera and diarrhœa for the last 5 years. The Bándra scheme, for which Government have sanctioned a loan of

Rs. 82,000, is being carried out. A water-supply scheme of Kalyán, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,70,000, is under consideration. The expenditure under the head "drainage" increased by Rs. 14,821, chiefly in the Ahmedábád and Viramgám municipalities. The experimental portion of the scheme includes about 5,000 houses, out of which nearly 3,000 have already been connected with the drainage system, and the remaining connections are expected to be completed by the end of the current official year. The experiment proving successful in one part of the city, it was resolved by the municipality to extend it to the remaining portion. In Viramgám a small work was carried out to drain off the stagnant flood water surrounding the town, due to the excessive rainfall of July 1894. The scheme in Nadiád was taken in hand, and drains are being constructed on one side of the town. Provision was made in Dohad for the construction of surface drains, of which the town is badly in need. In Broach the subject is still under consideration. The Ankleshvar Municipality is also contemplating the construction of surface drains. Amod, which is also in need of such drains, is unable to provide sufficient funds. In Surat the drainage work has been deferred till after the completion of the water works, and in the meantime a sum of Rs. 20,000 is being set apart in every budget for the project. Thána and Bándra have also postponed their drainage scheme on similar grounds. The smaller municipalities are unable to take up any large schemes, and as much as they can do is to build small drains gradually and to repair the old ones.

Central Division.

The municipalities of the Central Division had during the year an aggregate income of Rs. 14,31,071, or excluding the items under "extraordinary and debt" of Rs. 13,47,375: of this they expended Rs. 1,50,950 as capital on the improvement of their water supply and Rs. 51,807 on establishment, repairs, &c. Last year their aggregate income was Rs. 15,00,432 and their capital and establishment &c. expenditure on water-supply Rs. 1,44,824 and Rs. 43,471 respectively. The water-supply was derived from rivers, tanks and wells, and was everywhere sufficient except at Yeola, Násik and Bársi. The proposed water works scheme for Yeola is still under the consideration of Government, while several other water works were in progress or under contemplation at various places. The works at Dhulia and Ahmednagar have been mentioned in that part of Chapter IV which deals with civil works. The question of surface drainage continued to receive some attention, the total outlay upon it amounting to Rs. 40,778. The expenditure on conservancy, including charges on account of road cleaning, watering and latrines, amounted to Rs. 2,62,733, as against Rs. 2,67,847 last year, the decrease occurring mostly in the municipalities in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts.

Southern Division.

The total sum spent by municipalities in the Southern Division on conservancy, including charges on account of road cleaning, watering, and latrines, amounted to Rs. 92,512 against Rs. 85,586 in the year preceding. Increased expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred in the municipalities of Belgaum, Athni, Gokák, Dhárwár, Gadág-Bettigeri, Bijápur and Ilkal. The amount spent under the head of drainage was Rs. 11,502 or Rs. 3,219 more than in the previous year. The rise in expenditure was due to the construction of gutters in Gokák, Haveri, Bágalkot, and Halyál, and to special repairs to drains and culverts in Gadág-Bettigeri and Kumta. The expenditure on the water-supply fell from Rs. 84,352 in 1893-94 to Rs. 25,301 in the year under review. The decrease was mainly due to special expenditure having been incurred in the previous year in connection with the new water works at Nipáni and to the refund by the Panvel Municipality, during the year under report, of the grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by the District Local Board, Kolába, as an additional grant towards the Panvel water works, but disallowed by Government in January 1895. The water-supply project for the town of Dhárwár is still under the consideration of Government. A scheme for supplying the town of Bijápur with water from the so-called Torvi aqueduct had to be abandoned as it was pronounced to be beyond the means of the municipality.

Local Boards.

The expenditure by the Local Boards on the improvement of the water-supply will be found in the section of Chapter III which deals with the administration of those bodies. A few of the more important works constructed for them by the Public Works Department are noticed in the civil works section of Chapter IV, under the heading "water-supply."

Village Sanitation.

During the year the Bombay Village Sanitation Act I of 1889 was brought into force in 32 villages of the Northern Division, 37 of the Central Division and 31 of the Southern Division. The districts showing the greatest numbers of villages into which its provisions were introduced were Kaira with 15 villages, Násik with 11 and Bijápur with 21. In the latter district since the close of the year 11 more villages are reported to desire the establishment of Sanitation Committees. One Sanitation Board, under Part III of the Act, was established in the Chikhli and Samroli villages of the Surat district. In nearly every case the villagers voluntarily contributed one-half of the proposed expenditure, and the Local Board of the district one-third, while a contribution of one-sixth was granted from provincial funds. At present the bodies constituted by the Act are in their infancy, and no details are available as to their works, actual expenditure and comparative success or failure. In Sind, Hyderábád was the only district in which the introduction of the Act met with any encouragement.

Bombay Harbour: importation of disease.

During the year 21 vessels arrived in harbour with infectious diseases on board against 15 last year. There were 3 cases of small-pox, 21 of measles, 1 of chicken-pox and 1 of enteric fever: there were no cases of cholera this year as compared with 23 in 1893-94.

Inspection of outgoing vessels.

The number of vessels of all kinds sailing from the port of Bombay which were inspected by the Health Officer was 582 against 642 in the previous year, while the number of persons inspected rose from 78,307 to 80,978. The ships inspected consisted of 379 square rigged vessels and steamers, 23 pilgrim-ships, 156 native sailing craft, and 24 troop-ships and men-of-war.

Vaccination.

Strength of the department.

The total strength of the Vaccination Department during the year 1894-95, excluding Native States, consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 2 Superintendents of Vaccination, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 15 Clerks, 384 Vaccinators and 432 Peons and Kárkúns.

Work among the Civil and Military population.

In British districts and in the Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department, there were 712,356 persons primarily vaccinated and 61,170 re-vaccinated against 710,259 and 63,276 respectively in the previous year, showing a net increase of 2,097 or 0·29 per cent. in primary vaccination, and a net decrease of 2,106 or 3·33 per cent. in re-vaccination. In total operations there is a decrease of 9 only.

Primary vaccination.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated with the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years and the success obtained :—

Primarily Vaccinated.	Year ending 31st March									
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Persons	854,387	855,972	879,755	96,394	00,232	885,260	935,099	924,165	905,870	914,921
Increase	52,180	1,585	23,783	16,639	3,838	...	49,839	...	...	9,051
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	14,972	...	10,934	18,295	...
Successful Cases	818,135	817,330	839,263	851,718	854,182	841,913	888,290	873,919	852,706	859,224
Percentage of Success ...	95·76	95·49	95·40	95·02	94·88	95·10	94·99	94·56	94·13	93·91

The above statement shows the total number of primary vaccinations including all Native States.

Results in primary vaccination.

Out of 712,356 persons primarily vaccinated, 665,883 or 93 48 per cent. were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 10,175. In 37,587 cases the result was "unknown," as the children were not again brought for inspection. 1,289 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. The percentage of success excluding "unknown" cases was 98·50.

Results in re-vaccination.

During the year 61,170 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 35,625 or 58·24 per cent. In 14,831 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 10,893 the operation failed, whilst in 179 cases the re-vaccination was repeated. The percentage of success excluding "unknown cases" was 76·59:

Infants successfully vaccinated as compared with available number.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency *exclusive of Native States*. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as usual, in calculating the number available for vaccination :—

Years.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under one year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under one year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under one year.	Percentage of infants protected to infants available.
1893-94	664,305	110,766	553,539	423,538	130,001	76·52
1894-95	660,268	122,644	537,624	439,743	97,881	81·79

Rate per mille of population in successful vaccination.

The following table gives the rate of primary successful vaccination of children under one year and the total successful primary vaccinations per mille of population of each Collectorate and Native State :—

Districts.	Collectorates and Native States.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of Population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of Population.
Western Registration District	Khándesh	21·33	28·54
	Násik...	23·47	28·54
	Thána	17·86	24·47
	Kolába	21·72	25·84
Presidency Circle	Bombay City	17·47	20·94
Central Registration District	Ahmednagar	28·64	33·12
	Poona...	24·46	30·84
	Sholápur	30·28	36·31
	Sátára	21·46	33·24
	Ratnágiri	20·88	27·57

Districts.	Collectorates and Native States.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of Population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of Population.
Southern Registration District ...	Belgaum ...	26·19	33·36
	Dhárwár ...	23·65	30·80
	Bijápur ...	29·06	36·34
	Kánara ...	11·40	27·01
Gujarát do.	Surat ...	22·19	28·59
	Broach ...	25·75	28·26
	Kaira ...	22·34	26·69
	Panch Maháls ...	27·63	33·24
	Ahmedábád ...	26·80	29·40
Sind do.	Karáchi ...	19·23	27·52
	Hyderábád ...	15·02	22·67
	Thar and Párkar ...	16·27	30·18
	Shikárpur ...	25·92	29·33
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21·04	28·27
Native States ...	States in Western Registration District..	21·68	25·89
	Do. Central do. ...	22·88	28·81
	Do. Southern do. ...	21·29	28·02
	Do. Gujarát do. ...	20·37	29·42
	Do. Sind do. ...	19·56	32·46

Percentage of success.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination, contrasted with those for the previous year:—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success of primary vaccination.		Percentage of success of re-vaccination.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Western Registration District ...	93·70	95·85	49·59	56·47
2	Presidency Circle ...	93·38	94·47	40·87	40·79
3	Central Registration District ...	93·12	92·22	54·31	53·88
4	Southern do. do. ...	92·32	92·42	63·96	61·28
5	Gujarát do. do. ...	97·84	97·31	66·32	61·32
6	Sind do. do. ...	92·90	91·45	57·60	56·36
7	Aden, Bushire, Muskat and Shaikh Othman ...	49·92	69·26	58·49	63·67
8	British Army ...	44·96	64·16	38·08	50·97
9	Native Army ...	88·24	86·68	62·86	59·41
	Average for the Presidency ...	93·82	93·48	58·93	58·24

Sex.

There were 365,421 males and 346,935 females primarily vaccinated, and 44,969 males and 16,201 females re-vaccinated, the totals of persons operated on were 410,390 males and 363,136 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were respectively 51·28 males and 48·72 females. In re-vaccination the percentages were respectively 73·51 and 26·49 and in total operations 53·06 and 46·94.

Caste or race.

During the year there were primarily vaccinated 4,757 Christians, 542,361 Hindus, 111,714 Musalmáns, 1,971 Parsis and 51,553 persons of other castes.

Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz.:—under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years and above 6 years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were 554,521, 144,775, and 13,060. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 521,648, of children between 1 and 6 years 133,659, and of persons of other ages 10,576.

Lymph.

The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was good. Two consignments of English lymph of 65 tubes each were received during the year. Lymph is supplied to mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay.

Progress of animal vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in the following places of the Bombay Presidency during the year. In the Western Registration District, vaccination with animal lymph was performed during the year in Kurla and Bándra, municipal towns in the Thána Collectorate, and in Yeola town of the Násik Collectorate. In the City of Bombay vaccination was carried on throughout the year with animal lymph exclusively. In the Central Registration District, vaccination with lymph obtained from calves was carried on continously in Poona City, Poona Cantonment, Sholápur City and Ahmednagar City. Of the minor municipalities, Junnar Alandi, Jejuri, Sásvad, Sirur, Talegaon (Dábháde), Lonávla, and Bárámati have voted the sums necessary to provide a calf every six months. The Bársi and Pandharpur municipalities have this year provided a calf every four months, while in the Ratnágiri Zilla, Chiplún Municipality provided a calf

this year for the first time. Animal vaccination was also carried on in 7 tálukas of Ahmednágar, 5 of Sholápur, 2 of Sátára, 2 of Ratnágiri, and 7 of the Poona Collectorate. In the Southern Registration District, animal vaccination was continued in the municipal towns of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag Bettigeri and in the cantonment of Belgaum. In Sind, animal vaccination was confined to the town of Karáchi only.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination as compared with the preceding year, excluding Native States, is shown in the following statement:—

Establishments.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	1,14,926	1,08,895	.....	6,021
Municipal	33,812	35,658	1,836	.....
Cantonment	1,442	1,033	.....	409
Local Fund	99,396	1,02,032	2,636	.....
Total ...	2,49,576	2,47,618	4,472	6,430

The total cost for the Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,76,130, whilst the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 696,504 in number. The average cost for each successful case was annas 6 and pies 2.

Supervision.

In British districts there were 31 Inspectors travelling on duty during the year. They made 3,213 encampments, travelled 54,868 miles in 6,747 days and inspected 10,258 villages.

Villages visited and not visited by vaccinators.

The following statement shows the number of villages visited as well as those left unvisited by the vaccinators of the department in each district and Native States during the year under report:—

District.	Villages in British Territory.		Villages in Native States.		Total Villages.	
	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.
Western Registration District	6,136	1,553	442	69	6,578	1,622
Central do. do.	5,775	98	622	89	6,397	187
Southern do. do.	5,200	134	1,871	32	7,071	166
Gujarát do. do.	3,264	95	3,354	862	6,618	957
Sind do. do.	13,801	7,310	476	939	14,277	8,249
Total ...	34,176	9,190	6,765	1,991	40,941	11,181

Inoculation.

No inoculation was reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency during the year under report.

Veterinary.

A short notice of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be found in Chapter VII (Instruction).

Veterinary Dispensaries.

Bombay Veterinary College.

At the end of the year under report 10 stationary and 5 itinerating veterinary dispensaries were at work, showing an increase of one in each class. The total number of animals treated rose from 9,843 to 13,936, and the percentage of patients cured and relieved from 85 to 86. The increase of animals treated in the Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country was 1,665 or 38 per cent., in Gujarát 1,322 or 55 per cent., and in Sind 1,106 or 35 per cent. Only one dispensary (Belgaum itinerating) showed a decrease. The following table shows the results of the working of the dispensaries contrasted with those of the preceding four years:—

Year.	Total animals treated.	Percentages of animals treated.					
		Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment.
1890-91	2,503	51·1	19·2	3·2	2·6	21·5	2·4
1891-92	2,628	54·0	16·3	2·9	2·8	21·6	2·4
1892-93	4,466	70·3	10·2	2·9	2·9	11·3	2·4
1893-94	9,843	74·9	10·0	3·1	1·9	7·8	2·3
1894-95	13,936	76·3	8·3	3·0	1·6	9·0	1·8

From these figures it will be seen that medical relief to animals is steadily increasing in efficiency as well as in general popularity. The Veterinary Assistants were active in dealing with outbreaks of contagious diseases, and in advocating precautionary measures, though their success in inducing the owners of infected cattle to segregate them was hardly as complete as could be desired. The total number of castrations reported, 19, was very small.

Cost of dispensaries.

The total expenditure of the 14 dispensaries during the year amounted to Rs. 31,475. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 13,385 and Rs. 24,332 respectively, and the income of the year was Rs. 42,422, of which Rs. 9,325 were contributed by Government, Rs. 21,070 by Local and Municipal bodies and the remainder by private individuals.

Cattle disease.

The following table shows the extent to which the various divisions of the Presidency are reported to have suffered from cattle-disease :—

Division.	Rinderpest.		Anthrax.		Foot and Mouth disease.		Pleuro-pneumonia.		Charbon symptomatique.		Total.	
	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.
Dakkhan and Southern Maratha Country	5,625	2,808	57	57	535	15	134	96	114	104	6,565	3,080
Konkan	7,684	4,772	703	387	260	2	...	...	334	232	8,971	5,394
Gujarát	...	...	476	433	...	...	95	77	...	...	571	510
Sind	445	402	173	173	...	...	107	101	...	...	725	676
Total ...	13,754	7,983	1,409	1,050	795	17	336	274	448	336	16,832	9,660

These figures are not reliable, as it is improbable that every outbreak in a district was brought to the notice of the district officers.

Charbon symptomatique—Was reported from Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Kánara, and Kaira. Out of 694 animals attacked, 569 died, the percentage of deaths to attacks being 81·98.

Rinderpest—Was prevalent throughout the Presidency except in Gujarát. The maximum percentage of death-rate was in Thána (93·89), next to that was in Sholápur (90·32). The minimum in Násik (32·92). In other districts it varied from 43 to 71. This disease did great damage in the Kánara District, where the numbers attacked and died were 6,363 and 3,801 respectively.

Anthrax—Was chiefly confined to Gujarát, Ahmednagar, and Shikárpur, where the mortality was very high, being from 76 to 100 per cent. It also broke out in Kánara, but was not of so virulent a type.

Foot and Mouth Disease—Broke out in most of the Dakkhan districts and in Ratnágiri in the Konkan. The disease is well known for its innocuous nature, and this is corroborated by the statistics, the average percentage of death-rate being only 2·16, though it rose to 27·7 in Sátára.

Pleuro-pneumonia—Was reported only from four districts—Násik, Sholápur, Ahmedábád, and Shikárpur. 336 animals were attacked with 274 deaths. Though the number attacked is small, the percentage of deaths to attacks is very high, varying from 70 to 94.

The district that suffered most from cattle-disease was Kánara, in which 7,070 cattle were reported to have been attacked, of which 4,173 died. Next to Kánara came Sholápur with 2,657 attacks and 1,246 deaths.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

Attendance.

THE following statement gives the attendance returns at the various educational institutions for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	1,504	1,653
Professional Colleges	5	4	626	702
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	431	440	46,611	49,118
Primary Schools	9,444	9,367	542,590	552,977
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	15	18	866	875
Other Schools	35	33	2,313	2,481
Total, Public Institutions ...	9,939	9,871	594,510	607,806
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	59	96	1,493	3,124
Elementary	2,754	2,798	70,031	71,011
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,813	2,894	71,524	74,135
Grand Total ...	12,752	12,765	666,034	681,941

Omitting the private institutions, that is to say the institutions which are not under Government inspection, it appears that in public institutions the number of boys under instruction has risen from 523,139 to 533,850 and the number of girls from 71,371 to 73,956, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls has risen from 572,892 to 585,539 and the average daily attendance from 431,015 to 438,046. The percentage of the average daily attendance on the average monthly number on the rolls is 75 for both years. The increase for public institutions is distributed below:—

	Schools.		Pupils.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	149
Professional Colleges ...	.....	1	76
Secondary Schools	9	.....	2,507
Primary Schools	.....	77	10,387
Training Schools	3	.....	9
All other Special Schools ...	.....	2	168
Total ...	12	80	13,296

The following table gives details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, the figures being contrasted with those of the previous year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	83	68	12,781	12,570	...	15	...	211
Local Boards	4,273	4,154	238,682	241,997	...	119	3,315	...
Municipal Boards	786	779	88,096	90,616	...	7	2,520	...
Native States	2,234	2,293	134,565	139,255	59	...	4,690	...
Aided	2,416	2,456	110,026	113,336	40	...	3,310	...
Unaided	147	121	10,360	10,032	...	26	...	328
Total ...	9,939	9,871	594,510	607,806	99	167	13,835	539

The number of pupils learning English rose from 49,647 to 51,919, the number learning a classical language from 21,191 to 23,152, and the number learning a vernacular language from 564,901 to 575,961. The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Europeans and Eurasians	4,399	4,683
Portuguese and Native Christians ...	9,500	9,604
Jews	1,617	1,645
Pársis	14,294	14,826
Mahomedans	103,444	105,035
Hindus	453,181	463,097
Aboriginal and hill tribes	7,183	8,528
Others	892	388
Total ...	594,510	607,806

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources contrasted with that of the previous year was as under :—

Years.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	20,00,924	9,35,047	3,74,062	14,42,094	19,59,022	67,11,149
1894-95	20,86,676	10,00,145	3,85,521	15,24,267	19,83,082	69,79,691

The increase under *Local Cess* is mainly due to a larger expenditure on buildings, but there was an increase in the expenditure of District Boards and also of Municipalities owing to the revision of salaries and to larger grants to aided schools. The increase under *Fees* is due to the improved attendance, and the increase under *All other sources* is mainly due to anticipated interest paid on the conversion of the four per cent. loans.

The total expenditure of the year is divided between the different funds as under :—

	Percentage for British Districts.	Percentage for Whole Presidency.
Provincial Funds	30	29·9
Local cess	17·2	14·3
Municipal rates	6·7	5·5
Fees	23	21·8
Revenues of Native States (including Cess and rates)	...	13·3
All other sources	17·1	15·2

Distribution.

The share which each class of institution has in the total expenditure was as follows :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,71,996	9,14,318
Local Board	14,87,642	15,76,109
Municipal Board	6,91,999	7,20,247
Native State	10,83,302	11,21,060
Aided	17,91,209	18,28,721
Unaided	2,21,105	2,16,344
General	5,63,896	6,02,892
Total ...	67,11,149	69,79,691

and according to another classification :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	3,44,583	3,63,787
Professional Colleges	98,236	99,186
Secondary Schools	16,88,898	17,73,396
Primary Schools	30,69,647	31,55,329
Special Schools	5,01,684	5,17,953
Buildings and Apparatus	4,44,205	4,67,148
University	1,19,934	1,23,080
Direction and Inspection	3,32,153	3,49,435
Scholarships	1,04,898	1,27,062
Miscellaneous	6,911	3,315
Total ...	67,11,149	69,79,691

Expenditure from Provincial Funds.

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education	Arts Colleges	1,44,681	1,54,971
	Professional Colleges	47,684	46,444
School Education, General	Secondary Schools	3,53,867	3,58,439
	Primary Schools	7,73,002	8,19,190
School Education, Special	Training Schools	84,576	84,464
	Medical Schools	30,284	30,032
	Other Special Schools	1,53,560	1,49,693
Buildings and Apparatus		97,253	1,25,337
University		5,000	5,000
Direction and Inspection		2,68,827	2,74,059
Scholarships		35,279	35,732
Miscellaneous		6,911	3,315
	Total	20,00,924	20,86,676

The absence of officers on leave and quarterly changes in the rate of exchange compensation affect some of these headings. Other changes in the net Government expenditure are as follows. The increase under *Arts Colleges* is due to the fall in the fee-receipts of the Government Colleges and to the revised grant made to the Fergusson College. The decrease under *Professional Colleges* is due to increased fee-receipts of the Government Law Schools. The increase under *Secondary Schools* is due to larger grants for aided schools. The increase under *Primary Schools* is due to the additional sum sanctioned for District Local Boards. The decrease under other *Special Schools* is due to an increase in the fee-receipts of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art and to workshop receipts of the College of Science. The increase in *Grants for buildings and apparatus* is caused by larger grants to municipal and aided schools and by a large contribution for the building now under construction for the High School for girls at Poona. The increase under *Direction* and *Inspection* is due to the revision of the salaries of assistant deputy inspectors. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* is due to smaller payments to authors, as bills could not be presented in time for payment before the close of the year.

Grants.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 4,21,736 to Rs. 4,39,476. The awards for colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3,70,660 to Rs. 3,97,043, while the special grants fell from Rs. 4,925 to Rs. 834. These special grants were Rs. 500 to the Wilson College, Rs. 166 to the St. Stanislaus School at Bándra, Rs. 100 to the Mission School at Násik, and Rs. 68 to the St. Joseph School at Sholápur. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government Schools	316	19,250
Do. to Board Schools	32,275	33,946
Do. to Aided Schools	57,292	63,362
Total	89,883	1,16,558

Arts Colleges.

The expenditure from the Public Works budget on Government buildings in 1894-95 was as under :—

Repairs	Rs.	24,552
Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	„	4,019
Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)	„	60,386
Total Public Works Department Budget	Rs.	88,957

There are smaller grants which are not included in this section, such as Rs. 3,600 for the Royal Asiatic Society, Rs. 300 for the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Rs. 600 for the Geographical Society, Rs. 300 for the Dnyán Prasárak Mandali, and Rs. 336 as Dakshina to Bráhmans.

University Education.

The attendance in Arts Colleges is shown below :—

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee-receipts.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone	247	257	281	232	244	200	28,628	24,216
Deccan	123	135	134	109	113	90	11,270	9,520
Rájárám	61	79	59	63	56	57	2,778	3,042
Sámaldás	27	49	24	30	23	24	918	1,512
Wilson	395	414	360	379	307	330	24,664	26,743
St. Xavier's	249	286	219	249	209	238	17,338	21,966
Gujarát	51	65	63	59	55	56	3,560	3,805
Sind	70	76	68	72	63	67	3,960	4,406
Fergusson	281	292	230	265	228	239	14,615	15,048

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who passed the University Examinations:—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone	44	38	36	3	2	6
Deccan...	15	17	33	...	...	2
College of Science	...	...	...	3	2	...
Wilson	75	44	47	8	2	1
St. Xavier's	63	33	13	...	...	...
Gujarát	16	3	3	...	...	...
Sind	23	4	2	2	1	...
Rajárám	13	5	...	...	...	...
Baroda	30	14	17	...	...	...
Sámaldás	6	2	2	...	...	1
Fergusson	51	27	15	2	1	...
Total ...	336	187	168	18	8	10
Total for previous year ...	346	177	141	13	2	9

The falling off in the attendance at the Elphinstone College is due to the higher standard maintained for matriculation in 1893 and 1894 as compared with 1892. The University has now revived the ancient rule requiring school-masters to certify the competence of candidates, and a further improvement in the recruits for the junior class is expected by the College. The falling off in the Deccan College is due to the fact that it was found necessary to restrict the number of resident students, but additional rooms are now being built by Government, and when they are occupied the number of students will rise to the old level. The new buildings of the Fergusson College have been finished without aid from Government, the works at Ahmedábád are in progress, and new quarters for resident students have been sanctioned for the Wilson and Sind Colleges. The general result for the year is an increase in attendance and fee-receipts and an increase in the number of students reading for a degree, the Elphinstone College in particular showing a large number of students reading for the highest degree.

Law Schools.

The fees in the Bombay school rose from Rs. 10,656 to Rs. 14,669, and the attendance returns are as under:—

	March 1894.	March 1895.
Senior students	62	57
Junior students	54	148
First LL.B. Class	131	139
Total ...	247	344

The increase in fees and in attendance is mainly due to the resolution of the Senate to relax the new regulations and to allow a number of students to keep terms for the second examination without passing the first examination. 107 students presented themselves for the first examination and 70 passed, six of them in the first division. There were also six candidates who took up law as their voluntary subject in the B.A. Examination and who were declared to have passed the first examination. For the second examination 40 candidates appeared and 17 passed. There were 115 candidates for the degree of LL.B., and 44 passed. In the Poona Class the number of students rose from 45 to 47 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 2,025 to Rs. 2,275. 35 students passed the first examination. For the same examination the Gujarát and Sind Colleges each passed 9 candidates.

Grant Medical College.

The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 22,495 to Rs. 22,810, and the attendance returns are as under:—

	March 1894.	March 1895.
University Classes... { Men	166	183
University Classes... { Women	17	11
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women	4	1
Military Pupils	75	55
Total ...	262	250

The charges for the College are paid by the Medical Department and do not appear in this section. The Accountant General returns the cost for last year at Rs. 1,39,103, but to get the net cost to Government the fee-receipts have to be deducted from this sum.

The College of Science.

The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 8,110 to Rs. 7,640, and the attendance returns of the several departments of the College are as under:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
University Department ... { Engineering Course	63	58
University Department ... { Science Course	3	1
Agricultural Department	11	7
Forest do.	28	18
Mechanical do.	190	159
Total ...	295	243

Secondary Schools.

University Examination.

The matriculation examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, and out of 1,757 candidates sent up by the schools 804 passed, while only 130 passed out of 1,452 candidates who went up without school certificates.

High Schools.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the matriculation is shown in the following table:—

	Managed by Government.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City...	1	817	1	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil ...	5	1,754	5	1,804	1	115	1	126	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	5	1,601	5	1,620	...	...	...	...	9	2,322	2	222
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,195
Southern Division	5	1,766	5	1,341	...	...	...	...	4	1,087	5	1,434
Sind	3	892	3	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	6,230	19	6,610	1	115	1	126	13	3,409	14	3,851
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil ...	1	95	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	95	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	6,325	20	6,708	1	115	1	126	13	3,409	14	3,851

	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City...	15	4,434	14	4,075	9	3,954	8	4,042	25	9,205	23	9,012
Central Division { Mofussil ...	8	2,504	7	2,451	2	376	2	369	16	4,749	15	4,760
Northern Division	3	1,133	3	1,234	...	...	2	349	17	5,056	12	3,425
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,195
Southern Division	5	1,183	5	1,321	...	...	1	156	14	3,436	16	4,252
Sind	6	1,426	6	1,301	...	...	1	67	9	2,318	10	2,318
Total ...	37	10,680	35	10,382	11	4,330	14	4,983	81	24,764	83	25,952
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City...	10	1,305	10	1,356	...	...	...	...	10	1,305	10	1,356
Central Division { Mofussil ...	3	470	4	558	...	...	...	...	4	565	5	656
Northern Division	1	42	2	239	1	154	...	...	2	196	2	239
Sind	1	242	1	256	...	...	...	...	1	242	1	256
Total ...	15	2,059	17	2,409	1	154	...	...	17	2,308	18	2,507
GRAND TOTAL ...	52	12,739	52	12,791	12	4,484	14	4,983	98	27,072	101	28,459

In the Central Division the Government schools show an increase of 128 pupils and the fees rose from Rs. 72,310 to Rs. 77,127, the increase being chiefly in the Elphinstone and Poona High Schools. The number of aided schools in the Central Division was altered by the transfer of the St. Mary's School to the Middle School list and by the transfer of the Taylor High School to the class of Girls' High Schools, while the

number of unaided schools fell from 11 to 10 owing to the transfer of the Dádar School to the class of Middle Schools. The reports on the St. Xavier's High School and Anjuman-i-Islam were specially satisfactory, while the New English School at Poona and the Poona Native Institution did well in their examinations. The Northern Division lost the seven Káthiáwár schools as Káthiáwár is now a separate division. The other changes in the Northern Division are caused by the inclusion of unaided schools at Surat and Balsár and by the transfer of St. Joseph's school at Bándra to the aided list. The Government schools show an increase of 19 boys and the fee-receipts slightly rose, the increase being due to Ahmedábád, Surat and Thána. The aided schools of the Northern Division are reported to be efficient. The seven schools in Káthiáwár include the Rájkumar College and six large High schools. These High schools show an increase of 93 pupils, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 21,372 to Rs. 23,283. All of the six schools except Wadhwan contribute to the increase of attendance or fee-receipts. In the Southern Division the Government schools show an increase of 175 pupils and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 27,219 to Rs. 28,725. Most of the increase is due to Ratnágiri, but Bijápur and Belgaum also contribute to it. The number of schools in the Native States of the Southern Division increased by the promotion of the Jamkhandi school. At the entrance examination of the University the Kolhápur school was the most successful of the schools of the Division and the school is noticeable for the interest shown in the physical well-being of the students. Sind shows a new school at Hyderábád which was opened by a former teacher of the Union Academy. The Government schools show an increase of 58 pupils and the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 21,164 to Rs. 21,988. The fee-receipts of all the aided schools rose from Rs. 29,388 to Rs. 31,773; progress and development appear to have been general during the year, and the interest in physical education of all kinds is increasing.

The returns for middle schools are as under:— Middle Schools.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division... { Bombay City	1	682	1	615	...	....	...	...	8	314	8	417
Central Division... { Mofussil	2	97	2	106	2	29	1	18	20	660	21	707
Northern Division	4	639	4	620	2	64	2	52	14	604	13	639
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	5	140	6	131	19	1,206	15	1,278
Sind	...	...	...	...	2	29	2	40	9	530	7	517
Aden	2	104	2	96	....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	9	1,522	9	1,467	11	271	11	241	70	3,314	68	3,558
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division... { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	1	27	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	1	27
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	27	1	37	...	...	...	...	1	23	1	27
GRAND TOTAL ...	10	1,549	10	1,504	11	271	11	241	71	3,337	69	3,585

Division.	Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	15	662	17	1,259	6	666	7	788	30	2,324	33	3,109
Central Division... { Mofussil	3	178	3	203	24	1,874	24	1,954	7	174	5	118	58	3,012	56	3,111
Northern Division	39	2,563	13	695	27	2,137	27	2,221	12	901	14	632	98	6,913	73	4,860
Káthiáwár	...	...	35	2,553	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2,673
Southern Division	29	1,304	29	1,102	8	509	7	551	21	979	16	649	82	4,147	77	3,711
Sind	...	...	2	...	8	276	7	239	2	71	2	60	21	906	18	856
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	....	2	70	...	...	...	...	2	104	4	166
Total ...	71	4,050	80	4,559	82	5,458	85	6,414	48	2,791	44	2,247	291	17,406	297	18,486
Girls' Schools.																
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	13	822	13	833	1	29	...	...	14	851	13	833
Central Division... { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	13	437	12	411	...	...	...	...	13	437	12	411
Northern Division	1	30	...	...	3	423	4	463	1	52	...	...	5	532	5	500
Káthiáwár	...	...	1	25	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	5	176	5	172	...	...	...	...	6	199	6	199
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	114	3	130	...	...	...	...	3	114	3	130
Aden	...	...	...	...	....	...	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49
Total ...	1	30	1	25	37	1,972	39	2,084	2	81	...	...	42	2,133	42	2,173
GRAND TOTAL ...	72	4,080	81	4,584	119	7,430	124	8,498	50	2,872	44	2,247	333	19,539	339	20,659

While the Central Division lost a Local Board Class at Mádha and a Mission School in Grant Road it gained a new Municipal School at Karnála and 2 new aided schools, the one for boys at Dádar and the other for girls at Nágpáda in Bombay. The Board schools and the schools in Native States are doing fairly well, and the reports on the aided schools showed the usual variations between year and year and school and school, but looked at as a whole the Middle Schools may be deemed to be in satisfactory working order. The Northern Division lost a municipal class at Mahudha and the schools belonging to Káthiáwár, and the girls' school at Thána is now aided. A good account is given of the Government schools, especially of the Girls' School under the Máhálaxmi Training College, and Government decided to raise Godhra to the rank of a High School and to transfer the Déesa School to the management of the Cantonment Committee. The attendance in the Municipal and aided schools increased and special mention is made of the St. Stanislaus School at Bándora, the Railway School at Ahmedábád, and the Camp School at Baroda. Káthiáwár added several small schools to its list and the Alfred High School outgrew its accommodation, so that a new Middle School had to be established after the Ahmedábád and Surat model. The Southern Division shows a new class in the Local Board School at Bail Hongal; all of the Municipal Schools for boys except that at Haliyál obtain good reports and the Girls' School at Kárwár is reported to be doing pretty well. Of the schools in Native States Kágal was well reported on and a fair account is given of the schools at Sháhápur and Kurundvád. A school at Mifaj, which was aided by the State, was closed, but the attendance in the other aided schools increased. In Sind 3 small schools,—the Municipal schools at Kambar and Jacobábád and the aided school at Talti—died out, but the rest of the schools are flourishing and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 9,001 to Rs. 9,575.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

The following statement gives the statistics of the existing schools for Europeans and Eurasians:—

Class of Institution.	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.		
For Boys. High Schools	8	1,376	1,374	1,214	...	...	...	...	8	1,376	1,376	436	231	1,197	61	57	33	17	4	7	179	...
For Boys. Middle Schools	11	588	564	494	2	110	92	81	13	698	698	71	54	676	16	2	4	...	...	...	258	...
For Girls. High Schools	12	1,877	1,777	1,470	...	...	...	...	12	1,877	1,877	397	63	1,581	103	28	149	7	8	1	...	263
For Girls. Middle Schools	9	331	316	241	...	...	...	...	9	331	331	11	16	314	10	3	4	...	...	...	...	107
Total	40	4,172	4,031	3,419	2	110	92	81	42	4,282	4,282	915	364	3,768	190	90	190	24	12	8	437	370
Normal Schools	2	28	26	22	...	...	...	...	2	28	28	14	9	24	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	16	15	14	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Class	...	49	54	50	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	46	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Total	3	93	95	86	...	...	...	...	3	93	28	14	9	86	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	17
Grand Total	43	4,265	4,126	3,505	2	110	92	81	45	4,375	4,310	929	373	3,854	195	90	192	24	12	8	437	387

The number of schools was increased by the establishment of a Normal School under the Convent at Byculla and by the establishment of a school at Kotri, and the attendance, which includes 49 pupils attending the drawing classes but not the ordinary classes of the Taylor High School, rose from 4,197 to 4,375. The fees paid by these children rose from Rs. 1,17,880 to Rs. 1,26,661, while the Government grants fell from Rs. 1,00,008 to Rs. 98,433 and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,59,143 to Rs. 3,56,949. The falling off in the Government grant and total expenditure was due to a smaller expenditure on buildings. Apart from buildings the grants and the total expenditure show an increase, and there is a corresponding improvement in the efficiency of the schools as shown by the larger number of pupils under the higher standards. The expenditure in these schools was as under:—

	Aided.						Unaided.				Total Expenditure from				
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys { High Schools	32,433	720	53,254	2,951	20,024	1,09,382	...	...	...	...	32,433	720	53,254	22,975	1,09,382
For Boys { Middle Schools	14,517	300	8,960	14,853	20,209	58,839	7,335	425	15,246	23,006	14,517	300	16,295	50,733	81,845
For Girls { High Schools	37,621	360	56,729	1,689	29,987	1,34,386	...	...	...	...	37,621	360	56,729	39,676	1,34,386
For Girls { Middle Schools	4,416	240	4,653	4,296	6,123	19,728	...	...	...	...	4,416	240	4,653	10,419	19,728
Total ...	88,987	1,620	1,23,596	31,789	76,343	3,22,335	7,335	425	15,246	23,006	88,987	1,620	1,30,631	1,23,803	3,45,341
Normal Schools ...	2,261	...	2,360	827	7,801	13,249	...	...	...	...	2,261	...	2,360	8,628	13,249
Industrial Schools ...	588	...	28	...	1,000	1,616	...	...	...	...	588	...	28	1,000	1,616
Drawing Class ...	...	...	497	...	155	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	155	652
Total ...	2,849	...	2,885	827	8,956	15,517	...	...	...	...	2,849	...	2,885	9,783	15,517
Scholarships	...	...	180	72	947	1,199	...	555	...	555	...	...	180	1,574	1,754
Buildings	6,597	...	...	3,600	7,701	17,898	...	...	...	...	6,597	...	...	11,301	17,898
Furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,597	...	180	3,672	8,648	19,097	...	555	...	555	6,597	...	180	12,875	19,652
Grand Total ...	98,433	1,620	1,26,661	36,288	93,947	3,56,949	7,335	980	15,246	23,561	98,433	1,620	1,33,996	1,46,461	3,80,510

The numbers of pupils in the various stages of instruction are as under:—

Class of Schools.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. 1			Lower Primary Stage. 2			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys	259	44	303	391	96	487	476	131	607	478	153	631	33	13	64	1,637	437	2,074
Girls	10	220	230	26	379	405	58	540	598	199	560	759	77	139	216	370	1,888	2,208
Total ...	269	264	533	417	475	892	534	671	1,205	677	713	1,390	110	152	262	2,007	2,275	4,282

Primary Education.

The statistics for Primary Schools for boys contrast with those of the previous year as under:— Primary School for Boys.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4,886	43	5,213	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil ...	3	408	3	419	1,438	75,144	1,412	76,516	192	23,209	191	23,614	107	4,629	124	5,344
Northern Division ...	3	316	3	315	1,127	67,670	1,070	69,335	142	23,964	138	23,892	1,340	78,998	487	27,895
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	52,354
Southern Division ...	1	160	1	172	4,207	75,002	1,156	74,627	118	14,994	124	15,935	506	30,983	510	32,123
Sind	1	178	1	180	369	14,174	372	14,533	58	6,157	57	6,330	...	...	...	...
Aden	3	243	3	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	1,305	11	1,342	4,132	231,990	4,010	235,011	554	73,210	550	74,984	1,953	114,610	1,996	117,716

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City ...	55	4,993	66	5,456	9	937	9	1,130	...	...	...	...	108	10,816	112	11,799
Central Division { Mofussil ...	327	14,371	302	13,755	47	856	20	339	6	125	...	...	2,120	118,742	2,052	119,987
Northern Division ...	129	7,572	109	6,422	9	672	18	901	4	199	...	...	2,754	179,391	1,825	128,760
Káthiáwár	...	...	18	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	53,750
Southern Division ...	434	13,611	524	15,892	2	28	3	45	5	386	...	...	2,273	135,174	2,345	138,794
Sind	1,015	38,196	978	31,633	2	148	2	88	...	...	...	...	1,436	53,859	1,410	52,314
Aden	24	1,164	23	1,261	8	117	8	145	...	...	...	...	35	1,524	34	1,662
Total ...	1,984	74,907	2,009	75,865	77	2,768	60	2,648	15	710	...	...	8,726	499,500	8,636	507,566

Local Boards.

The following table shows the use which the cess-payers make of the Local Board schools :—

	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular and Special Schools.		
	Total number on Rolls.	Sons of Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on Rolls.	Sons of Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division	18	1	5·5	81,764	54,497	66·7
Northern do.	52	48	92·3	74,390	54,956	73·9
Southern do.	131	86	65·6	86,200	65,229	75·6
Sind	40	19	47·5	39,316	16,782	42·7
Total ...	241	154	63·9	281,670	191,464	68

The Government grant to the Local Boards was increased by Rs. 17,708, and the whole of this sum and also the savings caused by the closing of inefficient schools was spent in the improvement of schools by the employment of certificated teachers and by the revision of pay which was introduced in 1892-93. 32 new buildings were finished in the Central Division. The orders regarding the improvement of the pay of village masters and assistants was steadily followed, and with the partial exception of Násik, no master in the Central Division in charge of a school gets less than Rs. 10 a month and no assistant master anywhere gets less than Rs. 7. This improvement was purchased in some cases by the contraction in the number of schools alluded to above, but in the main was rendered possible by the increases to the Provincial grants to the District Boards which Government have for some years past been making. The inspection reports on the individual schools show that they are generally in an efficient state and that an increasing proportion rise into the class of excellent schools. The Northern Division shows a decrease of 57 schools but an increase of 1,665 boys. The Panch Maháls shows a decrease of 3 schools and 70 boys; Thána a decrease of six schools and 403 boys; and Kaira a decrease of 16 schools and 60 boys. On the other hand, Surat lost 14 schools but gained 974 children; Broach lost 12 schools and gained 572 children; and Ahmedabad lost six schools but gained 652 children. In the Southern Division there was a decrease of 51 schools and 375 boys. The decrease occurred in Belgaum, Bijápur, Kánara and Kolába, as Ratnágiri shows an increase of 2 schools and 404 boys, while Dhárwár has an increase of 915 boys though it has closed 6 schools. Sind shows an increase of 12 schools and 359 pupils.

Municipal Boards.

The Joint Schools Committee in Bombay had its grant raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 39,666. Speaking generally, the inspection reports on municipal schools in the Central Division show a year of efficiency fairly maintained, and in the largest municipalities, of satisfactory progress. In the Northern Division the larger municipalities spent money in improving the condition of the teaching staff, and attendance improved in the Broach, Kaira and Thána districts. The Southern Division shows increased attendance everywhere except in the Bijápur Zilla, and the progress shown at Belgaum is noticeable. In Sind a school at Jacobábád was closed, but there is an increase of 173 boys for the whole Division, and the management of schools by the Boards has generally been satisfactory.

Native States.

The increase in the Central Division is due to Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor and Surgána, as there is a small decrease in the Akalkot and Káthi States. The inspection reports were fairly satisfactory on the whole. The Northern Division has lost the Káthiáwár schools, but all the remaining agencies show some progress. The Southern Division also shows increased attendance for each State except Kurundvád.

Aided Schools.

The Central Division shows some decrease under this heading, which is due to Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Khándesh, as the other districts and Bombay show an increase. Out of the 362 schools 51 mission and 52 private schools earned grants by results, whilst 118 mission and 141 private schools are registered under the easier conditions of Chapter VI of the Code. The Northern Division lost the Káthiáwár schools, and 8 schools have been closed, but the attendance in the rest of the schools increased. 35 of the schools earn results grants and 73 are aided under Chapter VI. The Southern Division shows a large increase in schools and attendance. In the British districts 13 schools earn grants by results and 430 are aided under Chapter VI. There are also 81 schools aided by Kolhápur, Miraj, Sángli, Sávantvádi and Sávanur. Sind shows a decrease of 26 schools and 871 pupils, but the decrease is in boys' schools as there is an increase in girls' schools.

Police Schools.

All the Police schools maintained by Government have been closed as unnecessary, now that it is possible to enlist men who have learnt to read and write in the ordinary schools.

Night Schools.

The Central Division reports a slight decrease in attendance, but one of the schools belonging to the Theistic Association in Bombay is reported to be doing excellent work, while the results of the six other schools are on the whole good. The Northern Division has lost the Káthiáwár schools and the remaining schools show a falling off, while none of

them are specially commended. The schools in the Southern Division are in Native States. In Sind there is a slight falling off in attendance, but the schools serve their purpose in the provision of education for adults.

Unrecognized Schools.

The Central Division returns 604 schools and 21,157 pupils. 15 of the schools teach Arabic or Persian; 26 Sanskrit and 27 the Kuran; while 530 schools for boys and 6 for girls are vernacular schools. The Northern Division returns 579 schools and 19,108 pupils. 13 of the schools teach Arabic, 2 Zend, 13 Sanskrit, and 205 (including 6 girls' schools) teach the Kuran, while 344 are vernacular and 2 English schools. The Southern Division returns 866 schools and 14,773 pupils. 793 are vernacular and 73 Kuran schools. Sind returns 570 schools and 7,388 pupils.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The attendance returns for girls' schools are as follows:—

	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	923	12	1,063	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil	1	142	1	150	29	1,252	29	1,262	46	2,876	47	2,989	5	187	5	239
Northern Division	2	164	2	170	59	3,123	51	3,360	46	3,931	43	3,972	123	8,623	42	2,394
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	6,571
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	38	1,746	38	1,807	32	2,333	32	2,371	58	3,266	60	3,444
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	89	3	85	20	1,217	21	1,258	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	306	3	320	129	6,210	129	6,514	156	11,280	155	11,653	186	12,076	192	12,645

	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	25	3,099	26	3,324	...	...	...	...	37	4,022	38	4,387
Central Division { Mofussil	42	2,375	43	2,476	4	83	...	...	127	6,915	125	7,116
Northern Division	36	3,198	34	3,375	1	82	2	126	265	19,121	182	13,394
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	6,571
Southern Division	9	433	9	481	...	...	...	...	137	7,778	139	8,103
Sind	126	3,825	137	4,467	...	...	...	...	149	5,131	161	5,810
Aden	2	101	1	30	1	82	...	...	3	123	1	30
Total	240	13,031	250	14,153	6	187	2	126	718	43,090	731	45,411

The Central Division has 328 boys in girls' schools and 4,785 girls in boys' schools, so that the total of girls at school has risen from 15,616 to 15,960. The best schools are the aided schools supervised by English ladies. The Northern Division lost 6,623 girls now included in the Káthiáwár returns, but counting the girls in boys' schools there is still a total of 19,277 girls. Thána and Kaira are the only districts that do not show an increased attendance. In the Ahmedábád district the Thákor Sáheb of Koth subscribed Rs. 1,500 for the girls' school at that place. In the Southern Division the total number of girls under instruction rose from 15,460 to 16,006, while in Sind the number of girls at school fell from 10,909 to 10,898.

The Education of Special Classes.

Education of the sons of Chiefs, Sirdárs, &c.

The number of pupils at the Rájkumár College fell from 41 to 39. The usual examination was held and the results were satisfactory. Good progress was made at the Poona, Sátára, and Dhulia High Schools in the Central Division. In the Northern Division the Vajiria School obtains a good report, while the Scott College is reported to be improving. Besides the pupils in these special schools, there are many pupils of the Tálukdár class in the ordinary schools. The Wadhwan Girásia School in Káthiáwár is flourishing as also the Rajáram College at Kolhápur in the Southern Division, while the two schools for the Mirs in Sind show no change in attendance; a considerable number of the sons of the Talpur Mirs attend the village schools.

Mahomedans.

The number of Mahomedans at school in the Central Division rose from 15,328 to 16,210; the Anjuman schools in Bombay, and the Municipal schools in Poona and Bársi are the most noticeable. In the Northern Division the transfer of the Káthiáwár schools caused a drop from 30,228 to 19,305, but there is a real increase of 690 pupils, especially in the Broach District. The number of Mahomedan pupils in Káthiáwár is 11,613. In the Southern Division the number of Musalmáns rose from 16,845 to 17,659. Every Government High School in the Presidency now has a Mahomedan teacher of Persian. Finally in Sind, the

number of Mahomedan pupils fell from 39,747 to 38,800, but the decrease corresponds to the decrease noted elsewhere for Sind, and is due to a great extent to the floods and fever which characterized the year.

Aboriginal and hill tribes.

In the Central Division the number of pupils at school rose from 1,526 to 1,563; and in the Northern Division from 5,588 to 6,858, most of the increase being in the Surat District; the District Board at Broach continued its grant of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships and presents to pupils. The eight Mission schools in Mahi Kántha were well reported on, and the Rájpipla authorities last year and the year before paid special rewards to teachers in the hill country. In the Southern Division the number of boys rose from 69 to 90, and five of them are learning English.

Special Instruction.

The figures for the last two years are as under :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	8	696	8	658
Do. for Mistresses	7	170	10	217
School of Art	1	290	1	299
Drawing Classes	4	230 (3,976)	3	293 (4,785)
Medical Schools	4	185	4	189
Veterinary College	1	48	1	58
Gymnastic Institutions	2	178	1	153 (31)
Agricultural Classes	4	77 (213)	3	46 (303)
Forest Class, Science College	1	28	1	18
Engineering School	1	11 (2)	1	21
Industrial Schools	17	1,266 (1,489)	18	1,404 (1,337)
	50	3,179 (5,680)	51	3,356 (6,456)

† The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

Normal Schools.

The table given below shows the number and average pay of all full-time teachers in Local, Municipal and Native State primary schools in each Division of the Presidency :—

	Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Number of untrained Assistants who have passed the Public Service Examination.	Number of untrained and unpassed Assistants.	Average pay of trained Head Masters.	Average pay of untrained Head Masters.	Average pay of trained Assistants.	Average pay of untrained but passed Assistants.	Average pay of untrained and unpassed Assistants.
Male Teachers.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division. Local Board	620	599	221	402	476	16 9 10	9 10 6	11 12 11	7 8 6	6 7 3
Central Division. Municipal ... Bombay ...	22	17	59	69	23	35 14 6	31 5 7	15 4 8	12 15 1	10 4 3
Central Division. Municipal ... Mofussil ...	134	80	159	221	301	25 0 7	10 8 3	12 10 11	8 2 7	7 0 7
Central Division. Native States	4	115	...	19	45	14 12 0	10 4 3	...	7 13 6	6 2 10
Northern Division. Local Board	692	414	67	786	181	19 4 0	10 3 10	11 11 3	7 7 5	7 1 10
Northern Division. Municipal	125	25	111	374	212	27 7 5	10 1 3	13 8 8	6 7 7	5 14 11
Northern Division. Native States	184	309	19	127	302	18 2 9	11 12 9	13 0 10	6 3 9	5 6 9
Káthiáwár—Native States	495	354	78	1	1,211	17 4 11	11 1 2	12 4 6	15 0 0	4 9 5
Southern Division. Local Board	901	291	187	585	434	17 6 0	10 1 3	10 14 7	7 6 8	7 2 9
Southern Division. Municipal	96	48	88	176	190	23 6 10	12 7 0	14 1 8	7 13 8	6 11 1
Southern Division. Native States	145	394	66	210	325	16 0 4	10 6 2	13 9 0	8 3 7	6 15 4
Sind ... Local Board	226	94	52	68	111	26 1 11	13 11 7	18 13 7	9 14 8	8 5 10
Sind ... Municipal	29	16	49	47	35	40 9 2	32 7 1	20 2 11	13 7 8	13 12 0
Sind ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,873	2,756	1,156	3,065	3,843	...	...	...	...	...
Female Teachers.										
Central Division. Local Board	8	1	...	...	1	21 11 9	13 0 0	...	...	7 0 0
Central Division. Municipal ... Bombay ...	9	3	4	...	12	27 5 2	34 10 8	17 0 0	...	10 8 0
Central Division. Municipal ... Mofussil ...	19	6	...	2	14	18 13 6	12 2 8	...	7 0 0	7 12 6
Central Division. Native States	...	1	...	...	1	...	10 0 0	...	...	4 0 0
Northern Division. Local Board	21	2	...	...	9	21 15 3	10 0 0	...	...	6 7 1
Northern Division. Municipal	28	...	1	...	15	22 9 2	...	13 0 0	...	6 6 5
Northern Division. Native States	16	10	...	2	25	23 13 0	12 1 7	...	9 0 0	5 0 0
Káthiáwár—Native States	30	7	4	...	58	22 4 3	9 8 7	13 8 0	...	3 12 2
Southern Division. Local Board	1	2	...	1	7	30 0 0	15 0 0	...	8 0 0	7 2 3
Southern Division. Municipal	2	6	...	...	26	18 12 0	14 10 8	...	...	7 3 8
Southern Division. Native States	7	6	7	2	12	16 13 9	19 2 8	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0
Sind ... Local Board	1	2	...	...	2	35 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	10 0 0
Sind ... Municipal	8	13	7	...	13	26 13 0	22 2 4	16 3 9	...	13 5 1
Sind ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	151	59	23	7	195	...	...	...	...	...

These figures show that better qualified and better paid teachers were employed. The number of trained masters rose from 3,795 to 3,873, the number of trained mistresses from 134 to 151, and the number of trained assistants in boys' schools from 1,024 to 1,156, while the number of assistants who have passed the Public Service test also rose from 2,557 to 3,085. In the Poona College 22 masters passed the third year, 35 the second year, and 58 the first year course. In the Dhulia school 17 students passed the second year course and 19 the first year. The aided school at Ahmednagar is reported to be doing excellent work. In the Poona College for mistresses 4 women obtained certificates, and a new school for mistresses was opened under the care of the Sisters in the Convent at Byculla. In the Ahmedábád College 58 students passed the first year test, 44 the second and 38 the third; at the Mahálakshmi College 17 mistresses passed the first year test, 11 the second year, and 6 the third year; the accommodation at the College has now been improved. In the Rájkot College 31 students passed the first year test and 15 the second year. The Barton College passed 12 mistresses in the first year test, 5 in the second, and 3 in the third. A school for mistresses was opened at Dhárwár, and a good report is given of the College for masters, which passed 61 students in the first year test, 31 in the second, and 14 in the third. In the Kolhápur schools 7 masters and 3 mistresses passed the first year's test. The Hyderábád College had a prosperous year, and 26 students passed the first year test, 20 the second, and 13 the third. In the Hyderábád College for mistresses 4 students passed the first year test and 2 the second. The Convent School at Karáchi passed 6 candidates.

The attendance returns for the last two years are as under:— Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art.

	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Fee-receipts.
				Rs.
1893-94	200	278	290	4,197
1894-95	203	286	299	4,464

In the Reay Workshops the number of apprentices rose from 92 to 131.

The number of students who learn drawing in schools for general education rose from 14,765 to 15,727; the results of the annual examinations were as under:— Drawing Classes.

	1st Grade.			2nd Grade.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Certificates granted.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Certificates granted.	Number o Prizes awarded.
1893-94	1,795	597	109	255	53	14
1894-95	2,107	441	24	330	96	51

At Poona 25 students passed the final examination, *viz.* 8 Native Military, 8 Civil-Medical, 3 stipendiary and 5 paying pupils, and one pupil from a Native State. At Ahmedábád 15 pupils and at Hyderábád four stipendiary pupils passed the final examination. Medical Schools.

The number of students rose from 48 to 58, and seven students passed the first and nine the second examination, while four obtained the diploma of Graduate of the College. The prospects of employment for graduates are improving; out of the four men that obtained the diploma this year, one established himself as a private practitioner at Madras, and the remaining three got employment—one in Colombo as acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon; one as Veterinary Officer, Jodhpur State, on a salary of Rs. 150; and one as Assistant Veterinary Officer at the College. Veterinary College, Bombay.

The school at Hyderábád was examined by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of Surveys, the Deputy Collector of Hyderábád, a supervisor of the Public Works Department and the Head Master of the school. The results were reported to be satisfactory, as 16 students passed the final and 5 the junior examination. The curriculum of the school were revised, and additional quarters are being built. The Agricultural Class attached to the Rájárám High School is attended by 53 students and is reported to be doing well. The annual examination of the High School classes was held by the College of Science, and Ahmedábád passed 10 boys in the first examination, Sholápur 4, and Ahmednagar and Násik 3 each. Agricultural Classes.

The Sind Class was attended by 21 pupils against 11 in the previous year. It was examined as usual by the officers of the Public Works Department and 3 pupils passed the first, 5 the second and 3 the third year's examination. Engineering Class.

The Drawing Class for artisans at Násik was attended by 8 goldsmiths, 2 tailors and 1 carpenter. The Byculla School workshop was abolished, but a new school was opened by the Church Mission Society at Málegaon. The Free Church Mission School at Poona obtained a grant of Rs. 140 for 11 boys who were examined in printing, the Panch Howds Mission School a grant of Rs. 180 for 9 boys learning carpentry, the Sirur school a grant of Industrial Schools.

Rs. 1,124 for 18 boys learning carpentry, the Poona Municipal School a grant of Rs. 853 for 34 boys learning smith's work, and the Mission School at Nagar Rs. 140 for 7 boys learning carpentry and smith's work, while the Mission School at Koregaon and the Robertson School at Pandharpur were aided by the District Boards. The Koregaon School has 10 boys learning mason's work and the Robertson School 66 boys learning carpentry and smith's work. In the Northern Division the Bhuj School shows an increased attendance, but the number of boys in Lowji Mistri's shop at Ahmedábád fell off slightly. The Parekh School at Surat and the large schools at Ratnágiri and Kolhápur were well reported on. In Sind the turnery class at Old Hála has been closed, but a large school was opened at Sukkur.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Institute had an attendance of 137 day-students, *viz.* 6 Europeans and Eurasians, 24 Portuguese and Native Christians, 3 Jews, 26 Pársis, 3 Mahomedans and 75 Hindus, of whom 39 are Bráhmans. The average age of the students is about 21, and the minimum standard for admission is now the 6th English standard. The results show the value of a high admission standard as out of the total number of students (178) who have completed the course and obtained Full Technological Certificates, 150 had passed in the 7th Standard or Matriculation or in the Previous Examination of the University.

The evening classes of the Institute were attended by 53 students, *viz.*, 43 Europeans and Eurasians, 1 Portuguese, 7 Pársis, 1 Mahomedan and 1 Hindu. The average age of these students is 20 years, and 11 of them come from the Apprentices' Home, their fees being paid by the Bombay Education Society. These evening students are employed during the day in the great workshops, mills and factories at the Presidency. Several of the Education Society's students passed the Second Class Engineer's Examination held under the rules of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. With regard to the employment of students after they leave the Institute, it is impossible to get complete information, but 106 out of 156 students who had finished a course by October 1893 are known to have obtained employment on salaries averaging Rs. 50. During the year eighty new volumes were presented to the library of the Institute.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service Examinations.

Division.	Second Grade Certificate.		Third Grade Certificate.	
	Number of candidates examined.	Number of candidates passed.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of candidates passed.
Central Division	152	63	1,033	392
Northern Division	278	123	1,204	442
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	5	.....
Southern Division	85	32	1,462	310
Sind	154	73	362	140
Total ...	669	291	4,064	1,284

Encouragement to Literature.

The list of public libraries registered by the department was enlarged by the opening of a library at Hungund in the Bijápur District, and there are now 45 libraries in the Central Division, 54 in the Northern Division, 32 in the Southern Division, and 8 in Sind. Rs. 1,416 were granted by Government for useful books, the largest grants being Rs. 500 for Volume VII of the Dinkard and Rs. 400 for Ganga Ratnamálá. Owing to a difficulty in the presentation of claims, there was little expenditure on authors from the Dakshina allowance, the total expenditure from it being as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dakshina to Brahmans	336	6	10
Allowances to teachers and students	18,567	6	9
Payments to authors	191	0	0
Total ...	19,094	13	7

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

General.

The total number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, was 1,821, viz., 1,113 books and 708 periodicals. Of these, 1,353 were original works, 220 republications not previously registered and 248 translations. The total showed a decrease of 309 over the figures of the preceding year, which in its turn showed an increase of 762 over 1892.

English works.

The number of books published in English fell from 113 to 109, and that of periodicals from 197 to 155. Of the periodicals, 14 dealt with art, 12 with medicine and 11 with philosophy. Twenty-one were re-publications. The most important of the publications were a work on Gujaráti classical poets, a history of Gujarát and a work on the *Advaita* system of Hindu philosophy containing a translation of the *Mándukyopanishad*.

Gujaráti works.

In Gujaráti there were published 294 books and 271 periodicals against 274 books and 422 periodicals in the preceding year. Of the books, 219 were original works, 24 re-publications and 51 translations. Ninety-three were poetical works and 71 are classed as miscellaneous. There

were 35 works of fiction, of which 9 were translations of English novels. The majority of the original works denounce the forcing of girls to marry against their inclinations, and discuss other social questions. Among the works under the head of history is an interesting legend of Kává, the Iranian hero. Of the poetical works, 20 are in praise of Hindu gods, 24 of Jaina saints and 22 are love songs. Among translations from Sanskrit into Gujaráti the most noticeable are those of Hemachandra Suri's Dvayáshraya Mahákávya and Keshava Misra's Tarkabhásha.

Hindi works.

There were in all 69 Hindi publications, or 25 more than last year. Of these, 48 were poetical works. The principal gods they praise are Ráma and Krishna.

Maráthi works.

There were 217 books and 202 periodicals published in Maráthi as against 266 books and 188 periodicals in the preceding year. Of the books 180 were original works, 31 translations and 6 re-publications. Twenty-eight were educational, 21 poetical and 83 miscellaneous. The most important works of the year were a history of Bhopál and biographies of Báláji Vishvanáth, Haripant Phadke, Sháhu I of Sátára, and Mahádji Sinde of Gwálior. Of the 22 dramas none are worth mention. Among translations the most noticeable are those of Marriott's Specifications, Herbert Spencer's Ethics, and Cicero's De Natura Deorum.

Works in other vernaculars.

Urdu works fell off from 97 to 52, and Kánarese from 69 to 12, while Sindi works rose from 29 to 33. Translations of Rasselas and Lamb's Tales into the latter language were registered during the year.

Classical languages.

Arabic and Persian publications were 24 and 44 respectively, the former being mostly religious works. There were 50 Sanskrit books published during the year, of which 46 were republications. These included 17 works on poetry, 13 on religion and 9 on philosophy. The most important work is an edition of the Hastyáyurveda.

Polyglot works.

Works in English and a vernacular amount to 32, of which 24 come under the head of language. Works in Sanskrit-Maráthi and Sanskrit-Gujaráti number 11 and 19 respectively. The Sanskrit-Hindi publications amount to 62, of which 20 are poetical, 14 philosophical and 10 miscellaneous. Of the 15 Sanskrit-English works the most important is Col. Jacob's edition of the Vedánta Sára.

Copyright.

During the year 330 works were registered for copyright against 404 last year. Of these, 301 were private and 29 Government publications.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Number of newspapers and periodicals.

At the end of the year under review there were in all 173 newspapers and 27 periodicals treating of current matters, against 160 newspapers and 30 periodicals of the previous year. 22 newspapers and periodicals were started in the year under report, but 12 of the old publications having ceased to exist, there was a net increase of 10 publications. Of the total 200 newspapers and periodicals, 61 or 30 per cent. were published in the town of Bombay, 31 or 16 per cent. in the Northern Division, 45 or 22 per cent. in the Central Division, 30 or 15 per cent. in the Southern Division, 8 or 4 per cent. in Sind, and 25 or 13 per cent. in Native States—12 of the last-named belonging to the Native States in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 4 to Kolháp ur and the Southern Maratha Country, and 9 to Central India States.

Circulation.

During the year under report there was, on the whole, a slightly perceptible increase in the circulation of newspapers over that of last year, some having nearly doubled their circulation. Among these may be mentioned the *Mumbai Vaibhav*, a Bombay Maráthi daily, the *Kámgár*, a Maráthi weekly, and the *Rághav Bhushan* of Yeola, the last probably owing its greater circulation to the Hindu-Muhammadan riots of that place. The *Kesari* and the *Gujaráti* show a marked improvement in their circulation. On the other hand, the *Sudhárak*, the *Poona Vaibhav* and the *Káthiáwár Times* show a perceptible decrease. Of the purely English newspapers, the *Indian Spectator* has the largest circulation, next come the *Mahrátta*, the *Phoenix*, and last the *Káthiáwár Times*. The *Kesari* has by far the largest circulation (6,000 copies) of the Anglo-Maráthi and Maráthi newspapers. The *Native Opinion* and the *Indu Prakásh*, though of long standing, circulate only about a thousand copies each, their limited circulation being due to their higher subscription. Of the Gujaráti and Anglo-Gujaráti papers, the *Gujaráti* is most widely read, next to it being the *Kaiser-e-Hind*, the *Bombay Samáchár*, and the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, all of them circulating between 2,000 and 3,000 copies each. Considering that the *Samáchár* and the *Jáme* are daily papers, their circulation is respectable and far ahead of the common run of the Gujaráti weeklies. In the Kánarese, Urdu, Hindi, Sindi, and Portuguese languages, the *Kannada Suvárte* and the *Karnátak Vritt*, the *Muslim Herald*, the *Pandit*, the *Prabhát*, and *O Anglo-Lusitano* respectively command the largest circulation; of these the *Muslim Herald* was converted from a weekly into a daily paper and trebled its circulation during the year under report. Speaking generally of the circulation of all the newspapers, there are only 2 with a circulation of 4,000 and upwards, 6 with a circulation of between 2,000 and 4,000, 16 above 1,000, and the rest from 200 to 1,000, though there are a few with the meagre circulation of 25 or 40.

General character of the Native Press.

The leading features of the native press underwent no change during the year under report, and as in previous years extreme radicalism in politics is found to go hand in hand with the most rigid conservatism in social matters. A few papers, notably the *Sudhárak*, the *Indian Spectator* and the *Rást Goftár* insist on social reform as the first step towards the regeneration of the nation, but the majority confine their attention to politics, and oppose to the best of their ability the aims of the social reform party. Considering the lack of University

culture on the part of nearly all the editors, and the intellectual calibre of the contributors, it is not surprising that the Bombay Native Press, as a whole, has not advanced above its present standard. There are very few papers the leading minds of which can deal temperately with the views of those who differ from them and who are above aiming at such popularity as may be obtained by the misrepresentation of the acts of Government, but sound criticism of its measures and appreciative references to the efforts of its officers are not altogether wanting. The tone of thought of the average newspaper may be gathered faintly from the following short summary of the principal topics discussed during the year: naturally there are some brilliant exceptions, but it is by the average paper that the press as a whole must be judged.

Topics discussed: Taxation.

There was a constant complaint of heavy taxation. The people of India were represented to be groaning under a crushing and well-nigh unbearable load of taxation in the form of enhanced land assessment, salt duty, abkári imposts and forest dues. Government was strongly condemned for exempting cotton goods from the import duties. It was pointed out that this was sacrificing India at the altar of Manchester, and declared that the policy of Government was dictated by the desire to please the Lancashire voters. The alleged powerlessness of the Indian Finance Minister against the Lancashire interests was deplored, and the levying of a countervailing excise duty on Indian mill products was protested against as impolitic, impracticable, and calculated to cripple a rising national industry.

The Indian National Congress.

The tenth Indian National Congress assembled at Madras towards the end of December 1894, and was declared by almost the entire Native Press to have been a decided and complete success. The charges brought against the Congress, that it is not a representative body and that it is an assembly of the Dakkhani Bráhmans and the Bengali Bábus, whose object is to promote their selfish interests, were indignantly repelled, and the fact that the Congress meeting held at Lahore, in the land of the Sikhs, proved an unprecedented success, was adduced as evidence to disprove the aspersions against that body. The native press seemed to look upon the Congress as having justified its existence by the concessions granted to the people by Government, who were alleged to have been moved to do so by its representations.

Lord Lansdowne.

The general view the Native Press chose to take about Lord Lansdowne's administration was that it proved injurious to the interests of the people. The exchange compensation allowance granted in his time to all European servants met with severe condemnation. His policy towards the Native States was regarded as hostile and unsympathetic. The chief cause of his alleged unpopularity was the passing of the Age of Consent Act, a reform measure that was hardly to the liking of the orthodox party. He was represented as carrying out the Indian Councils Act in a halting spirit. The only fault attributed to his Lordship personally was that he allowed himself to drift along with the current of official opinion and to be influenced by his Simla advisers. His speech at Agra, enunciating the policy of Government in dealing with the Hindu-Muhammadan riots, was appreciated. The idea of a memorial to him was not favourably received by the Native Press, and insinuations were even thrown out that the Native Princes who subscribed liberally to the memorial fund were made to subscribe by indirect official pressure being brought to bear upon them.

Lord Elgin.

The news that Lord Elgin was to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India was received with the utmost cordiality by the entire Native Press; it looked to him for help against the financial effects of the falling rupee, and against the bankruptcy of the country it alleged to be threatened by the cost of the frontier expeditions, &c. The first occasion on which, according to the native press, his Lordship unburthened himself on the affairs of State was the Darbár of Lahore. Some of the papers objected to the Darbár itself as involving heavy cost and could see no necessity for it. The speech delivered by his Lordship on that occasion was described as thoughtful, eloquent, and statesmanlike, and was asserted to foreshadow a future pacific frontier policy of Government. His Excellency's forest resolution was also favourably noticed by the press.

Lord Harris.

During the year under report Lord Harris' administration met with much adverse criticism from the native press. His Excellency was supposed to be blindly following the reports of his official subordinates and paying little heed to independent non-official opinion. Lord Harris' attitude in the matter of the Yeola riots provoked a storm of criticism from the native press. His Convocation speech was, however, received favourably, as was also his speech at the Hindu Gymkhána, and his advice to the graduates to study politics by all means, but in an impartial spirit, was deemed sound. The native press was unanimously of opinion that Lord Harris' encouragement of physical education would be ever remembered as the bright spot in his administration, and it was remarked that the people of this Presidency owed to his Lordship a deep debt of gratitude for the impetus given to cricket and other manly games during his *regime*. The idea of a memorial to Lord Harris was also opposed and the proposal elicited some exceptionally scurrilous and rabid writing. Some papers were never tired of detracting from his Lordship's merits, while others gave him credit for candour and outspokenness, and an interest in primary and physical education. Lord Harris' speeches at Sholápur and Ahmednagar exercised some sections of the press so vehemently that they outstepped the bounds of legitimate criticism and allowed vituperation to take the place of argument.

Public honours and appointments.

The press was dissatisfied with the New Year's and the Birthday honours, because these were mostly given to officials of Government, and in very rare cases to well-deserving and independent non-official gentlemen. The bestowal of a C.I.E. on the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta was a surprise to most of the papers, who never tire of repeating that these honours are intended only for officials. The honour conferred on Mr. Vincent for his valuable services

during the Bombay riots was declared to be fully deserved. The nominations of the non-officials to the local Legislative Council were fully approved. The appointment of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar as acting Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College was approved, while the appointment of Mr. R. M. Patel as Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court was objected to on principle, as ignoring the claims of the lower Judges.

Provincial Service.

The rules of the Bombay Government in connection with the Provincial Service were considered retrograde and prejudicial to the efficiency of the administration as well as to the interests of higher education. Regret was expressed that the rules were not published beforehand and that public criticism was not invited before they were finally passed. The chief faults of the rules were alleged to be the extremely low standard of education prescribed for admission into the service and the exclusion of the Mámlatdárs from it.

Police.

There were, as usual, complaints against the mofussil police for not detecting or preventing thefts, robberies and crimes of a more serious nature. Reports of dacoities in Hyderábád (Sind) and Khándesh frequently appeared in the press and the police of those districts were censured for indolence and inefficiency. The complaint was made against the Poona, Yeola and Wái police that they showed lack of judgment in dealing with the Hindu-Muhammadan disturbances at those places, and they were represented as being interested in creating racial feuds, harassing the Hindus, and encouraging the Muhammadans. The increase in the Bombay police force was disapproved and the native press held that no case was made out for the increase. The Bombay Municipality having to bear three-fourths of the cost of the additional police, the Bombay press resented the increase as needlessly adding to the burdens of the local rate-payers.

Legislation.

The papers complained that there was no native member on the committee appointed to deal with the Cantonment Code, though the natives were concerned in the measure, and suggestions were made to that committee to introduce the principle of election in the Cantonment Municipalities, and not to appoint Cantonment Magistrates as Secretaries of those municipalities. The Prisons Bill, introduced into the Supreme Council, was generally approved, but some papers complained that the Bill was passed in great hurry and that the public associations were not called upon to give their opinions on it. The amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882, making it obligatory on village headmen, watchmen, &c., to give information to the Magistrate of an apprehended disturbance of the public peace was disapproved, and fears were entertained that the village officers would extort money from innocent people by threatening to give information against them to the Magistrate. The legislative measure which attracted most attention from the Native Press was the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Bill, to extend the present Act to other districts. It was alleged that the Act had, instead of improving the condition of the rayats of the districts to which it already applied, ruined their credit with the money-lenders. The exploded objection that sale-deeds would in future take the place of mortgage-bonds was revived. In connection with this Bill, suggestions were made that Government should increase their *tagái* advances or establish agricultural banks, and thus provide for the rayats a better money-lending agency than the relentless Márwádi.

Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations.

The despatch of the Government of India on the Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, pointing out the insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying out the resolution passed by the House of Commons and deprecating the innovation in view of the grave objections to it, was severely criticised by the Native Press. The attitude of the Anglo-Indian officials towards this question seemed to cause no surprise, and the press, it appeared, was prepared for the despatch proving unfavourable to the natives. It was argued that if native recruitment in the army was not prejudicial to the imperial interests, the admission of natives into the Civil Service should not be so. The Secretary of State's decision with regard to the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination was considered unsatisfactory, and it was proclaimed that the interests of the Indians were sacrificed to those of the English youths. The Madras Government was thanked for its opinion on this question, and its despatch, in the opinion of the native papers, gave a complete answer to all the objections raised against the proposal. Public meetings were reported to be held all over the Presidency to protest against the decision of the Secretary of State and to send up a memorial to Parliament on the subject.

Working of the Legislative Councils.

Government were charged with giving vague and evasive replies to the questions put in the Councils, and told that they should not complain that the interpellations were too many. The complaint was that the Councils met at long intervals and naturally many questions cropped up in the meanwhile. Lord Harris was requested to hold his Council once in two months instead of once in six. Stress was laid on the point that the Calcutta and Madras Councils had as many as six meetings in six months. In connection with the Budget debate, it was suggested that England should guarantee the sterling debt of India and should do something to rehabilitate silver. The complaint was made that while the cost of the colonial establishments in England is defrayed by the sovereign country, India was made to bear the charges of the India Office in England. The financial statement for 1894-95 was considered to be dry and disappointing. The policy of Government in giving exchange compensation allowances to Europeans, Eurasians, and railway officials was strongly disapproved, and fears were expressed that India would soon run into bankruptcy, unless a strong Finance Minister fearlessly cut down expenditure.

Educational matters.

Lord Harris' suggestion that the sites for Bombay schools should, if possible, be selected in the suburbs of the city, was approved. The resolution of the Bombay Government on the scheme of commercial education proposed by the Industrial Association of Western India did not give satisfaction. It was said that Government viewed the scheme with disfavour for fear of being obliged to raise their educational grant, while some papers asserted that Government

were hostile to the encouragement of commercial education, as this would lessen the importation of English goods. The working of the Victoria Technical Institute was not considered satisfactory, and Government were reminded that the object of the Institute was not merely to turn out mill engineers and superior mill operatives, but to train the people in different arts and industries. The system of appointing Military Surgeons to the Professorships in the Grant Medical College was condemned and Government were requested to throw the chairs open to the whole profession; the attitude of Government with regard to the Pharmacological chair in the same college was also found fault with. That the Fellows nominated by Government to the Bombay University were mostly European officials was not considered a healthy state of things. Dr. Bhándárkar's Convocation speech evoked much criticism from the press; it was considered learned, but the press did not seem to relish the political opinions of the Native Vice-Chancellor, which were set down as narrow and illiberal, nor did it consider the causes he gave for the early mortality of graduates the right ones. The press favourably noticed Mr. Justice Ránade's educational address before the Bombay Graduates' Association, and deemed it an effective reply to Dr. Bhándárkar's Convocation speech. The proposal to introduce vernacular composition at the higher Arts examinations was not considered sufficiently thorough-going, and a separate paper in the vernaculars was advocated instead. It was complained that the time of the students in the Rájkumár College was taken up more by pleasures and amusements than by solid instruction, and a suggestion was made to extend the usefulness of that institution by so altering the curriculum as to make the princes able and efficient administrators in after-life. The press noticed Mr. Baines' paper on "Popular Education in India," and resented the charge that the educated classes are not enlightening the masses in India, and declared that education was slowly and gradually filtrating to the lower strata of society.

Railways.

There were the usual complaints against the railway companies, viz., the overcrowding of the third class passengers and want of latrines in third class compartments. With regard to the overcrowding, it was alleged that third class passengers, who formed the best customers of the railway companies, were sometimes huddled like sheep in cattle trucks. Another railway grievance was that the higher railway service was monopolised by Europeans. Government was requested to exercise strict supervision over railway expenditure and thus secure increasing profits to itself.

Municipalities and Local Boards.

As usual the press paid considerable attention to local self-government. The facts that it was unpopular in the Bombay Presidency, and that, if the people were consulted, half the municipalities would have to be abolished were admitted. It was held that the right of local self-government was conceded on a narrow basis and with many restrictions. These, it was remarked, made it a curse instead of a blessing, and it was asserted that the cause of its unpopularity lay in the fact that municipal revenue was mostly spent on schools and dispensaries to the detriment of sanitation. Most of the neswpapers approved of the proposal made by the Poona Municipality to hold a municipal conference at Poona, inviting delegates from all municipalities to discuss municipal questions of importance, to bring to the notice of Government the common grievances of the municipalities, and to suggest amendments in the District Municipal Act.

Native States.

Of all the Native States, Baroda figured most prominently in the journalistic literature of the year under report. Next to it came Cutch. The absence of His Highness the Gáikwád from his capital was greatly deplored, and the administration of the State in general, and the policy of the Diwán with regard to the Survey and Settlement Department in particular, were subjected to a good deal of criticism. A certain section of the press was of opinion that extensive corruption prevailed in the Settlement Department, and advocated a thorough enquiry into the matter, while another section attributed all sorts of motives to the Diwán in raking up old cases of corruption in the Settlement Department during the absence of the Mahárája. British interference was frequently implored by one section of the press, and deprecated by the other. The Diwán was blamed for not issuing the administration reports regularly, and was even charged with acting in collusion with the Agent to the Governor-General in bringing ruin upon the State. Frequent dacoities were reported to be the pest of Cutch, and the State police were censured as inefficient. There were also complaints about the administrations of Junágadh and Vánkáner. Favouritism was reported to be the bane of Native States' administrations. The installation of the Rája of Kolhápur on the *gádi* was applauded, and Government were thanked for bringing the State, while under British management, to the level of a British province in point of education, public works, &c., and for handing it over to the Mahárája in a highly prosperous condition. The British administration of Cambay was similarly praised. The decision of the Commission on the Prabhás Pátan riots was generally received with satisfaction; though a few dissentients grumbled at it.

Hindu-Muhammadan riots.

No other subject attracted so much attention from the Native Press during the year under review as that of the Hindu-Muhammadan riots. These disturbances took place in several parts of the Presidency, the most notable of them being Poona and Yeola. The riots in Poona occurred in connection with the Dulya Máruti procession, the Pálkhí processions of Dnyánoba and Tukárám and in connection with the Ganpati procession. The question at issue in all these cases was the same, *viz.* the right of the Hindus to pass the Muhammadan places of worship with music. The Musalmáns invariably insisted upon the stopping of music before their mosques, pirs, and dargas (tombs and shrines), while the Hindus alleged immemorial custom to play music in each instance. The Hindu section of the Native Press ceaselessly complained that the Poona police encouraged the Muhammadans to create disturbances. The police pro-

clamation about street music was regarded as objectionable and vexatious, and the conduct of the police during the Poona riots, and the criminal prosecutions that followed them, censured. The Ganpati procession of Poona was said to have been specially arranged to make up for the abstinence of the Hindus from the Muharram festival of the Muhammadans. The Hindus were reported to have been deeply aggrieved by the conduct of the Muhammadans at the time of the Pálkhi processions and refused to join the Muhammadans in the celebration of their Muharram as usual. At Yeola the immediate cause of the riots which occurred on the 6th of February 1894 was said to be that a dead pig was found one morning in the Patel's mosque of that place. The Muhammadans retaliated by slaughtering a cow and throwing the carcass into a Hindu temple. Several houses were burnt and much damage to property caused. Conflicting accounts, giving totally different versions of the riots, appeared in the Hindu and Muhammadan papers, and a spirit of mutual accusation and recrimination prevailed in the organs of the two communities. The infliction of a punitive police post on Yeola formed a ceaseless topic of complaint with the press, and the people of the place were represented to be quite unable to bear the burden. The tension of feeling between the two communities was represented as having continued throughout the year under report. At Wái, thirteen Bráhmans were tried and sent to jail by a European Magistrate of Sátára for violating the police proclamation about street music. The conduct of the trying Magistrate and the police who conducted the prosecution was characterised as harsh in the extreme, and the Hindu organs for some time harped upon the so-called iniquity of the sentences passed.

Tree-smearing in Behár.

An incident which exercised the press during the year under report was that of the smearing of trees in Behár. It was reported that all the trees in Behár were daubed by some mysterious agency with a mud patch having a hair in the middle. It may be said at once that this tree-smearing incident was never taken seriously by the Native Press of this Presidency, who did not allow that it had any political meaning, but simply bore a religious significance.

The cow-protection movement.

Frequent notices were found in the press of the cow-protection movement. The central cow-protection society is reported to be at Nagpur; while it has branches at Bombay, Dhárwár and other places. The object of the association is given out to be the improvement of Indian agriculture by means of the preservation of horned cattle. The Hindu press repudiated the connection sought to be established between the cow-protection movement and the Hindu-Muhammadan riots, but there were some Muhammadan papers which fully believed that this movement was solely at the bottom of them all.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members.

The number of resident members rose during the year under report from 245 to 253, while the number of non-resident members fell from 63 to 60.

Lectures.

The papers read before the Society during the year were: Madame Dupleix and the Marquise de Falaiseau, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; Páraskara Grihya-Sutras, by H. H. Dhruva; Nadode inscription of king Alhanadeva, of Vikram Samvat year 1218, by H. H. Dhruva; Date of Kálidása, by K. B. Pathák; Partábgarh (Pratápgad) Fort and the Maratha version of the Afzulkhan Tragedy, by R. P. Karkaria; On the Authorship of the Buddhist work *Nyáyabindhu*, by K. B. Pathak; The Bas-relief of king Beharam Gour at Naksh-i-Rustam and that prince's marriage with an Indian Princess, by Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, Esq.

Library.

16,300 volumes of new works, including periodicals, and 10,283 of old books, were issued during the year under report, as compared with 16,004 volumes of new books and 9,976 of the old in the preceding year. The total number of volumes added to the library during the year was 901; 575 of these were purchased and 326 presented, compared with 541 volumes purchased and 299 presented in the year before. The presents of books were as usual received chiefly from the Bombay Government, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the other local Governments, and individual authors. There were, besides, 218 volumes added to the library in connection with the Sir Raymond West Memorial.

Periodicals.

The newspapers, periodicals and journals of learned societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during the year were:—Literary Monthlies 13; Illustrated 16; Scientific 33; General 3; Reviews 13; English Newspapers 17; English and Foreign Registers, Army Lists, Directories 14; Foreign, Literary and Scientific Periodicals 19; American Literary and Scientific Periodicals 12; Indian Newspapers 19; Indian Journals, Reviews, &c., 28.

Museum.

During the year 78 coins were added to the Society's cabinet. Of these, 8 were presented by His Highness the Navab of Cambay; the rest being received from different Governments under the Treasure-Trove Act: 49 from the Bombay Government, 6 from the Punjab Government, 7 from the Bengal Government, 13 from the Government of Assam. Of the total 78, 1 is gold, 35 silver, 40 copper and 2 of mixed metal.

Accounts.

The subscriptions collected including arrears of Rs. 30 during the year amounted to Rs. 9,708 against Rs. 9,423 in 1893. Rs. 620 were also received as life-subscriptions from one resident and one non-resident member, of this sum Rs. 600 were invested in Government securities in accordance with the rules. The balance in favour of the Society on the 31st of December 1894 was Rs. 1,017, and the arrears due on the same date Rs. 270. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 11,400 against Rs. 9,800 at the close of 1893.

THE GUJARÁTI DNYÁN PRASÁRAK MANDALI.

Duration of the Society.

The season 1894-95 (1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895) was the forty-seventh since the establishment of the Society in 1848 and the twenty-fifth since its revival.

Members.

The total number of life-members at the end of the season, including two honorary members, was 76 and that of annual subscribers 49; last year the figures were 66 and 49 respectively.

Government grant.

The Government grant of Rs. 300 to the Society was received in March 1895, and was applied towards defraying the expenses of the lectures delivered during the year, which usually cost about Rs. 410. Of these 7 were delivered under the auspices of the Society during the season under report. They were all delivered in Gujaráti at the Frámji Kávasji Institute, and being open to the public, were all well attended.

Income, expenditure and reserve fund.

The total amount of income of the Society including the Government grant fees interest and subscriptions amounted during the year to Rs. 1,513 and the opening balance to Rs. 254. Of this Rs. 600 were carried to the reserve fund, while the expenditure of the year was about Rs. 700. The reserve fund of the mandali at the end of the season amounted to Rs. 7,325, of which Rs. 6,700 are invested in Government paper.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

General.

Of the 375 members of the Institute on the 31st March 1895, 124 were life-members, 6 honorary life-members, and 245 ordinary members. 314 visitors made use of the library and reading-room during the year. There were 275 books added to the library, of which 140 were presented, and at the close of the year the library contained 12,320 volumes. The average number of books issued per day was 120 and of magazines and periodicals 65. Eighty-eight English, Continental and Indian newspapers and magazines were taken in during the year. Three lectures were delivered during the Session 1894-95:—1st, by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., subject, "The Ventilation of cotton mills." 2nd, by Mr. J. Douglas, subject "Social and Convivial Bombay during the past hundred years." 3rd, by Dr. H. K. Tavaria, B.Sc., subject, "Electric Lighting of the City of Bombay."

Accounts.

The lecture hall building fund amounted to Rs. 16,647. The current income was Rs. 9,324 against Rs. 8,175 and the expenditure Rs. 9,153 against Rs. 7,681 in the previous year. The endowment fund amounts to Rs. 7,804.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

From various sources additions were made during the year to the collections in the several departments of the Museum under the following heads: Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, and Crustaceans, Entomology, Anthropology, Ethnology and Numismatology. The various collections in the different departments of Natural History were examined and supplied with preservatives where necessary. The library also received a few additions of such reference works as were urgently required.

The Museum was open to the public for 313 days during the year, and the total number of visitors was 685,047, which represents a daily average of 2,188. The number of visitors for the past five years respectively was as follows:—

Year.	Total No. of Visitors.	Daily average.
1890-91	414,184	1,323
1891-92	515,044	1,663
1892-93	559,239	1,786
1893-94	553,489	1,774
1894-95	685,047	2188

The visitors included many students from the colleges and schools of Bombay and the mofussil.

KARÁCHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Some additions were made to the collection of mammals during the year under report, and some books of reference were purchased. The number of visitors to the Museum fell from 69,141 in 1893-94 to 55,829. The income during the year under report, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,346, amounted to Rs. 3,376, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,167.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India.

From May to November 1894, work was carried on at the head-quarters office, Poona, as usual; and during that period the Revised Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency, and the Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berár were sent to the press. In November the party was deputed to the Hyderábád State under the orders of the Government of India to undertake an archæological survey of that territory. As the work then done by the party has little connection with the Bombay Presidency, the following summary will only deal very shortly with the main features of the tour as finally carried out.

Tour.

The party left Poona on 3rd December and proceeded by rail to Ahmednagar and thence by road to Aurangábád. There the principal remains are Musalmán, and include the Makbara or tomb of Ráhia Durání, wife of Aurangzib; but two miles out of the town there is a very fine series of Buddhist caves, which were inspected by the party. From Aurangábád the hill-fort of Daulatábád was also visited. The party then travelled east to Jálna, and finding nothing of importance there proceeded south-east to Partur, and thence east to Chártána, at which place Hindu Jaina remains were found in such quantities as to indicate that the place had been at one time a religious centre of no mean importance. From Chártána, the party moved *vid* Varud, Pungla and Bogaon to Aunda, 14 miles south of Hingoli, and there visited the celebrated temple of Nágnáth, the older portions of which, in general arrangement, style, and execution resemble the old temple of Ambarnáth in the Thána district, which is considered to have been built in the 9th century. This Nágnáth temple contains one of the twelve most sacred Siva-lingas of India. The party then travelled *vid* Basvantnagar to Nánded, taking this route upon the chance of falling upon some trace of the ancient Tagara of the Periplus. Nánded is traditionally asserted to be a very old town, its former name having been Nándagirr; but on the surface there are no vestiges of antiquity beyond a few old temple pillars; not even a Muhammadan building of any account. The most interesting building at Nanded is a Sikh temple and tomb, dating from a few years after the death of Aurangzib, in which worship is still daily performed by a small community of Sikhs. The party then proceeded eastward for 68 miles, *vid* Bhaisa to Nirmal, where the most noticeable feature was the European character of the fortifications, which were built by French officers in the Nizám's service: thence the party moved to Indur, 10 miles south of which is the Manchippa lake, where two indecipherable inscriptions surmounted by a recercelée cross were found. From Indur the next move was *vid* the fort of Elgandal and Karimnagar to Hanamkonda and Varangal; these last two places abound in valuable remains which were carefully studied. From the latter place the party visited the temples on the Ramappa lake, and then proceeded to the old fort of Bhovaghir, 30 miles east of Hyderábád, which is a Musalmán reconstruction of a very ancient Hindu fortification. The party thence moved to Hyderábád and visited Golkonda, the capital of the kings of the Kutb Shahi dynasty. Following the railway the party then visited Nágai and the old fort of Raichur, where an old Telugu inscription was found ascribing the erection of the fort to Gore Gangáya Ruddivaru in A.D. 1294. The last move of the party prior to their return to Poona in May was to Gulbarga, the capital of the Báhmani kings of the Dakkhan before they moved to Bidar: there the remains are all Musalmán, and probably would repay very careful examination.

Conservation.

The expenditure during the year on the preservation of buildings of Historical and Architectural interest amounted to Rs. 20,277 as against Rs. 25,995 last year. The special repairs to the Juma masjid at Champáner, and to other buildings in the same place, were suspended pending the inspection of the buildings by the Superintendent of Archæological Surveys. The archæological buildings and remains at Ahmedábád were repaired during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 3,163. The work at the temples at Balsána in Khándesh was in progress, but could not be completed during the year owing to scarcity of skilled labour, and special care had to be taken for the preservation of the old structure whilst removing and rebuilding the dilapidated portions. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,440, and the expenditure of the year was Rs. 733. At Bijápur special repairs to the Gol Gumbaz, in progress last year, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 15,971, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 16,570, the outlay of the year being Rs. 110. Further special repairs to the building, estimated to cost Rs. 2,998, were sanctioned and commenced, and an outlay of Rs. 2,957 incurred. Special repairs to the Ibrahim Roza consisting of filling in gaps in the upper cornice, west side, and repairing the cornice on the west side, were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 1,855 against the estimate of Rs. 1,856. Rs. 1,594 were also spent on the conservation of other buildings.

Full details of the expenditure for the last five years will be found in Appendix VIII—A.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members.

The following table gives the number and classification of the Clergy attached to the diocese:—

		Total.	Absent.	Resident.
Chaplains	Ten Senior	10	...	10
	Fifteen Junior	15	4	11
		25	4	21
S. P. G.	Eleven European Priests ...	11	2	9
	Two Native Priests	2	...	2
	Two European Deacons ...	2	...	2
C. M. S.	Eleven European Priests ...	11	4	7
	Two Native Priests	2	...	2
	One European Deacon ...	1	...	1
	Two Native Deacons	2	...	2
Society of St. John the Evangelist.	Four European members, two associates, one Priest and one Deacon	4	...	4
Railway Chaplains ...	Two, both Priests.	2	...	2
Harbour Chaplain ...	One Deacon	1	...	1
		63	10	53

Eight Clergymen besides the Chaplains are in receipt of salaries from Government.

Churches.

All Government churches in stations visited during the year are in good substantial repair.

Visitation Tour.

The following places were visited by the Bishop during the year in the order indicated:—Poona, Hubli, Dhárwár, Kolhápur, Sátára, Imámpur, Sonai, Mali Chinchuri, Chilikán Wadi, Shevgaon, Amrapur, Tisgaon, Miri, Ahmednagar and Sholápur.

Cemeteries.

All the cemeteries inspected in the course of the Bishop's tour were found to be in good order. New cemeteries have been consecrated at Dhárwár and Hubli.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment.

No change was made during the year in the establishment.

Church buildings.

A new church erected at Quetta by voluntary contributions was opened during the year. Thus altogether there were six churches, viz. at Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, Mhow, Karáchi and Quetta, but that at Poona was in September 1894 condemned as unsafe, and was subsequently pulled down. A new church is being erected upon the old site. There were 17 other buildings used for Church of Scotland services, which were attended by 2,465 Europeans and 41 Natives.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archdiocese of Bombay.

In the Archdiocese of Bombay there were 49 churches or buildings used for worship. There were 73 priests, of whom 32 were engaged in teaching. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 12,091 natives and 3,074 others. The total annual income from Government was Rs. 18,000.

Diocese of Poona.

The population of the Roman Catholic diocese of Poona numbered 11,235, of whom 8,935 were natives. There were 31 priests and 34 churches. The total annual income from Government was Rs. 15,896.

Diocese of Daman.

In the diocese of Daman, which includes Sálsette, Bassein, and Thána, there were 67,485 Roman Catholics, of whom all but 11 were natives. There were 63 priests and 56 churches. The income from Government amounted to Rs. 6,227.

Archdiocese of Goa.

The Archdiocese of Goa, so far as it relates to this Presidency, comprised the Vicariates of the Ghats and Kánara. The Roman Catholic population numbered 29,714, all natives. There were 29 priests and 67 churches.

OTHER CHURCHES.

During the year under report there were in the Presidency of Bombay about 770 members of the Wesleyan Church, of whom 50 were natives; 720 members of the Free Church of Scotland, of whom 500 were natives; 70 members of the Baptist Church, of whom 10 were natives; and 924 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 581 were natives.

Stationery.

The following table shows the value of the stock of stationery in hand at the beginning of the year 1894-95, the receipts and issues during the year, and the value of the stock at its close :— Receipts, issues and balances.

	Stores from England.	Indian Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year	1,27,006	1,59,580	2,86,586
Value of stores received during the year ...	68,456	4,02,908	4,71,364
Value of stores issued during the year	77,114	3,58,688	4,35,802
Balance at the close of the year	1,18,348	2,03,800	3,22,148

Stores of country manufacture of the value of Rs. 3,44,456, as compared with Rs. 2,66,976 in the preceding year, were purchased during the year under report, and the saving effected is calculated to be Rs. 70,677, the amount paid for all classes of the stores being estimated to be materially less than it would have been if they had been imported from England. Purchase of country stores.

There was an increase in the value of stationery issued to different officers in the presidency chiefly under the heads "Stationery and Printing," "Political Agencies," "Military" and "Postal Departments," while except under "Revenue" the decrease is not material. The net result shows an increase of Rs. 33,613 in the transactions of the year as compared with those of 1893-94. Supply of stationery

There was a marked increase (Rs. 58,991) in the value of paper supplied to the different presses, chiefly in the supplies to the Government Central Press and the presses of the Commissioner in Sind and the Resident at Hyderabad, mainly due to increased demands for printing forms. Paper.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1894-95, inclusive of those of the Type Foundry attached to it, amounted to Rs. 4,03,478, of which a sum of Rs. 28,593 was realised either in cash or by adjustments; whilst the total expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press building, amounted to Rs. 2,92,912, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,10,566. In 1893-94, the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,94,606 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,83,459. There was thus, as compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 8,872 in the earnings and of Rs. 9,453 in the expenditure, due to increased work done for Government officers, the profits decreasing by Rs. 589. Receipts, expenditure and plant.

The value of the work done for various Departments and Officers was as follows :—

	Rs.
Secretariat Departments	1,35,745
Government of India—Revenue and Agricultural Departments ...	9
Madras Government	44
Comptroller, Central Provinces, Nágpur	35
Government Officers at the Presidency	75,778
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	57,561
Judicial Officers	18,750
Police Officers	12,220
Forest Officers	13,802
Survey and Settlement Officers	6,174
Medical Officers	2,899
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay	7,961
Archdeacons and Chaplains	89
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	2,057
Political Officers	2,737
Educational Officers	10,653
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwár	65
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled Forms	1,974
Total Rupees ...	3,48,553

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARA'CHI.

In the following figures the value of the work done by the Commissioner's Press during the year 1894-95, is contrasted with that of the preceding year :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount credited	36,466	43,437	...	6,971
„ debited	28,463	27,792	671	...
Balance in favour of the Press ...	8,003	15,645	671	6,971

The decreases under the various heads of receipts are shown in the following statement :—

	1894-1895.	1893-94.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular Forms and Books	21,165	23,567	2,402
English do.	10,566	14,904	4,338
Sind Office Gazette	3,950	4,105	155
Packing charges	785	861	76
	36,466	43,437	6,971

There was a net increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 671, as compared with the preceding year. The charges for establishment and travelling allowances rose by Rs. 1,317, due partly to the creation of a post of Proof Examiner towards the close of the year, to the payment of leave allowances to the substantive Assistant Superintendent and of acting allowances to his *locum tenens* for about two months, and to the fact that some salaries withheld in 1893-94 were disbursed during the year. Contingent charges decreased by Rs. 354, and there were other slight decreases under the various heads of expenditure, totalling Rs. 292.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The following table exhibits the work of the office and its value for the year under report as contrasted with the results for 1892-93 :—

Year.	Paid Work.		Unpaid Work.		Total.	
	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1892-93	142,075	14,053	1,583,413	75,172	1,725,488	89,225
1893-94	395,073	36,215	1,510,556	61,306	1,905,629	97,521
Increase ...	252,998	22,162	...	...	1,80,141	8,296
Decrease ...	...	...	72,857	13,866	...	...

Earnings and expenditure.

Paid work increased both in quantity and value concurrently with a fall in the quantity and value of unpaid work. The value of both combined was Rs. 8,296 in excess of that of the previous year. The arrears of village maps were reduced from 1,702 to 1,320 : in all 2,295 were printed during the year.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 3,479, or much the same as last year. The following table exhibits the total realizations and expenditure of the office as compared with the preceding year :—

	Realizations.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	92,705	68,750	23,955
1893-94	1,01,000	78,030	22,970
Increase or Decrease ...	+8,295	+ 280	—985

It may be noted here that these results refer to the year ending 31st October 1894.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Geographical Area.

Geographical area of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the Government of Bombay in 1895.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	13,715
Central do.	37,353
Southern do.	24,919
Sind	46,658
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	122,667
Native States.	
Group 1: Northern Gujarát.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	8,000
Mahi Kántha	3,528
Káthiáwár	20,496
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
Group 2: Southern Gujarát.	
Dharampor	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
Group 3: North Konkan.	
Marátha—	
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623
Surgana	360
Javhár	534
Group 4: South Konkan.	
Marátha—	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
Group 5: Dakkhan.	
Akalkot	498
Bhor	1,491
Other Sátára Jághirs	844
Kolhápur	2,855
Group 6: Southern Marátha States.	
Sángli	1,083
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,936
Sávanúr	70
Group 7: Sind.	
Khairpur	6,109
Group 8: Aden.	
Somáli Coast	(a) 75 .....
Total, Native States ...	64,633
Grand Total	187,300

(a) Exclusive of Perim which is 5 square miles.

B.—POLITICAL

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary Alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expense of a British Force.	British Government ...	558,415	Fever, lung affections diarrhœa, dysentery diseases of the eye and ear, ulcers, rheumatic affections, skin-diseases and diseases of the digestive system.
Pálanpur Agency—					
Pálanpur ...	...	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	645,256	Fever and small-pox
Rádhanpur ...	...	.....	.....		
Nine other States .	...	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Máhi Kántha—					
I'dar... ...	Tributary .	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.	581,568	Fever, cough, skin-diseases and shooting pain.
Sixty-two smaller States.	Do. ...	1,13,406	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.		
Káthiáwár—					
Junágadh. ...	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,752,404	Fever, cough, eye and skin-diseases.
Navánagar ...	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágadh.		Fever, indigestion, syphilis and skin-diseases.
Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...		Fever ... ...
Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágadh.		.....
Morvi ...	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágadh.		Fever ... ...
Gondal ...	Do. ...	1,10,721	Do. ...		Fever and cough ...
Porbandar ...	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...		Fever and skin-diseases.
Seven Second Class States.	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...		Fever, cough, diarrhœa, rheumatism and skin-diseases.
Eight Third Class States.	Do. ...	78,546	Do. ...		Fever, cough, dysentery, small-pox and skin-diseases.
Nine Fourth Class States.	Do. ...	57,358	Do. ...		Fever, cough, skin-diseases and measles.
Cambay ...	Feudatory.	21,924	British Government...	89,722	Ague, rheumatism, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, scabies, and skin-diseases.
Baroda... ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
19,97,897	1,784	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri and other grains of inferior quality, cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.	
	607		Wheat, rice and rape.	
17,39,170	297	Do. ...	Cotton, wheat and gram.	
	113		Wheat, bájri, cotton, jowári and mug (gram).	
	798		Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, vari, sursav, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), jowári, udid (black gram), kodra, cotton, chillies, rice, sugarcane and bávto (rági), marble and chalk quarries, mines of white ochre, manufacture of country soap, cloth dyed and exported to Siam.	
12,19,068	478	Do. ...		
	2,346	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.	
	2,441	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpet, marble and yellow earth.	
	3,266	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.	
	364	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stoneware and embroidery.	
	463	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and agate pebbles.	
1,84,14,000				
	640	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	239	Do. ...	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton, ghi and cereals.	
	1,617	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, country soap, stone quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
	1,277	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, boxes, articles of carpentry and molasses.	
	911	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and molasses.	
6,80,278	235	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, math, mug, chola, udid, pulse, til, chillies, gram, kang (Italian millet), linseed and tobacco, cornelian stones, black or Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and dupetás, sádis, carpets and silk-cloth, horn and ivory work.	
.....	...	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.

B.—POLITICAL

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Rewa Kántha—					
Rájpipla ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya ...	... ...	.....	... ...		
Lunávada ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	12,000 6,501	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.		
				733,506	Fever ... ...
Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	4,000 12,996	Do. ...		
Sunth ...	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...		
Nárukot ...	..	.....	.....		
Surat Agency—					
Sachin ...	...	.....	.....	19,337	Fever ... ...
Bánsda ...	...	154	British Government...	41,373	Malarious fevers, eye, ear and skin-diseases, rheumatic and syphilitic affections and intestinal worms.
Dharampor ...	... ...	9,000	Do. ...	120,498	Fever, cough, rheumatism, itches, worm diseases and sore-throats.
Khándesh Political Agency.	...	.....	.....	32,920	.....
Surgáná ...	Not tributary.	.....	.....	12,398	Malarious fever, ague, &c.
Jawhár ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	52,831	Malarious fever.
Janjira... ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	81,780	Malarious fever, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, digestive affections, dysentery and skin-diseases.
Sávantvádi ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	192,948	Fever and dysentery...
Sátára Jághirs—					
Bhor ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,643	British Government...	155,669	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c.
Phaltan ...	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	66,383	Fever, lung affections, bowel complaints, worms, eye and skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh ...	...	.....	.....	65,146	Fever and cholera, &c.
Akalkot ...	Feudatory.	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government...	75,774	Fever, ophthalmia, skin-diseases bronchitis and intestinal worms.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
	592	Not levied ...		
	324	Do. ...		
	298	Do. ...		
	496	Do. ...		
26,60,471			Cotton, cereals and timber, cornelian mines.	
	253	Do. ...		
	299	Do. ...		
	35	.....	.....	
2,28,136	70	.....	Rice, sugarcane, wheat, tur, cotton and castor-oil seeds, &c.	
3,64,408	98	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli (rági), jovári, kodra, pulses, and gram, bamboo mats, fans and baskets.	
4,60,486	197	Do. ...	Rice, jovári, nágli, khurásani (Niger seed), and kodra.	
.....	...	Do. ...	.....	
16,394	...	Do. ...	Rice, nágli and timber...	Tolls are levied.
2,03,038	...	Do. ...	Do.	
5,07,438	346	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik (kodra), til, cocoanut betel-nut, timber, Myrobalans, hemp and fish.	
4,29,214	412	Do. ...	Rice, náchni (rági), vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work inlaid cocoanut and kuskus, fancy articles and embroidery and horn-work, toys, &c.	
3,73,061	148	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
1,99,669	...	Do. ...	Jovári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil, manufactures and cloth made on country looms.	
1,97,203	...	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jovári, bájri ground-nut, jágri, oil, cotton, &c.	
3,28,251	49	Do. ...	Jovári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádis, coarse or common shelás, cholis and common turbans are the manufactures.	

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Sátára Jághirs—*continued.*					
Kolhápur ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	9,13,131	Malarial fever, bowel complaints, affections of the eye and of the skin, and respiratory diseases.
Kolhápur Jághirs.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	14,795	Kolhápur State ...		
Southern Marátha States—					
Sángli ...	Feudatory.	1,35,000	British Government ...	238,945	
Miraj (Senior Branch).	Do. ...	12,558	Do. ...	88,343	
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	35,487	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Do. ...	9,619	Do. ...	43,809	
Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chiefs of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	Do. ...	32,528	
Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	102,162	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin-diseases, fevers diseases of the lungs and brains, cholera and small-pox.
Mudhol ...	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	61,815	
Rámdrug ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	36,181	
Jath... ...	...	6,400	Do. ...	79,786	
Daphlápur ...	...	.....	.....		
Sávanur ...	...	.....	.....	16,976	Malarious fevers, eye and ear affections, intestinal worms, diseases of the nervous system, ulcers and skin-diseases.
Sind—Khairpur ...	...	.....	.....	131,937	Fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
33,13,508	1,228	Not levied.	All the common grains, rice and jovári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugar-cane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusumba (safflower), ground nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron ore is found in abundance, but for want of fuel it is not found economical to open an industry.	
	318	Do.		
11,42,781	495			
3,20,187	258			
4,14,018	137			
1,42,755	62			
1,46,173	75			
		Do.	Jovári, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and cotton, coarse country cloth, lugdis and native musical instruments.	
4,71,636	360			
2,98,947	123			
2,02,254	76			
2,31,165	67			
17,733	29			
2,33,392	....	Do.	Rice, jovári, cotton, wheat, sádis dhotars and pitambars.	
6,05,147	377	Do.	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chaniha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal-work, cotton, silken and woollen work, &c.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—*Statement showing Ruling*

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
CUTCH.				
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahádur, G.C.I.E.	Bhuj	Reigning Sovereign.	Jádeja Rájput ...	28¾
PA'LANPUR.				
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khánji Lohání, K.C.I.E.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhammadan.	43
His Highness Bismilla Khán Bábi	Rádhanpur ...	Navab or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ..	53
MAHI KA'NTHA.				
His Highness Sir Kesrisingji Javáns ingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	Idár	Tributary to His Excellency the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	A Ráthod Rájput of the Solar race, Hindu.	33
KA'THIA'WA'R.				
His Highness Navab Rasul Khánji Mohabat Khánji, G.C.I.E., Bábi family.	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bábi Muhammadan.	37
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rájput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rájput, Hindu ...	60
His Highness Mahárája Sir Takhatsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rájput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	37
His Highness Rája Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhála Rájput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	58
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Vághji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Morvi	Do. ...	Do. ...	37
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagrámji, K.C.I.E., Jádeji family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	76
CAMBAY.				
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb belonging to Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory ...	Mogal Muhammadan, Shia.	47
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...
REWA KA'NTHA.				
Maháráná Gambhirsingji Rája of Rájpipla ...	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	49
Mahárawal Fattehsingji Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor	Chowán Rájput, Hindu.	10
Mahárawal Mánsingji, Rája of Báriya ...	Báriya ...	Ruler	Do. ...	40
Maháráná Wakatsingji, Rája of Lunávada ...	Lunávada ...	Do.	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	36
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálasinor	Bálasinor ...	Do.	Musalmá ...	49
Maháráná Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth ...	Sunth... ...	Do.	Povár Rájput, Hindu.	36
NA'RUKOT	.....	.....	... ...	

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Privately at Bhuj.	Ruling his State.	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Do. at Pálanpur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do. at Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members—his cousins, Maháraja Jagatsingji of Súvar and Kishorsingji of Dawad.
Private education.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Private education.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Private education.	.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The State is under a British Administrator.
Do. ...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
Private education.	(*a*)	Yes	Yes	Six sons	(*a*) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Do. ...	In study... ...	Do.	Do.	.....	The State is under British management.
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Ruling his State.	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Private education.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The State was under the supervision of the Assistant Collector and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
SURAT.				
Navab Nájaf Alikhán Valde Sidi Abdul Kádar Khán.	Sachin ...	Minor	Musalmán, Suni	8
Mahárával Shri Paratápsingji Gulábsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ...	Rája	Solanki Rájput Hindu.	31
Mahárána Shri Mohandevji Nárandevji of solar dynasty.	Dhárampor ...	Do.	Sisodia Rájput Hindu.	32
JANJIRA.				
Navab Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákub Khán.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira ...	Sidi Sural Khán, Suni Musalmán.	33
SURGA'NA.				
Shankarráo Raviráo Deshmukh	Surgána ...	Deshmukh ...	Kunbi, Hindu ...	46
JAWHA'R.				
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Koli, Hindu ...	51
SA'VANTVA'DI.				
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvadi.	Marátha, Hindu	33
SA'TA'RA.				
Shrinivásráo Pandit Pratinidhi	Aundh and Kintái.	Pant Pratinidhi, Jághirdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	62
Mádhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbálkar Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	57
POONA.				
Shankarráo Chimnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Jághirdár, chief of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	41
AKALKOT.				
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonslé	Akalkot ...	Rája	Marátha, Hindu	27 years and 4 months.
KOLHA'PUR.				
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonslé family.	Kolhápur ...	Rája of Kolhápur.	Do. ...	21

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	Studying at Surat	Yes	Yes	.....	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	Three sons.	
Educated in Gujarátiat Dharamporand in English at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No	Not necessarily ...	No.	
Private education	Ruling his State	Not	Yes	Has seven sons.	
Poona High School.	Do. ...	Yes	Do.	Has two male heirs.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	.....	Do.	Do.	No.	
Private education	Administers the affairs of his Jághir.	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
In the Rájkumár School at Kolhápur.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two daughters, one aged 8 years and 5 months and the other 5 years and 4 months 17 days on 31st March 1895.	
Private education	Administers the affairs of the Principality.	Do.	Do.	No	Created Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in January 1895.

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B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.				
SA'NGLI.				
Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tátya Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sardár	Brahman, Hindu	57
MIRAJ.				
Gangadharráo Ganesh *alias* Bála Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	Do. ...	Do. ...	30
Lakshmanráo Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18
KURUNDVA'D.				
Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bála Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurandvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45
Ganpatráo Harihar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	58
Hariharráo Vináyak *alias* Dáji Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	44
JAMKHANDI.				
Rámchandráo Gopál *alias* Appa Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	62
RA'MDURG.				
Venkatráo Yogiráo *alias* Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18
MUDHOL.				
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade *alias* Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha... ...	44
JATH.				
Ramráo Aba Sáheb Daphlé of Jath	Jath	Do. ...	Marátha, Hindu ...	10
DAPHLA'PUR.				
Ráni Bái Sáheb Daphlé of Daphlápur ...	Daphlápur ...	Chief of Daphlápur State.	Do. ...	61
SA'VANU'R.				
Abdul Mahajidkhán Dilerjang Bahádur ...	Dhárwár ...	Naváb	Pathán, Muhammadan.	4½
KHAIRPUR.				
His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomad Khán valad Mir Sir Ali Murád Khán.	Khairpur ...	Mir...	Tálpur Muhammadan.	60

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Private education.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Is a Pavtardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	No.	
Rájárám College, Kolhápur.	Do. ...	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated at Rájárám College, Kolhápur.	Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Private education.	Do. ...	No.	No	Has a male heir.	
Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.	Assists his cousin in the management of his State.	Yes	Yes	Has male heirs.	
Educated in the Belgaum-Sardár's High School.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Being educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur.	Being educated...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur and at Rájkot.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Being educated at Jath.	Being educated...	Do.	Do.	.....	
Educated at Mudhol.	Administers the affairs of her State.	No	.....	No.	
Minor	Minor	Yes	Yes	.....	
Private education.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Not necessarily ...	Has male heirs.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1).—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarter Town.	Chief Towns with Population. Population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue. Land.	Imperial Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	6	3,819	921,719	Ahmedábád ...	148,412	884	8	24	...	...	1,048	14,64,332	22,79,255	31,28,352	
	Kaira...	7	1,596	871,589	Kaira	10,101	589	5	21	20	8	706	9,23,567	33,77,370	39,09,262	
	Panch Mahals ...	3	1,606	313,417	Godhra	14,691	691	5	11	...	...	...				
	Broach	5	1,863	341,490	Broach	30,015	405	5	15	...	...	469	4,77,942	18,80,363	23,17,220	
	Surat...	8	1,653	649,989	Surat	109,229	813	6	18	...	...	755	10,30,421	24,98,017	40,51,907	
	Thana	9	3,578	819,960	Thana	17,455	1,693	8	28	(a) 20 (b) 30	(a) 13 (b) 20	889	8,66,043	11,77,720	24,15,549	(a) From Criminal Courts. (b) From Civil Courts.
Central Division.	Násik	12	5,940	843,582	Násik	24,429	1,696	8	31	62	14	836	8,85,706	18,42,410	24,42,956	
	Khándesh	16	9,913	1,434,776	Dhulia	21,880	3,334½	11	45	...	...	1,858	14,70,918	43,8 ,555	58,58,783	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,589	888,755	Ahmednagar ...	41,689	1,374	7	27	...	...	765	8,32,411	19,76,622	23,42,732	
	Poona	8	5,335	1,067,800	Poona	161,390	1,244	12	26	99	53	1,300	23,29,144	17,31,581	20,09,984	
	Sholapur	7	4,542	770,669	Sholapur ...	61,915	717	7	18	32	11 11/192	(c) 589	5,81,372	12,53,914	16,63,525	(c) Includes 12 Mounted Police.
	Sátara	11	4,887	1,215,989	Sátara	29,601	1,356	11	33	30	155	1,024	9,52,783	25,88,839	30,03,994	
				1,013,261												
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,655		Belgaum ...	40,737	1,134	13	24	32	1,314	730	8,92,120	21,78,144	30,12,710	
	Dhárwár	11	4,603	1,051,314	Dhárwár ...	37,341	1,473	6	30	20	8	842	10,25,454	30,51,141	39,24,901	
	Bijápur	8	5,668	796,539	Bijápur... ...	16,759	1,173	4	22	50	25	694	5,35,796	18,03,201	23,14,703	
	Kánara	8	3,942	441,751	Kárwar	14,079	1,416	5	26	50	10	697	6,74,395	1,024,198	13,57,897	
	Ratnagiri	9	3,922	1,105,926	Ratnagiri ...	14,303	1,389	10	21	...	...	530	8,25,810	9,63,762	14,79,802	
	Kolaba	7	2,129	594,572	Alibág	5,886	1,632	14	22	24	11	573	5,21,205	12,73,153	18,57,338	
Sind.	Karáchi	14	14,603	571,951	Karáchi... ...	105,199	923	4	39	60	6	1,285	13,66,300	13,74,262	24,28,870	
	Shikárpur	14	8,128	908,426	Sukkur	29,302	1,103	6	36	22	3	1,060	9,42,126	49,80,718	55,58,824	
	Upper Sind Frontier	4	2,565	174,518	Jacobabád ...	12,396	345	1	11	28	16	280				
	Hyderabad	13	9,033	918,646	Hyderabad ...	58,048	1,447	5	...	40	6	1,072	12,61,742	32,97,962	38,77,575	
	Thar and Parkar ...	7	12,729	298,508	Umarkot	3,702	605	14	16	...	...	515				
	Bombay City ...	...	22	821,764	Bombay ...	8,21,764	...	11	4	...	...	2,111	72,43,746	2,47,064	11,55,172	
	Total ...	205	122,667	18,930,909	.....	1,836,478	27,377	186	548	...	....	20,618	2,68,93,840	4,51,83,654	6,09,40,856	
	Native States as per Table C. (2) ...	168	64,633	8,129,512	.....	354,786	11,501½	285	308	...	...	14,550	50,96,253	1,15,06,315	3,82,19,345	
	Grand Total ...	373	187,300	27,960,421	.....	2,191,264	38,878½	471	856	...	...	35,198	3,19,90,093	5,66 89,969	9,91,60,201	

* Excludes population 26,135 of the Mewási estates in Khándesh.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—*Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.*

Executive Districts.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
				Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	3	6,500	558,415	Bhuj	25,421	936	48	1	25	8	826	12,08,324	6,06,763	19,97,897	
Pálanpur	10	8,000	645,526	Pálanpur	21,092	1,175	36	38	33	10	5,836	4,56,278	11,00,000	17,39,170	
Mahi Kántha	34	3,528	581,568	Sadra	1,839	1,861	39	23	38	...	1,693	2,45,953	8,55,291	12,19,068	
Káthiáwár	13	20,496	2,752,404	Rájkot	21,564	358	25	31	502	328	813	2,53,968	12,02,597	1,84,14,000	
Cambay	...	350	89,722	Cambay	31,390	89	2	1	21½	6	170	1,16,028	4,35,690	6,80,278	
Rewa Kántha	36	4,837	726,056	Nándod	10,819	3,213	24	33	227½	110	1,306	1,56,686	15,10,943	26,60,471	
Nárukot	1	143	7,450	Jámbughoda	...	53	1	1	9	7	35	1,845	8,250		
Bánsda	...	215	41,373	Bánsda	3,003	87	1	3	16	7½	105	11,861	1,34,662	3,64,408	
Sachin	...	42	19,337	Sachin	735	20	3	...	19	6¾	57	27,763	1,27,397	2,28,136	
Dharampor	4	794	120,498	Dharampor	4,775	278	4	7	20	15	80	14,136	2,17,984	4,60,486	
Jawhár	3	534	52,831	Jawhár	2,991	108	3	4	10	6	31	17,201	50,614	2,03,038	
Janjira	3	324	81,780	Murud	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	1,75,697	2,21,394	5,07,438	
Khándesh Agency	...	(a) 1,623	(a) 59,055	.....	...	Information not supplied.				...	...	.....	...	1,41,914	
Surgana	1	360	12,398	Surgana	759	61	...	...	30	...	28	5,568	3,661	16,394	
Bhor	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	3	13	30	10	215	21,279	3,63,002	3,73,061	
Phaltan	1	397	66,383	Phaltan	10,564	72	3	3	17·5	9·3	92	31,883	1,26,629	1,99,669	
Aundh	6	447	65,146	Aundh	3,248	72	4	10	24	16	107	36,568	1,71,945	1,97,203	
Akalkot	3	498	75,774	Akalkot	6,551	108	3	5	23	10	59	62,584	2,24,516	3,28,251	
Kolhápur	11	2,855	913,131	Kolhápur	45,815	1,078½	23	39	...	...	683	72,223	15,88,901	33,13,508	
Sávantvádi	3	926	192,948	Sávantvádi	9,269	225	5	7	25	8	125	1,92,835	2,57,440	4,29,214	
Sángli	7	1,083	238,945	Sángli	14,798	307	6	18	37	10	557	9,44,123	5,96,638	11,42,781	
Jath	1	979	79,786	Jath	5,264	113	3	4	35	2	70	38,841	1,32,707	2,31,165	
Daphlápur	1			Daphlápur	1,544	6	1	...	23	23	23	2,280	13,769	17,733	
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs.	20	1,957	400,325	Miraj	26,060	382	28	45	...	...	1,014	5,71,333	12,16,985	20,02,970	
				Kurandwád	9,136										
				Jámkhandi	12,504										
				Mudhol	6,805										
				Rámdurg	8,645										
Savanúr	1	70	16,976	Savanúr	8,743	25	1	2	15	10	53	11,616	55,014	2,33,392	
Khairpur	1	6,109	131,937	Khairpur	6,240	148	11	10	100	22	201	1,85,491	2,83,523	6,05,147	
Aden	...	75	44,079	Aden	44,079	5	5	5	15	5	236	2,33,889	...	2,32,458	
Somáli Coast	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,80,095	
Total	168	64,633	8,129,512		354,786	11,501½	285	309	...	...	14,550	50,96,253	1,15,06,315	3,82,19,345	

(a) Includes figures for Mewás Estates.

D.—POPULATION.

(1).—*Population of British Territory.*

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population (1891). Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of Population. Christians. Europeans	East-Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Occupation. Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ...	219,492	294,697	285,507	178,866	162,612	921,712	233·40	642	142	808	788,718	90,487	835	39,693	207	175	5	236,874	236,659	Gujaráti.	
	Kaira	209,458	282,706	263,528	177,104	147,451	871,589	541·7	41	19	2,222	782,448	77,443	153	9,274	9	...	...	323,393	137,217	Do.	Emigrants 209, immigrants 183.
	Panch Mahals ...	65,177	94,109	87,390	67,992	63,920	313,411	197·1	19	17	48	283,750	18,651	108	1,738	...	11,086	...	120,001	42,140	Do.	
	Broach	76,063	113,904	108,290	61,962	58,230	341,496	233·42	31	9	88	245,422	71,263	3,273	3,576	23	17,805	...	102,003	72,961	Do.	
	Surat	126,756	192,373	203,552	129,252	124,812	649,98	391·09	90	75	375	572,916	52,307	12,757	11,423	36	...	...	193,934	127,691	Do.	
	Thána	145,533	260,765	233,401	167,025	158,389	819,580	229·95	359	253	42,534	727,201	36,682	3,886	1,977	386	6,250	52	275,003	152,787	Maráthi.	
Central Division.	Násik	140,785	255,948	244,700	176,390	166,744	843,582	142·02	2,283	212	1,188	776,824	42,059	407	7,889	108	12,612	...	270,579	161,759	Do.	
	Khándesh	266,610	438,047	416,970	307,800	298,034	1,460,851	146	239	293	642	1,249,132	112,049	508	11,220	99	86,668	1	480,988	265,759	Do.	
	Ahmednagar ...	134,276	276,674	267,686	175,151	169,244	888,755	133·75	1,063	36	5,234	818,585	47,071	188	16,203	39	325	11	286,978	164,847	Do.	
	Poona	200,927	335,039	323,034	210,486	199,272	1,067,800	198·88	5,403	948	4,911	989,799	51,200	2,026	12,493	930	...	90	393,575	241,919	Do.	
	Sholápur	107,910	237,677	231,664	143,723	137,625	750,689	161	270	164	647	686,945	53,971	232	8,439	20	...	1	226,384	155,016	Máráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	198,730	362,492	381,734	251,360	230,403	1,225,988	245·85	418	60	425	1,183,606	43,256	134	18,002	82	...	6	423,163	190,689	Do.	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	185,867	309,860	309,663	202,025	191,713	1,013,261	216·7	1,454	354	5,869	873,051	80,484	61	52,048	...	...	...	362,845	149,040	Kánarese. Maráthi and Hindustáni.	
	Dhárwár	194,071	323,111	324,835	204,960	198,408	1,051,314	228·40	305	476	3,441	903,739	131,000	135	12,159	27	32	...	340,877	187,194	Kánarese.	
	Bijápur	136,148	246,475	251,289	151,629	146,946	796,339	140·50	42	41	774	703,604	88,522	24	3,353	8	1	...	275,639	122,465	Kánarese and Maráthi.	
	Kánara	79,875	150,900	133,462	83,456	78,533	446,351	113·3	69	126	15,444	402,644	26,460	10	1,586	12	...	...	147,078	87,278	Kánarese and Konkani.	
	Ratnágiri	197,057	286,901	371,688	226,715	220,622	1,105,926	281·98	46	18	4,142	1,019,943	79,673	15	2,089	...	...	...	371,284	142,332	Maráthi	About 80,000 persons annually emigrate to Bombay and the Deccan during the fair season most of whom however return for the monsoon.
	Kolába	115,518	298,943	295,929	.....	...	594,872	266·5	...	972	...	560,040	28,938	201	1,569	2,422	729	1	214,550	84,393	Do.	
Sind.	Karáchi	112,040	189,144	147,507	124,008	104,221	564,880	39·33	3,180	685	2,449	100,547	453,188	1,408	101	147	3,042	133	138,974	174,178	Sindhi.	
	Shikárpur*.. ..	162,007	294,449	255,119	199,423	166,506	915,497	112·30	231	208	83	182,905	728,661	71	1	27	2,908	402	165,334	328,538	Do.	
	Upper Sind Frontier	29,122	56,473	45,782	39,800	32,493	174,548	68·48	69	10	50	18,606	155,408	8	...	4	210	183	10,231	86,042	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Hyderabad	160,401	291,162	245,742	208,906	172,836	918,646	101·70	557	41	180	185,625	713,000	46	...	32	19,160	5	176,418	323,650	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	
	Thar and Párkar ...	52,450	92,903	73,057	72,322	59,921	298,203	23·43	5	9	7	79,853	164,890	1	823	....	52,615	...	86,068	79,157	Sindhi, Gujaráti and Marwari ...	Emigrants 1,504, immigrants 10,361.
	Total ..	3,316,273	5,684,720	5,501,329	3,560,254	3,288,977	18,035,280	145·8	16,816	5,138	91,501	14,113,903	3,346,663	26,487	215,646	4,618	213,618	890	5,531,273	6,713,701		
	Town and Island of Bombay ..	56,959	404,153	207,638	113,940	96,033	821,764	37,352·01	11,294	4,326	29,690	543,276	155,247	47,458	25,415	5,021	...	37	32,846	485,247		
	Total ..	3,373,232	6,088,873	5,708,967	3,674,194	3,385,010	18,857,044	150·78	28,110	9,464	121,191	14,657,179	3,501,910	73,945	241,061	9,639	213,618	927	5,564,119	4,198,948		
	Native States ...	1,596,132	2,487,450	2,403,813	1,632,675	1,535,360	8,039,298	116·72	736	264	7,239	6,781,065	853,892	2,511	314,774	1,082	78,405	19,330	2,357,938	1,762,187		
	Grand Total ..	4,969,364	8,576,323	8,112,780	5,306,869	4,920,370	26,916,842	142·9	28,846	9,728	128,430	21,438,244	4,355,802	76456	555,835	10,721	292,023	20,257	7,922,057	5,961,135		

*This figure includes the population of 16 villages recently transferred from Shikárpur to Karáchi, concerning which full details are not yet available.

D.—POPULATION.

(2).—*Population of Native States.*

Commissionerships.	States.	Inhabited houses.	Population (1891). Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of Population. Christians. Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Occupation. Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cutch	122,476	166,985	171,844	111,456	108,130	558,415	85·91	37	7	129	351,620	133,492	118	71,989	47	882	94	121,636	156,805	Cutchi and Gujarati.	
	Kathiawar ...	575,816	874,175	822,913	542,458	512,858	2,752,404	133·88	172	125	601	2,279,423	358,061	908	113,005	105	4	...	622,247	794,886	Gujaráti.	
	Palanpur... ...	138,917	195,528	179,830	140,059	130,109	645,526	83·03	439	83	86	557,870	57,486	205	29,149	34	174	...	199,276	136,311	Do.	Emigrants 543, immigrants 380.
	Mahi Kantha ...	132,760	174,160	170,615	122,486	114,307	581,568	165·	4	...	81	525,897	22,570	8	13,818	4	...	19,236	179,421	117,225	Gujaráti, Mewádi, Márwádi, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	
	Rewa Kantha ... / Narukot	148,957	218,141	209,256	158,005	148,104	733,506	147·29	11	1	24	641,811	25,103	386	1,308	6	64,856	...	282,102	94,044	Gujaráti.	
	Cambay	22,888	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	25·64	4	...	17	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	...	...	...	22,119	24,122	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	Emigrants 2,543, immigrants 2,908.
	Bánsda ... (Surat Agency) ...	7,515	52,905	51,053	39,552	37,698	41,373	172·41	...	...	1	40,311	888	618	126	6	...	...	82,039	10,418	Gujaráti and Maráthi.	
	Sachin ... (Surat Agency)	4,520					19,337					16,608	2,420								Gujarati.	
	Dharampor (Surat Agency) ...	21,249					120,498					118,379	1,851								Gujaráti, Maráthi and Kokni.	
	Jawhar	8,887	16,367	14,016	11,458	10,990	52,831	98·98	...	4	3	52,232	421	46	4	...	121	...	24,025	3,800	Maráthi.	
Central Division.	Dang States ...	6,224	9,555	8,457	7,682	7,226	32,920	49·88	1	...	2	21,343	151	20	1	...	11,402	...	11,110	6,127	.....	
	Surgana	2,246	3,608	3,123	2,937	2,730	12,398	34·44	...	...	...	12,118	131	28	...	...	121	...	5,879	666	.....	
	Akalkot	11,002	24,105	23,215	14,510	13,944	75,774	152·16	1	...	1	65,034	10,230	...	508	...	...	...	24,330	14,235	Maráthi, and Kánarese.	
	Bhor	24,001	45,640	46,217	32,962	30,850	155,669	104·40	1	2	6	152,716	1,992	1	680	271	...	...	57,692	20,910	.....	
	Other Satara Jághirs.	20,009	40,271	40,815	25,998	24,445	131,529	155·84	...	...	1	125,554	4,674	...	1,296	4	...	...	41,362	24,907	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	Emigrants 106, immigrants 18.
Southern Division.	Kolhápur ...	151,748	286,046	275,167	181,526	170,392	913,131	324·26	41	21	1,351	822,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	...	...	342,423	125,149	Maráthi, Kánarese, and Hindustáni.	
	Janjira	16,491	22,404	25,020	17,225	17,131	81,780	252·41	...	...	12	66,303	14,136	...	71	599	159	...	26,279	13,350	Maráthi and Hindustáni.	Emigrants 38, immigrants 15.
	Sávantvádi ...	32,476	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,599	192,948	208·37	3	...	4,594	183,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	...	67,467	26,053	Maráthi.	
	Southern Maratha Jághirs.	118,439	220,512	224,415	140,595	133,534	719,056	178·91	19	21	379	633,159	56,961	12	28,499	6	...	...	220,503	140,544	Maráthi, Kánarese, Hindustáni and Gujaráti.	Emigrant 1, immigrant 1.
	Savantúr	2,901	4,963	5,289	3,367	3,357	16,976	242·51	...	...	...	12,108	4,853	...	15	...	...	...	5,257	3,073	Kanarese, Maráthi and Musalmáni	
Sind.	Khairpur... ...	26,619	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,468	131,937	21·60	3	...	14	28,214	103,033	...	...	...	686	...	22,661	50,072	Sindhi, Persian, and Beluchi.	
	Total ...	1,596,132	2,487,450	2,403,813	1,632,675	1,535,360	8,059,298	116·72	736	264	7,239	6,781,065	853,892	2,511	314,774	1,082	78,405	19,330	2,357,938	1,762,187		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	District.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedábád	1856-57	Revision settlement operations, completed.
2	Kaira	1862-63	Do. do. do.
3	Panch Mahals	1870-71	Three tálukas had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71	1899-1900.
5	Surat	1864-65	Revision survey operations are in progress.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Násik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kolába	1856-57	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed with the exception of a few villages recently lapsed to Government in which original survey operations are in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Revision settlement operations completed.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations completed.
13	Sátára	1855-56	Do. in progress.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	Original settlement operations completed.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement completed.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Do. do.
18	Bijápur	1843-44	Do. do.
	Karáchi Táluka.		
19	Johi	1892-93	The existing rates continued without a guarantee except in the case of Barani which have been revised.
20	Dádu	1892-93	1902-1903.
21	Sehwan	1890-91	1900-1901.
22	Mánjhand	1895-96	1896-97.
23	Karáchi (Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa)	1889-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
24	Kotri	1889-90	1899-1900.
25	Táta	1882-83	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
26	Sujáwal	1893-94	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batora	1883-84	Do. do. do.
28	Jati	1887-88	Do. do. do.
29	Shahbandar	1887-88	Do. do. do.
30	Ghorábári	1888-89	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur Sákro	1888-89	Do. do. do.
	Hyderabad Táluka.		
32	Guni	1883-84	The existing rates with certain modifications continue up to 1902-1903.
33	Hala	1884-85	The existing rates continue up to 1903-1904.
34	Hyderábád	1886-87	1896-97.
35	Badin	1886-87 & 1887-88	1897-98.
36	Dehro Mohbat	1887-88	1897-98.
37	Tando Bágo	1887-88	1897-98.
38	Tando Alahyár	1891-92	1901-1902.
39	Sakrand	1890-91	1900-1901.
40	Kandiáro	1881-82	1896-97.
41	Naushábro	1881-82	1896-97.
42	Moro	1881-82	1896-97.
43	Shahdádpur	1892-93	1902-1903.
	Shikárpur Táluka.		
44	Sukkur	1889-90	1899-1900.
45	Rohri	1892-93	The existing rates continued with certain modifications for a period of ten years.
46	Lárkhána	1882-83	1903-1904.
47	Labdarya	1882-83	1903-1904.
48	Mehar	1882-83	1903-1904.
49	Kakar	1882-83	1903-1904.
50	Kambar	1882-83	1903-1904.
51	Rato-dero	1882-83	1903-1904.
52	Nasirábád	1883-84 & 1887-88	1897-98.
53	Naushábro Abro	1884-85	1897-98.
54	Shikárpur	1885-86	1896-97.
55	Ghotki	1885-86	1895-97.
56	Mirpur Mátholo	1886-87	1896-97.
57	Ubauro	1886-87	1896-97.
	Upper Sind Frontier District.		
58	Shahdádpur	1893-94	Not yet guaranteed.
59	Thal	1885-86	1903-1904.
60	Jacobábád	1885-86	1896-97.
61	Káshmor	1894-95	Not yet guaranteed.
	Thar and Párkar District.		
62	Khipro	1893-94	Do.
63	Sanghar	1893-94	Do.
64	Umarkot	1893-94	Do.
65	Mirpur Khás	1892-93	1902-1903.

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of revision settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood at the close of the year 1894-95.

Name of Collectorate.	Number of villages.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.	Revised annual demand consequent on resettlement.	Approximate cost of revision.	Difference between former and revised revenue.	Percentage increase.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedábád	444	8,73,098	10,92,945	5,46,685	2,19,847	25·2	
Kaira	131	3,29,481	3,97,647	70,588	68,166	20·7	
Panch Mahals	222	1,10,428	1,11,935	27,660	1,507	1·3	
Thána	59	6,645	11,156	86,999	4,511	68·0	
Khándesh	1,749	20,32,747	26,58,154	3,81,051	6,25,407	30·8	
Násik	734	6,00,948	8,44,093	4,38,048	2,43,145	40·7	
Ahmednagar	1,017½	9,81,576	12,45,096	9,29,142	2,63,520	26·9	
Poona	1,035	9,65,031	12,73,348	6,59,136	3,08,317	32·0	
Sholapur	672	9,34,777	11,29,757	6,99,671	2,94,980	35·3	
Sátára	676	7,08,969	9,39,577	2,89,801	2,30,608	32·6	
Kolába	903	6,26,431	8,77,945	2,32,664	2,50,614	40·0	
Belgaum	891	8,37,140	10,98,047	5,23,218	2,60,907	31·2	
Dhárwár	1,290	12,98,685	18,72,535	4,69,199	5,73,850	44·2	
Bijápur	995	8,16,311	10,90,433	5,59,324	2,74,122	33·6	
Total	10,823½	1,10,22,267	1,46,41,768	59,63,166	36,19,501	32·8	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Bombay Presidency in 1894-95 (between 1st April 1894 and 31st March 1895) and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. II of 1894. An Act to amend the law in force in the Peint territory in the Bombay Presidency.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., L.L.D., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 46 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1893-94.	The assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was given on the 31st August 1894, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was given on the 7th December 1894.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1894-95.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	If pending, and in what stage.
(I) Bill No. II of 1894. A Bill to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.	The Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., C.S.I.	The object of this Bill is to effect certain amendments which it is desirable to make in the Aden Port Trust, 1888.	22nd December 1894.	Read a third time and passed on the 20th March 1895.
(II) Bill No. I of 1895. A Bill to amend the Bombay Tramway Act, 1874.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., L.L.D., C.S.I.	The object of this Bill is to authorize, with the consent of the Municipal Corporation and the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and the sanction of Government, the conversion into double tracks of all or any portion of the single tracks of tramway which have been laid along the streets specified in the 3rd and 4th paras. of Section 3 of Bombay Act I of 1874.	4th March 1895...	Do do.

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B.—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

Districts.	CASES.																		PERSONS.			
	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 2 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 10 to 12 and of those investigated by Police in column 5.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
									Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16a		17	18	19	20
Bombay Presidency Proper	15,883	216	835	653	10,984	8,696	81·51	79·16	13,041	515	71	7,415	1,908	854	54·41	72·53	1,701	17	40	1,088	232	15,701	7,058
Sind	7,898	11	164	240	4,943	3,274	82·5	77·7	6,469	55	...	3,843	346	419	58·8	91·7	819	...	...	514	...	6,954	4,279
Total of Presidency, including Sind...	23,781	227	999	893	15,927	11,970	81·31	75·15	19,510	570	71	11,258	2,254	1,273	55·86	83·31	2,520	17	40	1,602	232	22,655	11,337
B. B. & C. I. Railway	252	...	...	4	191	169	100	88·48	252	.....	...	169	22	2	67·06	88·48	2	...	...	11	...	232	2
G. I. P. Railway	322	..	35	...	334	187	94·95	55·9	338	1	...	187	4	5	55·1	97·9	4	...	...	18	...	342	5
S.-M. Railway	145	...	3	4	117	116	99·32	99 14	147	.....	...	116	1	5	78·91	99·14	6	...	...	13	...	149	5
R.-M. Railway, including Godhra-Rutlám Railway	1,072	...	4	26	595	531	100	89·24	1,074	2	...	531	64	27	49·34	89·24	69	...	...	33	...	740	...
Total ...	1,791	...	42	34	1,237	1,003	98·96	81·08	1,811	3	...	1,603	91	39	55·29	91·68	81	...	...	75	...	1,463	12
Bombay City and Island	37,274	...	...	16	35,574	34,729	82·46	97·62	30,737	.....	..	28,799	546	22	93·69	98·13	26	...	...	20	...	36,204	6,353
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,846	227	1,041	943	52,738	47,702	82·54	90·45	52,058	573	71	41,060	2,891	1,334	77·9	93·42	2,627	17	40	1,697	232	60,322	17,702

Districts.	PERSONS—*contd.*															PROPERTY.					
	Total of columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons *sent up* for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before Magistrate.		Under-trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
														In custody of Police.	On bail.							
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
																					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay Presidency Proper	24,079	22	341	2·17	23,685	9,032	653	12,177	501	10,244	65·24	61·79	36	55	26	1,031	205	7,725	5,372	69·54	6,87,483 8 3	3,04,378 14 1½	44·27
Sind	11,747	3	298	4·3	11,437	5,032	87	5,679	123	4,654	66·9	49·7	10	5	4	461	39	3,130	2,005	64·06	2,26,805 1 4	98,453 1 8	43·4
Total of Presidency, including Sind...	35,826	25	639	6·47	35,072	14,064	740	17,856	624	14,898	65·76	62·38	52	60	30	1,492	244	10,855	7,377	67·95	9,14,288 9 7	4,02,831 15 9½	44·05
B. B. & C. I. Railway	245	...	16	6·89	225	41	...	178	2	179	77·15	80·26	2	4	...	2	...	151	104	68·87	9,634 1 0	3,326 2 0	34·52
G. I. P. Railway...	365	22	37	10·3	301	71	5	211	4	210	61·4	70·9	...	...	5	10	...	258	135	52·3	25,678 0 0	10,119 0 0	39·4
S. M. Railway	167	...	...	...	167	30	...	132	2	132	88·59	83·54	...	...	...	3	...	75	59	78·6	8,522 9 7	7,350 11 3	86·24
R.-M. Railway, including Godhra-Rutlám Railway	773	7	...	...	766	102	2	607	3	610	82·43	79·63	18	...	...	34	...	768	487	63·41	38,402 0 0	15,538 0 0	40·46
Total ...	1,550	29	53	3·62	1,459	244	7	1,128	11	1,131	77·3	78·16	20	4	5	49	...	1,252	785	62·69	82,236 10 7	36,333 13 3	44·18
Bombay City and Island	42,577	890	...	...	41,687	1,311	3	40,179	36	3, 257	94·62	96·95	99	...	..	53	6	3,228	2,632	81·53	3,30,158 0 0	2,22,938 0 0	67·52
GRAND TOTAL ...	79,953	944	692	1·14	78,218	15,619	750	59,163	671	50,286	83·36	88·09	171	64	35	1,594	250	15,335	10,794	70·38	13,26,683 4 2	6,62,103 13 0½	49·9

B.— POLICE—*continued.*

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

District.	CASES.						PERSONS.								
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency Proper	85,962·55	118,087	118	118,205	1,295	104,061	159,297	163,091	28,506	74,147	78	38,778	26	21,554	
Sind	10,551·60	15,717	7	15,724	124	13,006	24,505	23,524	5,539	12,004	101	5,126	5	751	
Total of Presidency, including Sind	96,514·15	133,804	125	133,929	1,419	117,067	183,802	186,615	34,045	86,151	179	43,904	31	22,305	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	51·05	86	...	86	28	62	84	107	13	11	7	75	...	1	
G. I. P. Railway	59·	57	...	57	...	36	49	74	10	9	...	54	1	...	
Southern Maratha Railway .	29·6	63	1	64	4	59	66	70	3	7	...	60	...	...	
R.-M. Railway including Godhra-Rutlám Railway...	49·	95	10	105	102	74	133	172	31	12	...	127	...	2	
Total ...	188·65	301	11	312	134	231	332	423	57	39	7	316	1	3	
Bombay City and Island ...	8,224·8	8,623	...	8,623	71	8,333	10,405	7,563	3,476	1,216	3	2,741	8	119	
GRAND TOTAL ...	104,927·6	142,728	136	142,864	1,624	125,631	194,539	194,601	37,578	87,406	189	46,961	40	22,427	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Returns.														
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
												1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
																					Rs.a.p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	2	...	...	2	16	2	2	...	2	...	14	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	626 8 3	...	...	93 5 8	...	...
Central do. ,,	...	2	2	...	23	20	18	...	...	18	3	...	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	6,007	...	...	1,640
Southern do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Proper ...	2	2	2	2	39	22	20	...	2	18	17	...	2	20	...	2	18	...	...	...	626 8 3	...	6,007	93 5 8	...	1,640
Sind	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind	2	5	2	5	45	22	20	...	2	18	23	...	2	20	...	2	18	...	...	...	626 8 3	...	6,015	93 5 8	...	1,640
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	2	...	1	1	14	1	1	1	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	67	...	...	2½	...
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. M. Railway including Godhra-Ratlám Railway	19	14	3	30	54	2	2	2	...	...	52	3	13	2	3	10	2	2	4	3	...	1,165	501	...	861	238
Total ...	21	14	4	31	68	3	3	3	...	...	65	3	13	3	3	10	3	3	4	4	...	1,232	501	...	863½	238
Bombay City and Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	23	19	6	36	113	25	23	3	2	18	88	3	15	23	3	12	21	2	4	4	626 8 3	1,232	6,516	93 5 8	863½	1,878

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

Note.—This statement cannot be given as its submission with the Annual Police Reports has been discontinued (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2788, dated 25th May 1889.)

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(5).—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost,*

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of						
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedábád	...	3	6	249	59	859	...	1,176	...	4	...	11,753	3,421	3,503	58,632	1,01,812	1,967
Broach	...	1	3	104	14	376	...	498	...	...	...	7,556	2,040	2,332	27,391	41,168	1,392
Kaira	...	1	1	140	16	549	...	707	...	...	...	8,882	1,800	2,730	31,108	58,299	2,642
Panch Mahâls	...	1	3	132	23	628	...	787	...	...	...	5,266	1,475	3,179	26,541	58,389	2,711
Surat	...	1	4	165	19	629	...	818	...	...	...	8,672	1,925	2,656	39,198	59,766	4,204
Thâna	...	2	3	158	...	588	...	751	...	...	...	11,797	4,194	3,180	38,973	56,272	4,978
Total ...	...	9	20	948	131	3,629	...	4,737	...	4	...	53,926	14,855	17,580	2,21,843	3,75,706	17,894
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	...	2	5	129	18	560	...	714	3	13	...	16,582	2,509	2,658	37,645	65,945	4,168
Khándesh	...	3	9	366	66	1,295	...	1,739	...	...	...	20,185	5,274	5,555	83,594	1,33,424	25,537
Násik	...	1	4	182	21	613	...	821	...	...	...	9,503	1,800	3,005	40,088	67,667	2,090
Poona	...	2	7	241	20	998	...	1,268	...	...	...	15,355	2,528	3,801	59,696	1,02,405	3,022
Sátára	...	3	6	211	9	754	...	983	...	...	...	13,840	3,177	2,763	47,590	74,573	6,095
Sholápur	...	1	2	113	11	466	...	593	...	...	...	4,946	1,595	2,401	29,333	52,297	1,190
Total ...	...	12	33	1,242	145	4,686	...	6,119	3	13	...	80,411	16,883	20,183	2,97,946	4,96,371	42,102
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	...	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	...	12,567	1,486	2,137	27,803	52,405	5,821
Bijápur	...	1	3	151	15	496	...	666	...	...	...	10,702	1,800	2,604	34,904	56,766	5,470
Dhárwár	...	1	2	206	16	653	...	878	...	...	...	11,433	1,838	2,835	42,257	68,852	4,602
Kánara	...	1	4	148	...	496	...	649	...	...	...	5,858	1,485	2,555	36,487	48,581	4,450
Kolába	...	1	1	102	...	371	...	475	...	...	...	6,754	1,800	2,415	24,372	37,027	1,538
Ratnágiri	...	1	4	147	...	538	...	690	...	...	...	8,244	1,800	2,679	37,374	59,043	4,045
Total ...	...	6	16	874	45	3,108	...	4,049	2	17	...	55,558	10,209	15,525	2,03,197	3,22,674	25,926
Total of Presidency Proper ...	1	27	69	3,064	321	11,423	...	14,905	5	34	...	1,89,895	41,947	53,288	7,22,986	11,94,751	85,922
Sind.																	
Karáchi	...	2	6	236	154	900	13	1,311	...	...	...	17,602	2,887	4,874	71,088	1,40,194	11,225
Hyderábád	...	1	5	210	155	687	...	1,058	2	13	...	8,671	2,044	3,395	46,088	95,299	5,787
Shikárpur	...	2	6	178	153	663	...	1,002	...	...	...	13,241	2,527	4,123	49,785	1,03,430	6,556
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	2	44	107	103	...	257	6	16	...	7,476	1,880	2,317	10,881	30,745	1,406
Thar and Párkar	...	...	1	108	290	148	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	3,294	28,937	80,055	285
Total ...	...	6	20	776	859	2,501	13	4,175	8	29	...	46,990	9,338	18,003	2,06,774	4,49,723	25,259
Total of Presidency, including Sind	1	33	89	3,840	1,180	13,924	13	19,080	13	63	...	2,36,885	51,285	71,291	9,29,760	16,44,474	1,11,181
Railways.																	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	3	53	...	437	...	494	...	...	...	8,875	310	1,920	17,239	45,958	1,321
G. I. P. Railway	...	1	4	97	...	504	...	606	...	...	...	12,000	730	4,413	32,787	48,261	2,248
Southern Marátha Railway ...	...	1	2	45	...	256	...	304	...	...	...	12,862	650	3,228	14,326	25,052	2,314
Rájputána-Malwa Railway including Godhra-Rutlam Railway	1	2	5	117	...	525	...	650	...	...	19,385	12,656	1,572	4,548	34,098	45,962	4,945
Total ...	1	5	14	312	...	1,722	...	2,054	...	...	19,385	46,393	3,262	14,109	98,450	1,65,233	10,828
Bombay City and Island ...	2	...	74	154	83	1,700	87	2,111	11	88	53,750	...	...	...	1,97,415	2,74,458	11,835
Grand Total ...	4	38	177	4,306	1,263	17,355	100	23,245	24	151	73,135	2,83,278	54,547	85,400	12,25,655	20,84,165	1,33,844

(a) Rs. 6,972 on account of whole cost of Godhra Rutlam Railway chargeable to Imperial Revenue and Rs. 38,412-6

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Police.						Distribution of Police.											
						In District.											
Average pay of						Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On Town Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
36,713	103·38	3,178	1,34,266	1,34,266	406·12	...	...	104	304	57	210	161	514	498	4	3,949	921,712
3,544·68	105·72	7,611	89,490	89,490	.....	1	8	22	107	84	230	107	345	45	...	1,453	341,490
257·1	94·8	9,029	1,14,490	1,14,490	.....	2	8	112	419	15	62	129	489	88	...	1,609	871,589
340·04	80·52	9,175	1,06,736	1,06,736	.....	8	21	47	236	64	324	119	581	86	...	1,588	313,417
322·78	117·64	9,300	1,25,721	1,25,721	.....	...	...	47	140	67	225	114	365	338	...	1,662	649,989
...	95·70	13,032	1,32,426	1,32,426	.....	1	3	142	521	18	64	161	588	...	...	3,935	819,680
...	...	51,325	7,53,129	7,53,129	406·12	12	40	474	1,727	305	1,115	791	2,882	1,055	4	14,196	3,917,777
364·8	105·3	6,998	1,36,505	1,36,505	4,055	1	4	96	332	14	147	111	483	118	16	6,645	888,755
107·9	96·1	29,567	3,03,136	3,03,136	.....	8	28	253	640	114	693	375	1,361	...	...	10,907	1,460,851
349	109	21,092	1,45,245	1,45,245	.....	4	14	140	455	32	106	176	575	50	19	5,940	843,582
357·45	92·453	12,470	1,99,337	1,99,337	.....	...	...	145	570	22	88	167	658	267	174	5,369·4	1,067,800
290·5	99·4	16,501	1,64,539	1,64,539	.....	1	4	123	360	72	319	196	683	101	...	4,988	1,225,989
357·25	109·74	11,089	1,02,851	1,02,581	.....	1	3	55	211	43	187	99	401	92	...	4,521	750,639
...	...	97,717	10,51,613	10,51,613	4,055	15	53	812	2,568	297	1,540	1,124	4,161	628	209	38,370·4	6,237,666
225·642	91·48	12,783	1,15,302	1,13,571	1,731	1	9	91	346	21	154	113	509	68	19	4,657	1,013,261
115	110	11,543	1,23,789	1,23,789	.....	4	12	101	286	39	164	144	462	59	...	5,695	796,339
264·06	100·56	12,069	1,43,886	1,43,886	.....	2	12	103	261	57	233	162	506	209	...	4,535	1,051,314
...	97·94	22,251	1,21,667	1,21,667	.....	2	7	87	184	43	214	132	405	111	...	3,910	446,351
...	99·8	4,500	78,406	78,406	.....	1	3	87	299	15	69	103	371	...	...	2,137	594,872
...	109·7	17,638	1,30,823	1,30,823	.....	2	7	96	276	38	179	136	462	91	...	3,922	1,105,926
...	...	80,784	7,13,873	7,12,142	1,731	12	50	565	1,652	213	1,013	790	2,715	538	19	24,856	5,008,063
...	...	2,29,326	25,18,615	25,16,884	6,192·12	39	143	1,851	5,947	815	3,668	2,705	9,758	2,221	232	77,422·4	15,163,506
221·63	105·61	13,147	2,61,012	2,56,139	4,873	2	16	146	456	43	270	191	742	368	8	14,272	571,951
279·669	109·746	9,720	1,70,994	1,69,227	1,767	3	23	142	460	45	246	190	729	138	15	8,372	876,525
247·1	98·9	18,675	1,98,337	1,98,337	.....	3	22	116	335	40	258	159	615	226	...	8,075·21	908,426
254·14	101·19	6,099	60,804	60,804	.....	1	3	23	106	1	31	25	140	51	22	2,520·8	174,518
259	102·	8,203	1,20,774	1,20,774	.....	5	23	93	322	11	93	109	438	...	...	13,409·	340,324
...	...	55,834	8,11,921	8,05,281	6,640	14	87	520	1,679	140	898	674	2,664	783	45	46,648·29	2,871,774
...	...	2,85,660	33,30,536	33,22,165	.....	53	230	2,371	7,626	955	4,566	3,379	12,422	3,004	277	124,070·69	18,035,280
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
...	105·16	15,735	91,358	24,073 0 0	6,728 0 0	...	...	56	360	...	77	56	437	...	...	619	106
...	113·23	37,613	1,38,052	41,416 0 0	96,636 0 0	...	...	101	504	...	...	101	504	...	...	772	124
...	100·20	6,269	64,701	19,427 9 2	45,273 6 10	...	...	47	237	...	19	47	256	...	...	722	92
...	83·87	11,848	1,35,014	(a) 45,384 6 0	89,629 4 0	...	...	96	441	26	84	122	525	...	...	1,463	204
...	...	71,465	4,29,125	1,30,300 15 2	2,38,266 10 10	...	...	300	1,542	26	180	326	1,722	...	...	3,576	526
454·18	159·19	1,73,040	7,10,528	6,66,966 0 0	43,562 0 0	...	...	185	1,668	45	211	230	1,879	99	...	22	804,604
...	...	5,30,165	44,70,189	41,19,431 15 2	2,81,828 10 10	53	230	2,856	10,836	1,026	4,957	3,935	16,023	3,103	277	1,27,668·69	18,40,410

on account of $\frac{3}{16}$ of 1,28,042 the cost for Rájputána Málwa Railway or a total of Rs. 45,384-6.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

Districts.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men). To area. On the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on Station duties (Officers and Men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties.
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	3·34	2·8	36·8	781·77	568·1	213·67	9·67	13·1	18·7	2,259·09	1,641·66	617·46	1,610	3·9
Broach	2·91	2·90	113·18	685·72	559·89	125·82	11·26	11·22	·034	2,617	2,161	485	623	4·82
Kaira	2·27	2·25	49·02	1,232·79	1,042·92	189·86	3·03	3	36·82	1,641·41	1,388·60	271·63	843	1·58
Panch Mahális	2·01	2·02	2·55	398	356	43	5·61	5·61	1	1,107	989	119	365	1·29
Surat	2·03	2·02	·8065	794	629	165	8·88	8·85	·028	3,475	2,754	721	748	4·0
Thána	5·23	5·19	25·03	1,091·31	958·12	133·18	5·93	5·88	22·1	1,236·16	1,085·30	150·86	2,177	3·28
Total ...	2·99	...	...	826·53	...	...	6·44	...	...	1,779	...	...	6,366	2·89
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	9·1	8·81	·30	1,219·14	1,099·56	119·57	15·52	15·01	·51	2,076·53	1,872·86	203·66	665	1·55
Khándesh	6·27	5·24	1·03	340·05	702·04	138·01	12.21	10·20	1·01	1,635·89	1,367·13	268·76	1,732	1·93
Násik	7·23	7·21	·01	1,027	934	92	9·98	9·95	·03	1,417	1,290	127	1,087	1·33
Poona	4·23	4·23	110·	842·11	735	107	7·50	7·49	62	1,403	1,302	190	1,299	1·81
Sátára	5·08	4·97	9·82	1,249	1,100	150·63	10·32	10·12	4·84	2,538·27	2,232·63	305·64	912	1·88
Sholápur	7·62	7·61	197·	1 265	1,049	216	16·99	16·98	88·66	2,822	2,333	489	361	1·35
Total ...	6·25	...	...	1,017·56	...	...	11·35	...	...	1,845·46	...	...	6,056	1·79
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	6·5	6·5	·005	1,427·1	1,310·7	118·3	10·6	10·6	·004	2,318·6	2,126·6	192	719	1·6
Bijápur	8·5	9·5	·06	1,195·7	1,334·8	284·4	14·7	17·3	·05	2,057·7	2,427·8	280·6	672	1·7
Dhárwár	5·1	5·1	146·08	1,197·39	1,036	162·84	12·42	12·40	60·83	2,880·29	2,461·51	394·13	935	2·56
Kánara	6·02	5·98	28·21	687·75	629·02	58·73	14·42	14·34	11·78	1,647·05	1,506·39	140·65	532	1·96
Kolába	4·49	4·96	2·45	1,252	1;258	1,202	5·53	6·28	2·45	1,541	1,590	1,202	890	2·30
Ratnágiri	5·6	5·06	·08	1,602	1,507	98	10·5	10·4	·14	2,972	2,792	180	648	1·47
Total ...	6·11	...	...	1,231·08	...	...	11·21	...	...	2,258·92	...	...	4,296	1·93
Total of Presidency Proper ...	5·18	...	...	1,015·02	...	...	9·92	...	...	1,944·58	...	...	16,718	2·14
Sind.														
Karáchi	10·88	10·85	31·97	436·27	343·15	93·11	23·7	23·63	14·68	950·08	747·29	203·78	1,734	2·88
Hyderábád	7·79	9·64	8·53	816·8	927·21	456·51	15·	14·97	8·53	1,525·99	1,403·14	456·51	2,482	4·12
Shikárpur	1 to 8·05	1 to 8·04	58·22 to 1	1 to 906·61	1 to 803·40	103·20 ...	1 to 17·90	1 to 17·86	26·20 to 1	1 to 2,014·24	1 to 1,784·95	1 to 229·29	2,835 ...	1 to 6·28
Upper Sind Frontier	9·04	10·53	64·42	730·33	678·46	51·87	19·39	19·36	35·04	1,342·67	1,247·32	95·35	432	3·39
Thar and Párkar	24·51	...	...	622·16	...	...	32·31	...	...	820·06	...	...	579	1·39
Total ...	11·08	...	...	681·9	...	...	21·2	...	...	1,305·3	...	...	8,062	2·5
Total of Presidency, including Sind	6·47	...	...	941·49	...	...	12·41	...	...	1,804·06	...	...	24,780	2·47
Railways.														
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	...	....	...	...	252	·005
G. I. P. Railway	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	357	·59
Southern Marátha Railway ...	2·37	...	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	148	·52
Rájputána-Málwa Railway, including Godhra-Rutlam Railway	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	...
Bombay City and Island ...	100·36	...	...	364·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,274	4·97
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,887	...

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and

Districts.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.	
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad	255	918	358	814	...	2	12	53	158	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	23
Bróach	107	390	154	343	...	1	3	15	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Kaira	141	565	244	419	43	1	7	26	43	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	20
Panch Maháls	135	651	504	282	...	...	3	12	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27
Surat	169	648	250	567	...	...	6	30	76	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	199
Thána	161	588	†327	422	...	...	4	34	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	84
Total ...	968	3,760	1,837	*2,847	43	4	35	170	448	1	19	...	...	...	1	4	10	10	360
Central Division.																			
Ahmednagar	134	578	292	†197	222	...	15	11	53	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	35
Khándesh	375	‡1,361	598	830	266	5	50	85	402	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	35	15
Násik	189	631	295	525	...	...	11	25	95	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	18
Poona	248	1,018	324	302	§639	2	18	17	50	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	4
Sátára	217	763	420	461	99	...	10	45	146	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	124	2
Sholápur	115	477	191	198	203	1	2	18	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
Total ...	1,278	4,828	2,120	2,513	1,429	8	106	196	765	...	24	...	5	...	...	1	17	220	84
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum	122	568	258	26	406	1	7	25	60	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	4
Bijápur	150	515	236	429	...	...	6	12	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Dhárwár	208	669	304	573	...	...	7	26	114	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Kánara	152	496	252	187	209	3	6	9	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	29
Kolába	103	371	179	295	...	...	...	4	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
Ratnágiri	151	538	255	24	400	...	5	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total ...	886	3,157	1,484	1,544	1,015	4	31	79	288	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	4	8	90
Total of Presidency Proper	3,132	11,745	5,441	6,904	2,487	16	172	445	1,496	1	53	...	5	...	2	6	31	238	534
Sind.																			
Karáchi	242	1,067	601	354	323	...	11	35	76	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	35	10	
Hyderabad	217	855	512	*459	54	1	24	24	106	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	
Shikárpur	184	816	451	308	214	2	19	34	101	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	11
Upper Sind Frontier...	46	232	92	147	...	1	14	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Thar and Párkar ...	109	438	§479	§41	...	...	8	11	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Total ...	798	3,408	2,135	1,309	591	4	76	112	318	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	19	39	48
Total of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind	3,930	15,153	7,576	8,213	3,078	20	248	557	1,814	1	84	...	5	...	2	7	50	277	582
Railways.																			
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	56	437	..	9	484	...	5	5	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
G. I. P. Railway ...	101	504	...	25	580	1	13	16	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	4
S. M. Railway	47	256	...	16	287	3	17	15	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3
R.-M. Railway, including Godhra-Rutlám Railway	122	525	20	122	505	1	27	30	170	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	43
Total ...	326	1,722	20	172	1,856	5	62	66	384	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	19	10	53
Bombay City and Island...	241	1,967	94	120	1,994	2	20	10	503	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	47	84
Grand Total ...	4,497	18,842	7,690	8,505	6,928	27	330	633	2,701	1	87	...	5	...	4	8	74	334	719

—*continued.*

General Internal Management of the Force.

Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
174	290	...	...	144	341	553	36	2	48	14	8	...	18	71·35	1·53	The Court prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms. 135 vacancies (8 officers and 127 men).
81	161	...	91	56	220	109	6	...	18	4	...	...	7	37·34	1·40	22 vacancies of Constables.
117	248	...	...	28	288	370	9	...	29	8	2	1	9	46·57	1·27	20 vacancies.
65	62	27	162	15	301	347	15	...	19	...	37	...	6	76·46	0·76	123 do. (13 officers, 110 men).
120	284	...	...	119	234	323	20	1	36	6	15	...	15	23·74	1·83	141 do.
122	196	...	...	138	334	269	10	2	13	4	5	...	9	55·54	1·20	8 do.
679	1,241	27	253	500	1,718	2,061	96	5	163	36	67	1	64	...	1·35	449 vacancies *exclusive of the Court prosecutor of Ahmedabad who has not been supplied with weapon.
115	319	...	175	139	*316	256	12	...	24	15	7	...	13	29·77	1·82	* 1 vacancy †The Court prosecutor is provided with no kind of weapon.
100	396	...	17	306	844	569	46	...	54	55	4	...	16	6·7	0·92	‡17 Recruit boys have been included. 1 Court prosecutor, 24 Chief Constables, Kárkúns and 17 Recruit boys have not been supplied with any sort of weapons. There are 17 vacancies.
137	237	...	...	69	334	387	1	...	17	11	...	...	11	32·31	1·34	30 vacancies.
148	401	...	...	153	450	593	31	...	26	20	1	1	15	41·15	1·18	70 vacancies. §1 Court Prosecutor has not been supplied with any weapon.
173	404	33	118	104	393	483	37	...	16	10	...	...	30	38·18	3·06	
84	222	5	66	40	194	358	4	...	3	3	...	...	10	40·	1·68	
847	1,979	38	376	811	2,531	2,646	131	...	140	114	12	1	95	...	1·55	118 vacancies.
99	250	...	...	33	284	359	5	1	6	8	...	1	11	18·84	1·59	14 vacancies (officers 3, men 11).
69	181	...	...	58	205	395	5	...	8	6	...	...	9	17·1	1·3	7 vacancies.
153	294	...	3	52	357	440	13	...	14	7	...	...	5	39·40	·57	28 do.
126	278	...	...	41	347	342	14	...	12	9	4	2	15	54·93	2·31	The number of men in Hospital was 356. 18 vacancies.
76	214	...	...	37	152	261	8	...	3	...	...	...	11	10·63	2·32	24 vacancies, 4 in officers, 20 in men.
143	397	...	...	63	238	388	46	...	1	5	...	...	11	10·8	1·5	
666	1,614	...	3	284	1,483	2,185	91	1	39	35	4	3	62	...	1·53	91 vacancies.
2,192	4,834	65	632	1,595	5,732	6,892	318	6	342	185	83	5	221	...	1·48	658 do.
118	100	...	...	144	558	594	12	...	96	11	16	3	20	38·42	1·52	13 vacancies.
114	89	...	...	182	485	358	14	...	44	25	19	3	7	21·74	·65	47 do.
116	155	...	71	144	479	363	22	1	95	21	...	11	20	70·00	2·00	14 do.
26	31	...	...	†38	119	85	1	1	‡26	15	...	...	2	10·87	·84	The number of sick in hospital during the year was 26. 36 vacancies.
59	56	...	...	47	233	266	15	...	17	8	...	1	9	36·38	1·65	The number of sick in hospital was 199. The total of columns 25 to 27 is less than the total of columns 2 and 3 by one which is due to a vacancy.
433	431	...	71	555	1,874	1,666	64	2	278	80	35	18	58	...	1·37	
2,625	5,265	65	703	2,150	7,606	8,558	382	8	620	265	118	23	279	...	1·46	
39	244	...	...	37	245	210	9	...	13	5	2	...	9	56·38	1·82	1 vacancy.
91	310	...	...	54	250	243	7	1	22	14	2	1	11	63·8	1·8	58 vacancies. 336 men in Hospital.
42	154	...	...	37	205	48	3	1	19	20	1	...	5	68·97	1·65	13 vacancies. 209 in Hospital.
112	134	...	47	62	360	225	6	...	42	28	...	...	9	44·04	1·39	285 in Hospital.
284	842	...	47	190	1,060	726	25	2	96	67	5	1	34	...	...	11 rewarded in opium cases, the total amount of reward being Rs. 283.
204	585	...	...	430	1,115	644	38	7	74	22	7	...	32	158·78	1·58	19 vacancies.
3,113	6,692	65	750	2,770	9,781	9,928	445	17	790	354	130	24	345	...	...	

B.—POLICE

(7).—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers*

Districts.	Race.											Religion.												
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.			Officers.												
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.				District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			Subordinate Officers.				Hindus.										
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.	Banias.	Lingâyats.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Pa adeshis.	Hindustanis.	Chattrias.	Lohánas.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.																										
Ahmedabad	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	241	791	4	94	43	12	..	..	10	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
Kaira	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	135	550	1	71	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Broach	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	105	368	1	52	10	7	..	..	5	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahâls	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	118	541	2	40	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	148	524	1	57	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	35	14	..	..	..
Thâna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	158	580	3	9	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
Total	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	19	905	3,354	12	323	132	38	..	..	15	..	..	194	14	..	..	..
Central Division.																										
Ahmednagar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	127	578	4	54	18	9	..	..	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	366	1,344	8	156	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Násik	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	161	625	2	62	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9	..	..	..
Poona	..	2	1	..	4	..	2	4	2	..	4	190	989	13	49	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..
Sátára	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	214	763	4	65	27	3	..	..	..	2	..	113	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	113	477	1	49	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11	2	..	4	..	2	6	2	..	26	1,171	4,776	32	435	179	41	..	..	..	5	..	315	9	..	..	..
Southern Division.																										
Belgaum	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	117	557	2	43	19	7	..	..	..	18	2	21	..	..	..	..
Bijápur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	144	511	1	76	22	7	..	1	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	192	655	3	92	24	14	..	..	..	19	..	34	..	..	..	..
Kánara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	139	487	3	55	19	..	..	1	..	1	..	44	..	..	..	..
Kolába	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	351	1	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	147	538	3	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
Total	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	837	3,099	18	286	115	28	..	2	..	38	2	265	3	..	..	..
Total of Presidency Proper.	1	23	2	..	4	..	3	7	2	2	60	2,913	11,229	62	1,044	426	107	..	2	15	43	2	774	26	..	..	..
Sind.																										
Karáchi	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	230	1,067	9	154	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	16	..	..
Hyderabad	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	211	809	..	155	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	172	808	..	139	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	195	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	108	437	..	67	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26
Total	..	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	766	3,316	10	554	27	5	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	16	6	26
Total of Presidency, including Sind	1	29	5	6	4	..	3	7	2	2	76	3,679	14,545	72	1,598	453	112	..	6	15	43	2	790	26	16	6	26
Railways.																										
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	436	2	19	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. I. P. Railway	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	95	447	5	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	..	..	..
S. M. Railway	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	244	4	14	10	3	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	..
B. M. Railway, including Godhra-Rutlam Railway.	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	117	525	6	61	14	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5	5	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	309	1,652	17	135	46	9	..	1	..	1	..	48	5	..	..	..
Bombay City and Island	..	8	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	162	1,967	73	72	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1	42	73	6	6	..	4	8	3	3	88	4,150	18,164	162	1,805	503	121	..	7	15	44	2	918	38	16	6	26

Continued.

and Men employed in the Police.

OR CASTE.																													
Men.																													
			Other Religions.						Hindus.																	Other Religions.				
Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Menghwar.	Pársis.	Jews.	Zorastrians.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Bánias.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Hindustanis.	Chattris.	Lohánas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Lingáyats.	Paradeshis.	Hindus of other Castes.	Khagás.	Pársis.	Jews.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.	REMARKS.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
9	30	17	..	3	6	..	5	360	83	40	..	1	8	..	41	..	..	..	53	143	..	..	54	..	..	3	1,041	135	vacancies.
..	9	17	..	..	..	3	..	311	28	41	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	31	..	..	..	687	20	do.
..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	160	33	42	..	..	5	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	1	..	476	22	do.
12	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	120	61	27	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	175	23	..	..	46	..	..	..	664	123	do.
..	..	20	..	6	1	..	..	151	63	19	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	64	..	4	..	677	141	do.
..	4	29	..	8	..	..	1	22	49	1	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	87	..	..	5	743	8	do.
21	46	111	..	18	7	3	6	1,124	317	170	..	1	13	..	779	..	..	..	228	299	..	65	339	..	5	8	4,288	449	do.
..	1	12	..	1	..	..	2	278	16	33	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	81	..	..	..	713	1	vacancy.
73	2	43	..	..	..	..	9	499	157	10	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	408	8	..	..	203	..	..	..	1,722	17	vacancies.
8	2	24	..	3	..	..	..	224	20	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	72	39	..	42	102	..	..	..	791	30	do.
..	1	13	..	1	2	..	2	218	53	55	..	..	..	..	506	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	142	..	..	1	1,198	70	do.
..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	263	26	16	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	..	..	2	983		Nil.
..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	202	35	37	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	593		Nil.
81	6	108	..	6	5	..	13	1,684	307	151	..	..	..	..	1,390	..	..	..	480	67	10	42	631	..	..	3	6,000	118	vacancies.
..	..	12	..	1	..	..	1	203	25	15	..	..	..	1	238	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	40	..	..	..	677	14	vacancies.
..	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	303	39	18	..	..	..	1	83	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	46	..	..	..	659	7	do.
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	4	340	29	31	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	42	..	..	..	850	28	do.
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	36	160	13	1	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	104	..	..	..	631	18	do.
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	57	..	..	..	451	24	do.
..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	690		Nil.
..	2	98	..	2	..	..	42	1,040	128	65	..	..	..	2	1,282	..	..	..	..	..	104	2	434	..	..	..	3,958	91	vacancies.
102	54	317	..	26	12	3	61	3,848	752	386	..	1	13	2	3,451	..	..	..	708	366	114	109	1,404	..	5	11	14,246	658	do.
1	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	725	54	2	..	2	..	..	149	121	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1,296	13	vacancies.
..	..	50	..	..	1	..	..	694	38	4	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	1,025	47	do.
..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	650	46	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	986	14	do.
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	242	36	do.
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	343	32	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	2	..	..	30	..	..	..	546	1	vacancy.
1	..	104	..	..	1	..	1	2,595	170	26	..	13	..	..	164	121	13	6	7	2	..	..	207	..	..	..	4,095	111	vacancies.
103	54	421	..	26	13	3	62	6,443	922	412	..	14	13	2	3,615	121	13	6	715	368	114	109	1,611	..	5	11	18,341	769	vacancies.
..	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	119	37	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	1	..	493	1	vacancy.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	107	59	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	12	..	..	2	548	58	vacancies.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	64	51	13	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	11	..	..	..	291	13	do.
..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	170	122	54	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	649		
..	..	62	..	5	..	..	2	460	269	82	..	9	..	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	8	42	457	..	1	2	1,981	72	do.
..	..	2	..	3	..	..	2	456	107	2	..	..	..	..	733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	..	2	2	2,208	19	do.
103	54	485	..	34	13	3	66	7,359	1298	496	..	23	13	2	4,668	121	13	6	715	368	122	151	2,712	..	8	15	22,530	860	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1894, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	77,275	15,985,270	...	13	104	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	8	(c) 113	162,321	226,656	4,666	121	31,38,235 0 0	41,41,345 0 0	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also *ex-officio* Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. Besides these, there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Political Agent, Kolhápur, and Southern Marátha Country and 193 Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaries under Act III of 1876, who exercised Civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these, there were 14,910 Police Patels who were invested with Criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these, the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar exercised Civil powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 7 Head Munshis, and 52 Mámlatdárs who exercised Civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				19	158	...	...	(d) 19	...	(e) 529	165,762	2,952	3,502	1,028			
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,807	745	...	...			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil	47,789	2,871,774	...	4	13	(f) 1	...	(g) 3	1	(h) 14	29,358	18,754	300	23	4,41,031 0 0	6,04,501 0 0	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				5	21	...	...	5	...	(i) 143	19,238	857	1,449	358			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	54	...	...			
	Total ...	125,064	18,857,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390,917	(j) 250,018	9,917	1,530	35,79,266 0 0	47,45,846 0 0	

Statement showing the number of Judicial officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class	.....	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....	Subordinate Judges, Second Class	.....	98
District and Sessions Judges	14	2	Magistrates, First Class...	29	105
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	3	.....	Magistrates, Second Class	7	246
Assistant Judges	5	1	Magistrates, Third Class...	8	263
Small Cause Court Judges	2	7	Police Patel...	.....	14,910

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1894.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ... ,, VII	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity ... ... ,, VIII	1,437	1,006	1,013	7,561	4,971	2,035	(a) 7	548	(a) 6 died and 1 escaped. 50 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants ... ... ,, IX	71	52	53	84	55	47	...	2	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... ,, X	936	874	902	1,210	463	692	(b) 1	54	(b) Escaped.
Attempts at do.	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ,, XI	886	773	764	947	453	437	(c) 4	53	(c) 3 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.	3	3	6	3	1	2	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... ,, XII	99	79	80	118	61	49	(d) 1	7	(d) Died.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... ... ,, XIII	144	135	131	144	60	75	...	9	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ... ,, XIV	1,751	1,680	1,669	1,956	295	1,627	...	34	
Attempts at do.	68	62	62	70	13	57	...	...	
Offences relating to religion... ,, XV	83	57	57	162	123	35	...	4	1 Complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	515	440	495	802	339	349	(e) 6	108	(e) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	54	36	36	54	28	22	...	4	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ..	71	47	96	172	80	90	...	2	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Hurt	31,826	28,545	27,878	66,937	61,544	4,517	(f) 5	871	(f) Died. 237 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	17	13	15	31	21	8	...	2	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	768	517	503	1,239	1,031	179	...	29	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	
Criminal force and assault	7,376	5,730	4,691	9,782	8,102	1,4 6	(g) 3	271	(g) 2 died and 1 escaped. 38 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	10	9	9	19	14	5	...	...	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...	190	91	101	216	144	50	...	22	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Rape	113	61	64	91	59	26	...	6	
Attempts at do. ...	7	5	5	7	6	1	...	...	
Unnatural offence ...	22	17	17	34	7	23	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	13,009	9,009	8,510	12,506	3,684	8,523	(h) 10	289	(h) 5 died, 2 escaped and 3 were transferred. 48 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	37	36	34	47	11	28	...	8	
Extortion	119	71	68	177	116	46	...	15	2 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	551	302	312	986	582	290	(i) 6	108	(i) 2 died and 4 escaped. 3 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	3	19	15	4	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	734	576	565	930	570	314	(j) 1	45	(j) Died. 14 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against property, Chapter XVI.—*continued.* Criminal breach of trust.	1,558	782	740	926	548	322	(*k*) 7	49	(*k*) 6 escaped and 1 was transferred. 5 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	3	3	2	4	...	3	...	1	
Receiving of stolen property	837	736	734	1,173	457	667	...	49	
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	
Cheating...	980	561	507	758	568	110	(*l*) 4	76	(*l*) 1 died, 2 escaped and 1 was transferred. 9 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	6	10	...	9	...	1	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	58	40	39	88	72	6	...	10	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief	5,326	4,423	4,367	11,532	10,412	926	(*m*) 3	191	(*m*) 1 died, and 2 escaped. 15 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	5	4	6	18	16	2	...	...	
Criminal trespass ...	4,171	3,031	2,819	5,608	3,642	1,788	(*n*) 2	176	(*n*) Died. 23 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	36	21	21	27	8	17	...	2	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.	128	80	80	209	121	58	...	30	1 complainant do. do.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... „ XIX	17	14	14	28	23	5	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage „ XX	1,591	951	896	2,087	1,767	154	(*o*) 1	165	(*o*) Escaped. 7 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	14	8	10	14	14	...	...	...	
Defamation ... ... „ XXI	369	265	245	481	389	77	...	15	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... „ XXII	6,469	5,445	5,293	11,058	10,214	677	...	167	20 complainants do. do.
Attempts at do.	37	35	35	67	61	6	...	...	
Offences under Special and Local Laws :— Apprentices Act XIX of 1850...(India).	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Arms Act XI of 1878 ... ... „	363	351	355	381	58	316	...	7	
Army Act I of 1881 ... ... „	18	18	18	21	9	12	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859 „	1,555	1,413	1,332	1,926	1,074	662	(*p*) 6	184	(*p*) 1 died and 5 escaped.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889. „	3,267	3,187	3,182	3,587	539	3,042	...	6	
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ...	2,386	2,168	2,142	5,904	4,810	958	(*q*) 2	134	(*q*) Died. 24 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P.
Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 (India)	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838 (India)	21	21	21	36	8	28	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882 (India)	1,570	1,498	1,528	1,851	494	1,315	(*r*) 2	40	(*r*) Died.
Distress Act I of 1875 (India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 (India)	88	79	78	85	74	8	...	3	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 (India)	83	82	82	82	2	80	...	...	
Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891 (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 (India)..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	
Indian Steam Ship Act VII of 1884 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Frontier Regulation No. III of 1892 (India)	16	13	16	74	13	61	...	...	
Forest Act VII of 1878 (India)	2,446	2,381	2,365	4,999	1,222	3,644	(*s*) 1	132	(*s*) Died.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1894—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lunatic Asylum Act XXXVI of 1856 (India)	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Merchants Seamen Act I of 1859 (India)	62	62	59	115	12	103	...	...	
Merchants Shipping Act VII of 1880 (India)	35	35	35	56	11	44	(*t*) 1	...	(*t*) Died.
Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of 1870 (India)	2	2	2	3	....	3	...	...	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 (India)	5	5	5	8	4	4	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878 (India)	509	490	486	558	82	464	...	12	
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 (India)	6,223	6,207	6,171	6,184	82	6,102	...	...	
Police (Presidency Town) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India)	25,877	25,125	24,713	24,713	541	24,164	(*u*) 4	4	(*u*) Transferred.
Ports Act X of 1889 (India)	27	27	27	29	1	28	...	...	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866 (India)	11	11	12	12	2	8	...	2	
Prisoner's Act IX of 1894 (India)	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Railway Act IX of 1890 (India)	276	267	260	305	23	278	...	4	
Registration Act III of 1877 (India)	14	14	16	28	10	18	...	...	
Salt Act XII of 1882 (India)	45	34	43	55	19	35	...	1	
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 (India)	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 (India)	33	32	32	32	7	25	...	....	
Stamp Act I of 1879 (India)	44	43	41	48	11	35	...	2	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 (India)	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	
The Printing Presses and Newspapers Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 (India)	3	3	3	8	4	4	...	...	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879 (India)	6	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 (India)	11	10	10	26	18	8	...	...	
Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887 (India)	13	12	12	12	2	10	...	...	
Abkári Act V of 1878 (Bombay)	1,731	1,665	1,667	1,951	315	1,613	(*v*) 2	21	(*v*) 1 died and 1 escaped.
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890 (Bombay)	8,476	8,371	8,296	9,149	1,495	7,597	(*w*) 19	38	(*w*) Died.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I, of 1890 (Bombay)	481	475	468	2,083	209	1,845	(*x*) 1	28	(*x*) Died.
Irrigation Act VII of 1879 (Bombay)	196	186	186	335	151	164	...	20	
Jails Act II of 1874 and IX of 1894 (Bom.)	5	5	5	6	1	5	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 (Bombay)	442	424	413	636	180	452	(*y*) 1	3	(*y*) Died.
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884 (Bombay)	75,113	50,968	54,072	64,807	19,445	21,249	(*z*) 2,152	21,961	(*z*) 332 died and 1,820 escaped.
Municipal Act III of 1888 (Bombay)	4,994	4,975	1,801	1,801	26	1,775	...	...	
Police Regulation XII of 1827 (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay)	441	441	441	441	...	441	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863 (Bombay)	8,023	7,969	7,767	7,871	671	7,199	...	1	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878 (Bombay)	32	31	32	53	35	12	...	6	
Registration of Boats Act I of 1863 (Bombay)	31	28	28	31	4	27	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866 (Bombay)	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Salt Act II of 1890 (Bombay)	540	532	525	697	47	640	..	10	
Tolls Act III of 1875 (Bombay)	4	4	4	5	3	2	...	...	
Tramways Act I of 1874 (Bombay)	6	6	3	4	2	2	...	...	
The Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891 (Bombay)	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV of 1879 (Bombay)	39	39	39	39	...	39	...	...	
Vaccination Act I of 1877 (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII of 1867 (Bombay)	3,429	3,425	3,416	4,618	1,870	2,729	...	19	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Tramways (Karáchi Act) II of 1883 (Bombay)	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	
Total	231,534	189,803	186,197	286,109	144,766	113,025	2,252	26,066	

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of European*

Description of Offence.	Number of Persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases									
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of		
		On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, *suo motu* Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 *B* of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 *B* of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 *B* of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offencees affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	28	7	2	...	37	...	36	...	12	24	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	15	1	...	...	16	...	15	...	5	10	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Attempts at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	2	16	2	...	20	...	20	...	12	6	2	...	...	20	...	2	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal, Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	19	326	...	...	345	...	325	...	314	11	...	...	...	325	...	...	...
Total	...	78	357	5	...	440	...	418	...	347	67	2	2	...	418	...	2	...

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Where disposed of: Sessions: Total exclusive of column 17.	Where disposed of: By High Court: Convicted.	Where disposed of: By High Court: Acquitted.	Where disposed of: By High Court: Total.	Where disposed of: Total for all Courts: Convicted.	Where disposed of: Total for all Courts: Acquitted or discharged.	Where disposed of: Total for all Courts: Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of Cases: Brought to trial.	Number of Cases: Disposed of.	Number of Cases: Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	24	36	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	...	12	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	14	6	20	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	314	11	325	...	325	325	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	2	350	68	418	...	401	401	...	...	...	...

Subsidiary Table.

35: Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451a (1) of the Code.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16: Number who did not so claim.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16: Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451b of the Code.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Column 21: Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Column 21: Number who did not so claim.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Columns 21 and 24: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	35: Of the total number of persons shown in Columns 21 and 24: Number who did not so claim.	36: Of cases shown in Column 30: Disposed of by Magistrates: Being European British subjects.	36: Of cases shown in Column 30: Disposed of by Magistrates: Other than European British subjects.	36: Of cases shown in Column 30: Disposed of by Sessions Judges: Being European British subjects.	36: Of cases shown in Column 30: Disposed of by Sessions Judges: Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2).	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	59	...	...	2	...	2	319	59	2	...

will include the figures in this statement.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal)—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1894.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and Section 485 ...	8	8	1	7	
2.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	112	(*a*) 365	96	262	(*a*) Of these 7 persons were under trial at the end of the year.
3.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1,355	(*b*) 1,447	370	1,047	(*b*) Of these 1 died and 29 persons were under trial at the end of the year.
4.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	287	(*c*) 291	11	279	(*c*) Of these 1 person was under trial at the end of the year.
5.—Possession, Chapter XII	18	(*d*) 19	5	13	(*d*) Of these 1 person do. do.
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	674	706	11	695	
7.—Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	3	3	1	2	
8.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	704	(*e*) 704	561	141	(*e*) Of these 2 persons were do. do.
9.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	234	(*f*) 303	54	248	(*f*) Of these 1 died.
10—Contempt of Court, Chapter XXXV	1	1	.....	1	
Total ...	3,396	3,847	1,110	2,695	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of. Died escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial.	Convicted. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	4,518	...	1,872	725	1,902	...	19	3,415	2·57	4,967	* Besides these the High Court ordered retrial of 1 case involving 3 persons referred to it under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. (a) If 1,980 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2. (b) Of these, 402 died, 1,841 escaped and 9 were transferred to another Province.
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14	16,584	1	5,560	4,517	5,001	20	1,485	12,199	5·72	11,006	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	34,999	2,171	7,999	4,174	1,755	7	18,893	24,755	1·81	6,303	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	166,939	58	114,218	36,352	10,360	1,800	4,151	86,966	9·24	194,133	
Benches of Magistrates	16,667	...	11,207	1,018	3,332	...	1,110	13,664	1·142	6,779	
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...	187	1	73	98	...	11	4	93	4·84	248	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	46,028	9	2,770	675	42,316	77	181	43,209	7·07	45,904	
Courts of Session	2,037	10	1,045	700	...	65	217	859	25·62	7,074	
Superior Courts	* 130	2	22	100	...	...	6	95	23·229	297	
Total ...	(a) 288,089	(b) 2,252	144,766	48,359	64,666	1,980	26,066	185,255	6·737	276,711	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons Sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																		Remarks.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory school.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	485	...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	...	...	....	...	...	1,345 11 6	1,329 13 6	.....	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates—																													
Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	341	18	...	9,202	31	11	3	8,940	240	18	4	...	...	14,429 7 2	12,470 12 0	1,187 4 0	75	259	27	1	...	19	11	1	3	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	70	19	...	3,759	5	13	9	3,730	28	...	1	...	...	4,771 6 11	4,555 14 0	939 12 6	39	58	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	9,552	713	...	37,211	469	1,213	421	31,734	4,908	452	109	8	...	2,88,010 12 2	2,50,284 2 11	23,832 4 8	2,761	6,542	1,344	39	...	236	183	50	8	
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	78	1	...	4,214	7	1	...	4,190	19	5	...	...	....	3,567 4 9	3,777 12 2	125 0 0	12	60	7	...	...	3	3	1	3	
District and Divisional Magistrates—																													
Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	78	...	...	18	13	...	...	2	3	7	6	...	...	2,104 0 0	334 14 0	100 0 0	45	27	36	...	...	5	8	...	...	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	2,477	873	...	33,939	124	125	11	33,243	601	69	23	2	1	84,702 14 0	66,563 7 1	6,060 15 0	1,321	1,542	487	11	...	100	24	...	60	
Courts of Session	...	108	...	557	11	...	51	5	1	3	1	18	18	5	8	1	21,255 6 6	6,365 13 10	6,994 12 8	18	108	157	230	58	...	3	2	2	
Superior Courts	38	17	...	44	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	300 0 0	.....	.....	...	4	13	25	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	38	125	...	13,197	2,121	...	90,640	654	1,364	447	84,084	5,817	570	149	18	2	4,20,486 15 0	3,45,682 9 6	39,240 0 10	4,726	8,600	2,072	306	61	363	234	57	76	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentenced reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,788	(a) 1	752	1,790	...	332	794	9	36	...	74	12·04	(a) Died.
,, Courts of Sessions	1,835	(a) 3	637	533	...	201	380	2	19	...	60	16·46	
Superior Courts ... By persons convicted.	724	(a) 1	345	188	...	73	58	...	7	...	52	32·	
Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal	37	...	6	3	...	11	...	...	3	...	14	91·6	
Total ...	6,384	5	1,740	2,514	...	617	1,232	11	65	...	200	15·322	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	718	...	167	455	...	3	...	2	71	170	16	24·26	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 443 accused persons were involved. Also there were 220 accused persons in whose interest the Court took steps to obtain revision.
,, Courts of Sessions	556	...	330	162	...	...	37	36	79	107	35	34·92	
,, Superior Courts	1,397	...	401	603	32	123	184	4	50	...	56	31·75	
Total ...	2,669	...	898	1,220	32	126	221	42	200	277	107	30·55	
Grand Total ...	9,053	5	2,638	3,734	32	743	1,453	53	265	277	307	19·002	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Accused Persons in Jury Trials.				Number of Accused Persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved of verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrate's Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by Jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the City of Karáchi.
Courts of Session	Jurors (a) ...	5	(c)338	323	15	15	...	...	...	...	(b) Assessors were employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the City of Karáchi, as noted above.
	Assessors (b) ...	2 or more	...	...	...	...	(d)1,101	801	84	216	(c) *Note.*—Besides these, there were 16 persons who would have been tried by Jury, but for the following facts:— 10 pleaded guilty. The charges against 6 were withdrawn.
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction	Jurors ...	9	(c)44	44	....	...	...	...	...	...	(d) *Note.*—In addition to these, there were also 84 persons as under:— 1 died. 18 pleaded guilty. The charges against 13 persons were withdrawn; in the case of 38 persons, assessors were not consulted; and in the case of 14 persons, no assessors were appointed.
Total ...		.....	383	368	15	15	1,101	801	84	216	(e) *Note.*—In addition to these, 3 persons having pleaded guilty and the charges against three other persons having been withdrawn, no jurors were appointed.

B 969—12 *a*

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2		3		4		5								6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by Transfer.								Grand Total.			Transferred to other Prisons.				Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
							A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other prisons.								A.		B.		C.		D.																				
							From prisons in the province.		From subsidiary jails to prisons in the province.		From prisons outside the province.		From prisons in the province.		From prisons outside the province.						To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.															
																											a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails.	6,886	207	11,468	499	18,354	706	2,224	50	882	47	2	...	20	...	...	...	21,482	803	22,285	2,232	48	126	7	760	23	9,740	477	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	106	6	8	...	14	...	26	...	231	2	6,615	187	6,803	197	7,000
Subordinate Jails.	*221	*13	2,882	162	3,103	175	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,105	175	3,280	894	47	1	...	116	5	1,864	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	217	9	218	9	227
Total, 1894 ...	7,107	220	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2	...	20	...	...	...	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	127	7	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	106	6	8	...	15	...	31	...	238	2	6,832	196	7,021	206	7,227
Total, 1893 ...	6,961	246	14,797	724	21,758	970	3,029	32	855	48	4	...	104	8	4	1	25,754	1,059	26,813	3,967	78	96	10	748	28	12,418	678	1,104	35	3	...	7	...	91	7	1	...	12	...	34	...	182	4	7,091	219	6,967	231	7,198

* Includes 16 males and 1 female remained at the close of the previous year in the Wadhwán Civil Station Jail which is incorporated in these statements for the first time this year.
Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—*Statement showing the religion, age, education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Prisons and Subsidiary Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2														3								4						5																		6		
Years.	Religion.														Age.								Education of Convicts.						Previous Occupation.																							
	A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		Males.												Females.				Total.		
	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.		B. Professional Persons.		C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.		D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.		E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.		F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.		G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.		H. Married.		I. Unmarried.		J. Widows.		K. Prostitutes.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1894... ...	91	...	9	...	234	16	5,074	95	8,853	548	30	2	59	...	72	20	12,719	519	1,482	115	77	7	1,651	2	335	5	12,364	654	475	152	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	28	188	48	14,350	661	15,011
1893... ...	86	...	20	1	227	10	5,419	135	8,964	575	44	3	37	...	88	19	13,195	575	1,432	125	84	5	1,040	3	921	1	12,836	720	508	242	2,051	7,144	1,051	1,756	2,045	404	17	264	39	14,797	724	15,521

Pársis 36, Jews 23.

D—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1894, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to Length of Sentences.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																	a. For life.		b. For a term.						
Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1894	232	13	452	21	894	27	1,075	17	1,129	31	1,430	44	776	11	79	1	452	19	300	12	13	...	6,832	196	7,028
1893	275	14	538	37	1,010	25	1,071	18	1,154	33	1,343	42	722	11	81	1	597	27	292	11	8	...	7,091	219	7,310

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894, who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent of column 3 D to column 2.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Years.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1894	14,350	661	15,011	1,395	30	448	8	563	14	2,406	52	2,458	16·8	7·9	16·4	72	20	92	7	...	7
1893	14,797	724	15,521	1,252	19	433	6	563	12	2,248	37	2,285	15·2	5·1	14·7	86	19	105	9	...	9

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894, excluding the cost of Building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails ...	7,000	149	7,149	1,97,726	27 10 6	1,92,701	26 15 4	32,288	4 8 9	15,420	2 2 6	69 12 5	20,147	2 13 1	45,202	6 5 2	5,03,484	70 6 10
Subordinate Jails	227	118	345	9,462	27 6 10	9,879	28 10 2	.....	.....	88	0 4 1	9 10 9	592	1 11 5	2,887	8 5 11	22,908	66 6 5
Lock-ups	...	528	528	17,951	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	0 4 8	8,999	17 0 8	27,103	51 5 4
Total, 1894 ...	7,227	795	8,022	2,25,139	28 1 0	2,02,580	25 4 1	32,288	4 0 5	15,508	1 14 11	66 0 4	20,892	2 9 8	57,088	7 1 10	5,53,495	68 15 11
Total, 1893 ...	7,198	937	8,135	2,40,799	29 9 7	1,92,960	23 11 6	32,221	3 15 5	14,121	1 11 9	60 6 10	24,989	3 1 2	55,311	6 12 9	5,60,401	68 14 2

D—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.															
						A.	On Prison duties.					On Prison Buildings.				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Prisons.			Public Works.				
												G.	H.	I.	J.		a	b			
Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentences of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in prisons, *e. g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Prison repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works jails.	Other extra-mural gangs.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as		
																				Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1894 ...	84	7,143	224	222	111	389	461	685	470	969	299	12	4	53	330	2,237	185	324	168	6·5	9·6	31·3
1893 ...	106	7,087	223	334	...	325	326	689	465	961	283	25	14	...	59	2,196	543	497	147	4·6	9·7	31·0

(7).—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on prison manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1894.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1894.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1894	7,143	3,349	421 7	1,04,390 13	1,04,812 4	1,97,200 12	398 10	1,97,599 6	92,787 2	13 0	27 11	
1893	7,087	3,551	453 10	1,03,527 5	1,03,980 15	2,37,957 3	421 7	2,38,378 10	1,34,397 11	18 15	37 14	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, statement 5)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, statement 5).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement 7).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government. (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1894	5,53,495 0	69 0	92,787 2	11 9	4,60,707 14	57 7
1893	5,60,401 0	68 14	1,34,397 11	16 8	4,26,003 5	52 6

D—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11													
																												Ratio per Mille of Average Strength.													
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
																												Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
Years.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.															
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1894 ...	9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901	238	8,139	12,825	743	13,568	6,452	141	6,593	227·4	7·9	235·3	258	3	261	16	1	17	45	...	45	16	...	16	816·6	592·4	810·1	28·8	33·2	28·9	2·0	...	2·0	30·6	12·6	30·1	32·6	12·6	32·1
1893 ...	8,594	1,954	10,548	7,874	261	8,135	15,185	835	15,720	6,398	171	6,569	225·45	8·24	233·69	201	6	207	16	1	17	43	2	45	22	1	23	812·5	655·2	807·5	28·6	31·6	28·7	2·8	3·8	2·8	22·7	19·2	22·6	25·5	3·0	25·4

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894, and 1893.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
															Cost.		
Years.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1894.		Daily average number.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1894	155	1	1,699	3	1,854	4	1,724	4	3	...	127	...	117	...	8,713 4 11	74 7 7	
1893	136	...	1,810	4	1,946	4	1,789	3	2	...	155	1	116	...	7,996 7 8	68 15 0	

B 989—13 *ap*

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.									Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages of compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other Suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for Specific Relief.	Suits to establish a right of Pre-emption.	Mortgage Suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial Suits.	Testamentary Suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	17	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 6,687	(*a*) No details are given as there were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	114,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	1,153	214	8,368	20	160	9	2,183	22,133	137,062	
Small Cause Courts	19,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	20,004	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	117	...	52	3	9	144	79	465	703	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	135,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,092	1,270	214	8,422	23	169	153	2,285	22,628	(*b*)164,473	(*b*) The total of columns 2 and 17 does not agree with the entry in column 18, the difference being 6,687, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,656	3	96	...	...	...	...	5,492	14,247	14,247	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,656	3	96	...	...	...	...	5,492	14,247	14,247	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	33,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,900	
Superior Courts	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	37	...	28	1	10	27	238	379	698	
Total ...	34,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	37	...	28	1	10	27	238	379	34,598	
GRAND TOTAL ...	169,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,786	1,310	310	8,450	24	179	180	8,015	37,254	213,318	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Suits Instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs. a. p.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	4	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,165 12 0	
Village Courts	(a) 6,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	16,003	61,796	28,952	25,590	2,556	1,445	121	66	533	1,64,08,913 3 4½	
Small Cause Courts	4,201	9,357	3,162	3,109	175	...	...	...	...	12,48,968 11 0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	107	52	38	106	76	153	39	61	71	26,72,966 11 3	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	27,002	71,213	32,153	28,809	2,807	1,598	160	127	604	2,03,32,014 5 7½	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	481	1,101	724	737	89	52	7	3	11,053	5,35,820 9 3	
Collector's Courts	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	481	1,101	724	737	89	52	7	3	11,053	5,35,820 9 3	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,098	17,534	6,736	6,186	923	423	...	...	...	35,69,399 11 6	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	1	2	225	95	97	278	53,89,519 13 2	
Total ...	2,098	17,534	6,736	6,187	925	648	95	97	278	89,58,919 8 8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,581	89,848	39,613	35,733	3,821	2,298	262	227	11,935	2,98,26,745 7 6½	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.									Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	28	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	132	68	
Village Courts	6,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	No details in Columns 3 to 12 are given of 6,705 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,62,751	...	15,199	27,435	12,045	16,257	739	1,189	31	27,713	4,648	27,495	10,437	132·346	57·330	
Small Cause Courts	23,013	...	1,800	3,224	3,486	7,007	185	24	...	3,530	669	6,088	720	75·112	44·525	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,134	...	21	102	64	146	26	71	4	174	87	439	333	276·616	128·336	
Chief Courts of Districts ...																
Total ...	1,93,906	...	17,021	30,766	15,599	53,410	950	1,284	35	31,434	5,405	31,297	11,490	126·871	55·918	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Includes 61 suits stayed and 16 suits withdawn.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	14,599	...	1,002	1,680	1,585	584	911	...	...	5,010	3,456	371	17	45·918	102·560	(*b*) These are shown as disposed of when they were originally referred to arbitration.
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	14,599	...	1,002	1,680	1,585	584	911	...	...	5,010	3,456	371	17	45·918	102·560	Besides the suits shown in Columns 4 to 12, the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side :— 103 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. 12 Do. under the Indian Trustee's Act. 4 Do. do. Company's Act. 1 Reference from the Collector of Land Revenue under the Land Acquisition Act. 78 Miscellaneous petitions. There were also 153 applications for probate and 131 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	37,177	...	1,393	7,402	6,882	12,941	66	79	24	4,310	1,279	2,801	231	42·9	31·7	
Superior Courts	2,639	...	(*a*)318	126	5	447	281	(*b*)6	(*b*)2	148	66	1,248	757	335·546	301·744	
Total ...	39,816	...	1,711	7,528	6,887	13,388	347	85	26	4,468	1,345	4,049	988	53·788	41·635	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,48,321	...	19,734	39,974	24,071	67,382	2,208	1,369	61	40,902	10,206	35,717	12,495	105·144	54·876	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.

PART II—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,434	...	2,342	509	697	1,968	356	...	1	3,507	1,823	2,231	515	79·009	
Small Cause Courts	702	...	138	18	136	167	56	...	...	132	50	85	14	42·538	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,411	...	275	40	17	437	152	...	...	390	379	721	293	106·625	
Chief Courts of Districts															
Total	16,631	...	2,758	567	850	2,572	564	...	1	4,030	2,252	3,037	822	80·560	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	7,542	...	615	605	1,082	3,856	36	...	...	384	161	803	4	31·831	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	7,542	...	615	605	1,082	3,856	36	...	...	384	161	803	4	31·831	
GRAND TOTAL	24,173	...	3,373	1,172	1,932	6,428	600	...	1	4,414	2,413	3,840	826	64·410	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.*

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed under Section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																	
Chief Appellate Courts of District	*8,884	...	297	195	93	18	44	13	1,972	431	586	155	5,080	3,714	368·175	277	*These include 797 appeals disposed of by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,884	...	297	195	93	18	44	13	1,972	431	586	155	5,080	3,714	368·175	277	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Courts of Province. Appeals from Original decrees	†643	...	16	18	33	2	12	...	158	51	32	18	303	259	441·153	21	†Out of these 18 were references from the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.
Chief Courts of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,912	...	314	20	13	3	6	4	347	27	39	49	1,090	906	365·932	29	
Total ...	2,555	...	330	38	46	5	18	4	505	78	71	67	1,393	1,165	387·941	50	
GRAND TOTAL. ...	11,439	...	627	233	139	23	62	17	2,477	509	657	222	6,473	4,879	372·799	327	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *Ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objection under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of District	173	...	12	13	6	...	4	1	61	1	19	3	53	28	165·258	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts... ...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	173	...	12	13	6	...	4	1	61	1	19	3	53	28	165·258	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original order	50	...	10	5	...	...	1	...	11	..	3	4	16	5	134·941	...	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	*50	...	10	5	...	...	1	...	11	...	3	4	16	5	134·941	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	223	...	22	18	6	...	5	1	72	1	22	7	69	33	158·565	...	

*In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court of Sind and High Court, Appellate Side :—

By the Sadar Court of Sind.

13 Applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code.
3 Do. under Section 25 of Act IX of 1887.

By the High Court, Appellate Side.

9 Applications to withdraw or transfer appeals, Section 25, Civil Procedure Code.
3 Do. for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592, Civil Procedure Code.
22 Do. for review of judgment, Section 623, Civil Procedure Code.
6 Do. for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, Section 602, Civil Procedure Code.
49 Do. for stay of execution, Section 545, Civil Procedure Code.
220 Do. under the Court's extraordinary Jurisdiction.
17 Civil References.
315 All other applications under the Civil Procedure Code not specially mentioned above; and 2,152 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of the Proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.*

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications Disposed of. By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly instructions.	Pending at the end of year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount Realized. With the issue of process.	Amount Realized. Without the issue of process.	Number of Applications. On which the Judgment-Debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property. Was sold.	On which moveable property. Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property. Was sold.	On which immoveable property. Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1892.	On which immoveable property. Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given. Of moveables.	On which possession was given. Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Courts in the Interior.								Rs. a. p.														
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	126	..	16	41	52	17	4	737 8 8		..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	101	No details are given for 3,766 applications disposed of by Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	4,050	..	..	..	..	284	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	221,080	..	30 5	40,979	106,003	43,788	16,052	82,60,242 5 0		691	1,328	2,010	2,013	5,019	1,039	4,395	51	3,236	66	231	26,691	
Small Cause Courts	30,499	..	2 00	5,667	17,300	4,917	931	1,12,383 12 7		139	720	161	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	759	6	143	101	253	256	143	1,04,318 10 1		4	1	7	7	14	1	8	..	11	..	3	26	
Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	256,509	..	33 009	46,788	1,23,678	49,262	17,130	34,77,682 4 4		834	2,059	2,178	2,335	5,033	1,040	4,409	51	3,248	66	234	26,923	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,175	..	1,813	1	165	196	24	3,412 12 0		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	170	70	..	204	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2,175	..	1,813	1	165	196	24	3,412 12 0		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	170	70	..	204	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	24,7 9	(*a*)312	3 641	2,328	15,002	3,446	421	5,52,614 5 9		895	1,804	628	1,463	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	3,722	(*a*) Besides these there were 791 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency.
Superior Courts	291	(*b* 1	36	11	106	117	40	8,68,103 1 0		9	4	...	22	2	..	7	..	9	..	..	60	
Total	25,020	333	3,677	2,339	15,108	3,563	461	14,20,717 6 9		904	1,808	628	1,485	2	..	7	..	89	..	..	3,782	(*b*) These were decrees or orders transferred to other Presidencies.
Grand Total	283,704	339	38,499	49,128	138,951	53,021	17,615	49,01,812 7 1		1,738	3,867	2,807	3,821	5,035	1,040	4,416	54	3,507	136	234	30,909	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(8).—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1894.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	425	73	22	110	108	11	...	101	17	11	13,000 3 11	308 1 7	1,052 0 9	902 10 11	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	5,929 6 9	.....	.....	.....	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	432	73	23	110	111	11	...	104	17	11	18,929 10 8	308 1 7	1,052 0 9	902 10 11	

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1894-95.

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																		
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.									
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c, or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause d).	All Instruments of Lease (other than Perpetual Lease), which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses a and b.	Instruments of Lease for one year or less, Section 18, Clause c, and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause b).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total value of Immoveable Property transferred.
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. do. 4th or Sind do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bombay	1	35	1,112	22	855	932	8	389	3,353	45,280 4	...	4	34	35	1	33	4	111	417 12	3,62,40,520 5 4
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedábád	9	117	2,653	481	2,951	248	...	326	6,776	15,488 0	32	305	45	1,099	...	...	...	1,481	610 8	38,60,749 4 3
Broach	7	67	1,042	424	1,943	272	79	177	4,004	9,013 4	144	641	54	46	...	4	...	889	451 0	21,97,963 4 5
Kaira	10	76	3,126	540	3,625	661	13	884	8,875	17,384 12	...	358	123	165	...	9	2	657	310 12	34,81,770 15 10
Panch Mahals ...	5	16	329	72	218	244	....	77	956	1,827 8	5	52	66	50	..	...	...	173	81 4	3,75,229 14 7
Surat	9	94	2,681	1,041	1,820	190	164	765	6,755	13,592 0	85	271	65	502	...	3	2	926	597 8	31,70,789 12 9
Konkan ... ... Kolába	9	32	1,754	808	2,220	113	1	210	5,138	9,051 4	47	702	55	52	...	...	2	858	419 12	20,69,618 7 4
Ratnágiri	11	31	986	533	2,367	225	111	367	4,620	8,159 0	11	473	75	21	...	11	15	606	324 4	17,75,910 14 7
Thána	11	48	2,013	1,119	1,834	111	4	500	5,629	9,290 8	....	678	42	156	...	14	..	890	434 8	22,47,687 15 11
Ahmednagar	12	87	2,242	468	2,568	271	1	2,838	8,475	9,642 12	...	304	42	93	...	97	1	537	298 4	17,76,465 13 5
Khándesh	19	109	8,615	1,732	12,187	211	3	1,678	24,735	42,931 0	...	2,004	283	415	...	...	1	2,803	1,398 12	88,67,843 12 4
Dakkhan ... ... Násik	13	86	3,293	1,150	4,911	156	48	1,563	11,207	15,852 4	114	1,204	52	364	...	...	...	1,734	768 8	32,66,489 1 10
Poona	12	163	3,527	369	5,805	449	10	5,566	15,389	23,349 0	...	333	171	147	...	51	...	702	674 0	58,77,292 15 9
Sátára	13	235	2,635	218	4,693	429	296	5,248	13,754	15,906 4	37	227	53	37	...	2	4	360	202 12	30,24,189 0 4
Sholápur	8	111	2,402	513	1,613	308	4	2,361	7,312	8,264 0	46	351	108	207	...	...	...	712	363 0	16,28,308 3 5
Southern Maratha Country. Belgaum	10	145	2,377	821	5,536	412	68	2,042	11,401	17,227 4	18	621	136	251	...	...	2	1,028	538 8	35,94,083 6 7
Bijápur	9	103	1,869	1,200	1,961	296	5	456	5,890	6,728 12	...	363	134	21	...	...	...	518	238 8	13,55,395 0 9
Dhárwár	12	161	2,847	1,194	4,169	714	119	1,890	11,094	16,451 4	...	498	142	161	...	...	...	801	364 4	35,20,590 6 0
North Kánara ... Kánara	10	82	1,000	490	1,302	504	1,735	332	5,445	7,168 4	...	280	270	112	...	85	2	749	388 12	16,62,516 9 2
Settlement of Aden .. Aden	2	10	130	...	77	5	...	9	231	1,167 12	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	25 8	4,03,424 11 6
Cantonment of Deesa ... Deesa	1	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	29	55 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 0	9,786 0 0
Sind ... ... Karáchi	13	9	976	...	897	96	2	113	2,093	8,358 4	52	11	2	5	1	...	6	77	73 4	32,79,503 12 4
Hyderábád	12	26	1,270	...	1,605	120	4	115	3,146	7,608 8	236	118	28	2	4	3	4	395	257 0	16,20,260 0 9
Shikárpur	14	49	2,567	...	4,300	121	15	186	7,238	17,187 0	258	167	21	13	2	3	25	489	388 0	37,03,250 8 10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2	198	...	255	15	...	10	480	1,565 4	32	6	...	...	3	...	2	43	59 8	4,28,930 14 6
Thar and Párkar ...	9	2	81	...	83	18	...	11	195	628 0	27	8	1	...	...	...	...	36	22 8	1,64,393 13 4
Total ...	246	1,896	51,755	13,195	69,300	7,121	2,690	28,263	1,74,220	3,29,127 0	1,147	10,079	2,000	3,955	11	318	72	17,582	9,709 4	9,96,02,965 1 10

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F.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1894-95.

Office.		Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.						Number of Sealed Covers deposited—Book V.	Number of Wills registered—Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will—Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
			Instruments of gift of Moveable Property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of Moveable Property, Clause *d*, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 20, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 28 and 29.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
1		2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
								Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	65 5 8	17,947 14 4
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,100 9 4
Do. do. 2nd do.		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,993 3 2
Do. do. 3rd do.		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,830 3 1
Do. do. 4th or Sind do.		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,987 13 9
Bombay		1	3	24	26	141	194	2,660 8	30	35	...	22	82	49	263	1,174	48,378 8	24,404 1 0	22,314 12 1
Gujarat	Ahmedábád ...	9	4	77	56	82	219	449 12	....	212	...	8	9	9	34	257	16,972 4	11,170 10 4	12,254 15 11
	Broach ...	7	...	38	4	23	65	85 12	...	75	...	10	22	7	16	188	9,700 0	5,474 11 8	7,536 3 0
	Kaira ...	10	4	48	10	111	173	101 4	...	172	...	6	18	33	7	167	18,140 12	9,684 3 3	12,830 0 5
	Panch Mahals	5	1	9	7	5	22	53 4	...	10	....	..	9	5	...	50	1,982 0	1,474 1 0	2,111 10 11
	Surat ...	9	5	71	16	48	140	269 12	1	151	...	18	33	17	123	247	14,761 4	9,330 14 0	10,418 14 11
Konkan	Kolába ...	9	1	28	4	44	77	113 8	...	30	...	8	25	11	22	187	9,644 8	6,730 14 1	8,855 8 1
	Ratnágiri ...	11	...	8	14	52	74	141 12	...	45	...	3	18	17	29	251	8,715 0	6,554 13 5	8,401 10 7
	Thána ...	11	1	76	10	84	171	299 12	...	45	...	11	38	23	15	250	10,114 12	7,640 13 6	9,716 5 8
Dakkhan	Ahmednagar ...	12	6	19	104	191	320	321 0	...	35	...	4	2	6	19	411	10,332 0	8,187 9 11	8,072 4 8
	Khándesh ...	19	8	456	5	267	736	821 12	...	83	...	26	62	51	27	592	45,317 8	23,235 5 3	25,988 10 7
	Násik ...	13	3	271	3	192	469	371 0	...	55	...	7	32	68	16	391	17,109 12	12,374 5 5	13,409 15 6
	Poona ...	12	6	39	168	231	444	885 0	2	147	...	2	5	9	107	671	25,202 0	14,054 3 4	14,888 7 8
	Sátára ...	13	1	3	48	108	160	256 4	...	49	...	1	6	6	61	594	16,463 4	12,850 0 3	12,249 12 9
	Sholápur ...	8	4	19	138	195	356	473 8	...	43	...	1	...	1	8	340	9,126 8	7,487 4 5	6,813 13 9
Southern Marátha Country.	Belgaum ...	10	2	5	17	200	224	459 4	1	62	...	11	18	23	29	421	18,349 0	9,893 6 11	12,524 9 8
	Bijápur ...	9	4	5	1	114	124	225 12	...	33	...	7	11	13	11	117	7,259 0	4,102 1 8	5,968 2 8
	Dhárwár ...	12	1	7	14	168	190	355 12	1	128	...	11	28	65	23	498	17,427 4	9,293 1 6	12,370 0 8
North Kánara ...	Kánara ...	10	2	39	135	195	371	649 8	...	34	...	7	15	15	72	386	8,274 8	7,414 9 5	8,372 10 10
Settlement of Aden	Aden ...	2	...	2	2	16	20	70 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	20	1,263 4	633 3 0	1,607 8 7
Cantonment of Deesa	Deesa ...	1	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	....	58 0	16 13 0	149 15 7
Sind	Karáchi ...	13	1	7	15	40	63	246 12	1	28	...	12	14	6	37	112	8,734 4	4,450 4 0	6,249 8 10
	Hyderábád ...	12	...	9	41	138	188	404 8	1	28	...	10	40	18	59	176	8,326 0	6,636 15 8	7,820 8 1
	Shikárpur ...	14	1	18	78	128	225	455 0	...	32	...	10	33	11	26	263	18,094 0	11,116 4 3	13,478 8 10
	Upper Sind Frontier	5	...	3	12	15	30	59 0	...	3	...	2	4	1	4	36	1,689 12	860 14 0	2,142 12 0
	Thar and Párkar ...	9	...	3	30	11	44	116 12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	767 4	350 12 3	1,895 12 2
	Total ...	246	58	1,284	958	2,799	5,099	10,286 0	37	1,530	...	210	524	465	1,011	7,812	3,52,202 4	2,15,487 10 2	2,78,752 15 8

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Local Boards.	Number of Members on the Boards.								Number of meetings held.	Average Attendance at each Meeting.			Remarks.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.																
Ahmedábád	3,821	9,21,712	9	...	81	72	153	60	93	7	146	47	3·4	4·	7·4	
Kaira	1,596	8,71,589	8	...	76	68	144	30	114	7	137	43	1·9	7·	8·9	
Panch Maháls	1,613·4	3,13,417	4	11	21	...	32	11	21	4	28	15	2·3	3·8	6·1	
Broach	1,463	3,41,490	6	...	51	45	96	19	77	5	91	43	2·07	5·6	6·67	
Surat	1,660·94	6,49,989	9	...	72	63	135	38	97	7	128	54	2·2	6·3	8·5	
Thána	3,583	8,19,580	10	...	89	79	168	28	140	6	162	31	1·6	7·3	8·9	
Total ...	13,737·34	39,17,777	46	11	390	327	728	186	542	36	692	283	2·28	5·8	6·08	
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	6,591	8,88,755	12	...	107	95	202	51	151	8	194	73	2·46	6·10	8·57	
Khándesh	9,948·1	14,34,802	17	...	157	140	297	54	243	12	285	96	3·	5·	8·	
Násik	5,935·3	8,43,496	13	6	110	95	211	50	161	14	197	66	2·5	6·1	8·6	
Poona	5,352	10,67,800	9	...	82	73	155	32	123	13	142	50	2·18	6·88	9·06	
Sátára	4,988	12,25,989	12	...	110	98	208	42	166	11	197	66	2·	7·	9·	
Sholápur...	4,521	7,50,689	8	...	72	64	136	20	116	11	125	36	1·88	5·99	7·87	
Total ...	37,338·4	62,11,531	71	6	638	565	1,209	249	960	69	1,140	387	2·3	6·1	8·5	
Southern Division.																
Belgaum...	4,656	9,36,407	8	...	73	63	136	42	94	8	128	42	3·14	5·73	8·87	
Dhárwár...	4,535	10,51,314	12	...	114	102	216	53	163	13	203	70	2·05	6·03	8·03	
Bijápur	5,693	7,34,849	9	...	78	69	147	28	119	9	138	63	2·06	5·38	7·44	
Kánara	3,940·89	3,80,460	9	15	66	26	107	35	72	6	101	77	2·03	4·87	6·90	
Ratnágiri	3,910	10,59,295	10	...	84	74	158	26	132	9	149	72	1·2	6·04	7·24	
Kolába	2,137	5,94,872	8	...	71	63	134	30	104	5	129	36	1·74	7·10	8·84	
Total ...	24,871·89	47,57,197	56	15	486	397	898	214	684	50	848	360	1·97	5·74	7·71	
Sind.																
Karáchi...	14,217·33	4,34,836	10	...	63	54	117	31	86	13	104	66	1·85	4·57	6·42	
Hyderábád	8,315·60	7,90,223	13	...	110	98	208	34	174	19	189	101	1·16	5·92	7·08	
Shikárpur	8,038·72	7,98,223	15	...	112	120	232	38	194	13	217	148	1·65	6·13	7·78	
Thar and Párkar	13,434·72	3,33,631	8	...	60	8	68	20	48	1	67	64	1·47	3·43	4·90	
Upper Sind Frontier	2,512·05	1,62,152	5	8	22	4	34	8	26	1	33	26	1·1	2·4	3·5	
Total ...	46,518·42	25,19,065	51	8	367	284	659	131	528	47	610	405	1·49	5·16	6·65	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,22,466·05	1,74,05,570	224	40	1,881	1,573	3,494	780	2,714	202	3,290	1,385	...	...	...	

G—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—*Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement*

Districts.	Improvement of water-supply.								Total expenditure.	Improvement &c., including	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.			Village-site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Costs.	Sources and number of men employed	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	7 ...	3,197 12 1	34	7,394 0 2	16 wells ... ... 31 tanks ... ... 4 channels and drains... 1 step-well ... ... 8 wells and troughs ... 1 trough ... ... 1 band ... ... 2 railings ...	8,745 13 7	...	.....	19,337 9 10	...	.....
Kaira	... ...	.....	31	10,491 14 5	29 tanks ... ... 59 wells	32,419 5 7	...	.....	42,910 4 0	...	.....
Panch Mahals ...	5 ...	2,809 10 11	23	5,699 6 0	26 tank ... ... 28 wells	9,053 7 2	...	.....	17,562 8 1	...	.....
Broach	11 ...	12,133 0 2	32	10,710 1 5	1 tank ... ... 25 wells	4,844 3 4	...	.....	27,687 4 11	...	.....
Surat	15 ...	7,810 11 0	72	33,164 11 3	31 tanks ... ... 62 wells	15,423 10 0	...	.....	46,399 0 3	...	.....
Thána	...	.....	79	14,873 3 1	13 tanks ... ... 43 wells	6,956 11 11	..	.....	21,829 15 0	...	.....
Total ...	38 ...	25,951 2 2	271	72,333 4 4	317 works	77,452 3 7	...	.....	1,75,726 10 1	...	.....
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar.... ...	...	.....	73	11,472 2 11	33 wells repaired	3,150 7 0	...	.....	14,622 9 11	...	.....
Khándesh ...	1 ...	18 10 0	53	18,291 10 2	47 ditto	9,353 10 6	...	.....	27,663 14 8	...	.....
Násik	...	.....	57	10,823 3 1	29 ditto	3,713 11 1	...	.....	14,536 14 2	...	.....
Poona... ...	...	.....	63	12,928 5 10	16 ditto	1,749 5 2	...	.....	14,677 11 0	1	242 11 10
Sátára...	...	.....	75	12,089 3 10	24 ditto	1,408 7 5	...	.....	*13,497 11 3	...	.....
Sholápur	1 ...	856 1 6	42	10,168 13 11	8 ditto	1,307 9 6	...	.....	12,432 8 11	...	.....
Total ...	2 ...	874 11 6	365	75,773 7 9	157 works	20,783 2 8	...	.....	97,431 5 11	1	242 11 10
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	7 ...	846 15 8	21	10 042 10 4	28 wells ... ... 1 tank	3,575 8 6	...	.....	14,465 2 6	...	.....
Dhárwár	...	.....	17	12,354 0 11	21 wells ... ... 36 tanks	45,123 8 3	...	.....	57,477 9 2	...	.....
Bijápur	3 ...	10,779 12 11	68	35,156 0 6	12 wells	2,123 3 5	...	.....	48,059 0 10	...	1,370 5 4
Kánara	5 ...	662 11 7	7	1,717 1 0	Repairs to— 147 wells ... ... 15 tanks ... ... 1 Houd	607 6 11	...	.....	2,987 3 6	...	.....
Ratnágiri	8 ...	585 14 0	31	2,800 6 4	10 wells ... ... 10 tank ... ... 7 water-works, &c. ... 1 haud	1,448 8 10	...	.....	4,834 13 2	...	.....
Kolába	...	.....	15	3,418 6 10	34 wells ... ... 11 tanks, &c. ... 2 water-pipes ... 1 water-trough ...	7,025 10 9	1 watchman.	48 0 0	10,992 1 7	...	.....
Total ...	23 ...	12,875 6 2	159	65,988 9 11	337 works	59,903 14 8	1	4 0 0	1,38,815 14 9	...	1,370 5 4
Sind.											
Karáchi	1 tank.	156 5 5	9 wells	3,556 5 0	51 wells ... ... 8 tanks ... ... 2 kasi ... ... 1 kohri ... ... 2 bathing ghats ...	2,749 6 1	...	.....	6,462 0 6	...	.....
Hyderábád	...	.....	8 wells ... ... 2 lifts ... ... 1 nar ... ... 1 wind-mill... ... 1 boring apparatus 1 chain-pump ... 1 dredger ... ... 1 tube-well... ...	8,770 0 3	36 wells	1,500 5 8	...	.....	10,270 5 11	...	168 0
Shikárpur	3 steps	719 3 9	12 wells, 1 covering to a well.	4,291 13 0	95 wells ... ... 7 tanks ... ... 2 steps	4,276 8 10	16	1,412 11 9	10,700 5 4	...	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	...	.....	.....	.....	31 wells ... ... 2 tanks	456 1 7	...	.....	456 1 7	...	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	.....	13	5,642 6 5	38 wells repaired (pavement to one well and improvement to one tank.)	1,055 14 11	...	.....	6,698 5 4	...	.....
Total ...	1 tank, 3 steps	875 9 2	42 wells, 2 lifts and 1 nar, wind-mill and boring apparatus, chain-pumps, dredger and tube-well.	22,269 8 8	211 wells ... ... 17 tanks ... ... 2 kasi ... ... 1 kohri ... ... 2 bathing ghats... 2 steps	10,038 5 1	16	1,412 11 9	34,587 2 8	...	168 0 0
Grand Total ...	67	40,576 13 0	849 works	2,36,355 14 8	1,110 works	1,68,177 10 0	16	1,460 11 9	4,46,671 1 5	1	1,781 1 2

* In addition to this amount the District Local Board pays an yearly contribution

ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

OF VILLAGE SITES, REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.	
Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishment.						
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
2	129 15 0	129 15 0	.....	2	257 1 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...
2	229 15 0	229 15 0	.....	2	257 1 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
1	54 10 2	54 10 2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
10	613 2 9	855 14 7	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Amount paid to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the supply of water to travellers at the Dharamshala near the Railway Station at Dhond.—Rs. 22-2-0. Amount spent by the Táluka Local Board of Haveli in preparing and fixing a Sign Board near the well at Dhayari giving notice to the public for keeping the water of the well clean—Rs. 10.	32 2 0
13	679 6 0	679 6 0	.....	1	120 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...
24	1,347 2 11	1,589 14 9	.....	1	120 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	32 2 0
4	362 0 0	362 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
3	660 10 6	660 10 6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
1	8 1 0	1,378 6 4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	Town Conservancy ... Sidápur do. ... Bilgi do. ... Supa do. ... Yellápur do. ...	9 sweepers.	756 8 1	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
8	1,030 11 6	2,401 0 10	5	9	756 8 1	.....	.....	...	.....	...
23	1,005 13 6	1,005 13 6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
3	4 0 0	172 0 0	Sákarand, Khairnakar, Moro Naushahro, Thaneshah, Bhiria, Kandiáro.	36	156 0 0	30 0 0	Sheikh Bhirkio, Bulri, Badin, Kaiserghát, Lal Udero. Fair at Lakhi. Dadwahi. Fair at Halank.	523 7 6	.....	...
...	...	.....	Mehar, Khairpur, Natheshah.	5	300 0 0	.....	.....	...	Protective Bund at Garhi Tego . A new Latrine at Reti. Filling Hollows at Dokri.	429 5 7
...	...	.....	Old Thul	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
24	446 15 3	446 15 3	.....	2	117 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...
50	1,456 12 9	1,624 12 9	.....	43	573 0 0	30 0 0	.....	523 7 6	.....	429 5 7
84	4,054 10 2	5,845 11 4	.....	55	1,706 9 1	30 0 0	.....	523 7 6	.....	461 7 7

to the Sátára Municipality towards the water-supply scheme of Rs. 5,000.

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1895.

1	2	3	4								5
			Number of Members of Committee.								
Districts.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Remarks.
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád	11	247,626	...	107	42	149	56	93	5	144	
Kaira	11	130,454	...	101	23	124	57	67	8	116	
Panch Maháls	3	29,754	...	36	...	36	16	20	5	31	
Broach	5	72,381	...	47	18	65	24	41	7	58	
Surat	4	138,358	...	37	34	71	18	53	6	65	
Thána	7	95,926	...	56	53	109	26	83	6	103	
Total ...	41	714,479	...	384	170	554	197	357	37	517	
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	5	62,524	...	45	30	75	20	55	6	69	
Khándesh	23	209,641	...	176	142	318	73	245	16	302	
Násik	6	78,739	...	57	42	99	23	76	10	89	
Poona	12	177,707	...	91	90	181	40	141	23	158	
Sátára	14	122,850	...	113	78	191	53	138	20	171	
Sholápur	5	115,044	...	42	42	84	17	67	5	79	
Total ...	65	766,505	...	524	424	948	226	722	80	868	
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	6	76,904	...	49	43	92	22	70	5	87	
Dhárwár	10	133,588	...	68	62	130	29	101	12	118	
Bijápur	4	61,490	...	28	24	52	14	38	4	48	
Kánara	8	50,264	...	69	37	106	33	73	7	99	
Ratnágiri	5	46,631	...	40	40	80	16	64	4	76	
Kolába	6	47,274	...	42	36	78	17	61	4	74	
Total ...	39	416,151	...	296	242	538	131	407	36	502	
Sind.											
Karáchi	7	134,624	...	77	22	99	32	67	15	* 83	* 1 vacancy.
Hyderábád	7	86,302	...	69	12	81	29	52	9	† 70	† 2 vacancies.
Shikárpur	8	110,203	...	102	30	132	41	91	9	‡ 119	‡ 4 do.
Thar and Párkar	2	6,693	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	12,396	...	8	7	15	6	9	2	13	
Total ...	25	350,218	...	280	71	351	114	237	37	307	7 vacancies.
GRAND TOTAL ...	170	2,247,353	...	1,484	907	2,391	668	1,723	190	2,194	7 vacancies.

I.—MILITARY.

These statements have been discontinued under the orders contained in the Government of India's letter No. 1881, Home Department (Public), dated 3rd November 1894.

J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Enquiry held in Bombay during the official year 1894-95.

Serial No.	Order of Government appointing Court.	Subject of Enquiry.	Members of Court.	Finding of Court.	Remarks.
1	Government Resolution No. 131, dated 15th June 1894 (Marine Department).	Casualty on board the S.S. "Mahanadi" which resulted in the loss of 6 lives.	J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate; W. Wilson, Esquire, Superintending Engineer P. & O. Company, and James Bowack, Esquire, Superintendent, Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company.	The Court was of opinion that no blame whatever attached to the owners in respect of the accident, nor did the conduct of the Captain and the other officers on board in any way contribute to the casualty so as to demand any dealing with their Certificates. The Court, however, considered the conduct of all the Engineer officers as deserving of grave censure for having displayed a want of courage and humanity after the occurrence of the accident.	
2	Government Resolution No. 63, dated 23rd March 1895 (Marine Department).	Grounding of the S. S. "Sultan" on the rocks off Jeddah.	J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain Peters, Master, P. & O. Company's S. S. "Brindisi"; and Captain W. A. Fraser, Master of the S. S. "Samoa."	The Court acquitted Captain Collin and his officers of all blame and recorded an opinion that the energy and promptitude of the measures taken by Captain Collin and his officers contributed very largely to the success in placing the pilgrims and their luggage out of danger, and in extricating the ship from her perilous position and to the satisfactory result that with the exception of the damage to the ship and her engines, there was no loss of life, personal injury or damage to property.	

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the total area of Government and Alienated Villages and the area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area during the year 1894-95.

No.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.	Remarks.
					Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	I.—Northern Division.											
1	Ahmedábád	2,443,565	24,601	2,418,964	1,339,755	527,984	1,867,739	83,647	445,929	529,576	21,649	
2	Kaira	1,021,640	85,591	936,049	691,396	58,646	750,042	70,405	115,602	186,007	.....	
3	Panch Mahals	1,027,829	130,693	897,136	355,448	146,532	501,980	114,517	77,571	192,088	203,068	
4	Broach	936,934	18,724	918,210	578,162	75,518	653,680	22,345	242,185	264,530	.....	
5	Surat	1,057,886	25,801	1,032,085	485,561	265,126	750,687	53,824	181,109	234,933	46,465	
6	Thána	2,291,081	72,321	2,218,760	463,404	459,815	923,219	117,445	676,561	794,006	501,535	
	Total ...	8,778,935	357,731	8,421,204	3,913,726	1,533,621	5,447,347	462,183	1,738,957	2,201,140	772,717	
	II.—Central Division.											
7	Khándesh...	5,660,900	598,590	5,062,310	3,038,577	194,516	3,233,093	704,091	589,569	1,293,660	535,557	
8	Násik	3,720,295	158,507	3,561,788	1,984,503	356,721	2,341,224	106,530	330,046	436,576	783,988	
9	Ahmednagar	4,217,206	104,493	4,112,713	2,706,831	394,973	3,101,804	51,747	417,384	469,131	541,778	
10	Poona	3,424,059	82,562	3,341,497	1,981,337	491,341	2,472,678	10,301	404,884	415,185	453,634	
11	Sholápur	2,905,194	.....	2,905,194	2,061,776	400,169	2,461,945	16,205	249,527	265,732	177,517	
12	Sátára	3,087,783	228,462	2,859,321	1,595,639	522,152	2,117,791	26,865	271,965	298,830	442,700	
	Total ...	23,015,437	1,172,614	21,842,823	13,368,663	2,359,872	15,728,535	915,739	2,263,375	3,179,114	2,935,174	
	III.—Southern Division.											
13	Belgaum	2,979,376	165,060	2,814,316	1,720,708	402,098	2,122,806	74,573	185,344	259,917	431,593	
14	Bijápur	3,627,811	26,472	3,601,339	2,764,980	371,544	3,136,524	83,081	194,930	278,011	186,804	
15	Dhárwár	2,945,832	75,709	2,870,123	2,073,696	245,190	2,318,886	87,432	211,749	299,181	252,056	
16	Kolába	1,362,642	48,538	1,314,104	397,344	315,671	713,015	35,361	282,825	318,186	282,903	
17	Ratnágiri	2,559,311	2,123,302	436,009	125,324	149,432	274,756	7,940	144,732	152,672	8,581	
18	Kánara	2,522,266	.....	2,522,266	234,128	94,989	329,117	57,418	170,769	228,187	1,964,962	
	Total ...	15,997,238	2,439,081	13,558,157	7,316,180	1,578,924	8,895,104	345,805	1,190,349	1,536,154	3,126,899	
	Total, A ...	47,791,610	3,969,426	43,822,184	24,598,569	5,472,417	30,070,986	1,723,727	5,192,681	6,916,408	6,834,790	
	B.—SIND.											
19	Karáchi	9,151,494	2,666,153	6,485,341	524,046	489,792	1,013,838	1,086,229	4,253,266	5,339,495	132,008	
20	Hyderábád	5,298,375	.....	5,298,375	885,658	1,246,135	2,131,793	1,964,616	1,061,519	3,026,135	140,447	
21	Shikárpur...	5,211,243	122,438	5,088,805	1,008,996	887,456	1,896,452	1,359,780	1,536,125	2,895,905	296,448	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,667,974	151,580	1,516,394	380,323	439,937	820,260	406,250	242,896	649,146	46,988	
23	Thar and Parkar	8,598,248	.....	8,598,248	671,232	1,070,863	1,742,095	629,187	6,092,813	6,722,000	134,153	
	Total, B ..	29,927,334	2,940,171	26,987,163	3,470,255	4,134,183	7,604,438	5,446,062	13,186,619	18,632,681	750,044	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	77,718,944	6,909,597	70,809,347	28,068,824	9,606,600	37,675,424	7,169,789	18,379,300	25,549,089	7,584,834	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—Statement showing the extent to which each of the products of the

Number.	Districts.	Class I.—Cereals.								Class II.—Pulses.				Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.	
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Harik.	Náchni, Nágli or Ragi.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedabád	287,845	141,132	109,097	246,550	15,536	5,376	70,329	875,865	5,343	49,825	97,109	152,277	3,818	...
2	Kaira	64,641	170,464	156,935	22,850	108,840	67,455	6,025	597,210	20,317	42,063	37,748	100,128	23,513	...
3	Panch Mahals	5,665	46,085	73,797	26,735	17,722	16,295	122,239	308,538	4,766	64,451	19,399	88,616	931	...
4	Broach	119,003	11,364	23,507	109,120	6,527	185	17	269,723	9,042	2,443	56,051	67,536	3,691	...
5	Surat	114,220	6,133	111,637	33,759	31,258	11,386	1,163	309,556	23,598	1,863	73,506	98,967	841	29
6	Thána	...	...	303,518	143	12,304	59,212	25,288	400,465	6,654	2,678	26,834	36,166	...	...
	Total ...	591,374	375,178	778,491	439,157	192,187	159,909	225,061	2,761,357	69,720	163,323	310,647	543,690	32,794	29
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	513,241	625,987	29,515	268,589	4,710	9,807	15,132	1,466,981	82,959	57,001	185,173	325,133	8,612	16
8	Násik	119,652	758,576	52,383	297,912	53	142,496	43,874	1,414,946	28,106	80,604	173,218	281,928	2,480	12
9	Ahmednagar	864,171	870,809	13,123	241,100	136	25,007	28,382	2,042,728	83,147	128,794	188,669	400,610	8,273	460
10	Poona	703,377	652,670	67,626	101,904	26	55,150	50,242	1,630,995	42,306	79,899	103,948	226,153	1,389	44
11	Sholápur	1,317,229	210,891	17,410	50,347	66	50	30,191	1,626,184	45,614	69,180	58,210	173,004	3,398	33
12	Sátára	465,789	483,563	40,425	62,385	53	55,659	69,756	1,197,630	64,592	84,869	186,322	335,783	7,448	310
	Total ...	3,983,459	3,602,496	220,482	1,022,237	5,044	288,169	257,577	9,379,464	346,724	500,347	895,540	1,742,611	31,600	875
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	601,168	193,640	111,350	114,348	49	51,272	122,316	1,194,143	62,256	49,988	103,560	215,804	24,312	26
14	Bijapur	1,382,401	289,385	12,644	182,486	27	229	48,532	1,915,804	70,045	63,606	69,479	203,130	1,953	8
15	Dhárwár	633,147	4,637	150,818	282,561	68	43,680	126,107	1,241,018	53,814	54,247	110,407	218,468	1,079	...
16	Kolába	...	...	241,774	...	17,890	60,664	52,877	373,205	2,468	2,670	22,378	27,516	...	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	49,689	...	18,158	23,834	10,838	102,519	374	46	14,275	14,695	...	1
18	Kánara	1,582	...	192,541	...	...	6,396	692	201,211	221	262	5,974	6,457	...	21
	Total ...	2,618,298	487,662	758,816	579,395	36,192	186,075	361,462	5,027,900	189,178	170,819	326,073	686,070	27,344	56
	Total, A ...	7,193,131	4,465,336	1,757,789	2,040,789	232,423	634,153	844,100	17,168,721	605,622	834,489	1,532,260	2,972,371	91,738	960
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi...	108,782	29,604	176,844	69,085	...	1,168	23,733	409,216	...	5,292	29,887	35,179	379	62
20	Hyderábád	95,755	265,764	167,367	72,497	...	8	7,384	608,775	...	3,893	23,712	27,605	4,051	4
21	Shikárpur	199,727	6,686	239,328	420,002	...	28	5,346	871,117	...	23,698	112,853	136,551	1,734	234
22	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	119,034	26,423	12,620	57,498	...	...	2,098	217,673	...	10,174	13,031	23,205	30	...
23	Thar and Parkar	9,657	421,362	83,927	30,333	...	...	572	545,851	2	...	23,705	23,707	314	...
	Total, B. ...	532,955	749,839	680,086	649,415	...	1,204	39,133	2,652,632	2	43,057	203,188	246,247	6,508	300
	Grand Total ...	7,726,086	5,215,175	2,437,875	2,690,204	233,423	635,357	883,233	19,821,353	605,624	877,546	1,735,448	3,218,618	98,246	1,260

TURE—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1894-95.

Class VII.—Sugar.		Class VIII.—Oil-seeds (not Forest).				Class X.—Fibres.			Miscellaneous.					Total area of Crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
									Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.						
Sugarcane.	Others.	Sesame (Til).	Linseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Class III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Starches.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3,636	...	19,069	5,349	24,565	48,983	275,256	2,104	277,360	7,951	4,604	...	308	324	1,375,126	35,371	1,339,755
902	...	5,277	857	6,384	12,518	8,676	3,007	11,683	6,136	3,167	...	578	18	755,853	64,457	691,396
201	...	16,552	370	22,726	39,648	448	4,788	5,236	1,376	932	...	...	...	445,478	90,030	355,448
87	...	12,070	...	934	13,004	212,056	32	212,088	14,251	353	...	1,093	46	581,872	3,710	578,162
5,472	...	2,645	6	32,907	35,558	96,482	2,851	99,333	3,127	1,474	...	1	108	554,466	68,905	485,561
1,203	...	3,307	...	13,341	16,648	....	6,146	6,146	6,406	1,565	...	...	40	468,639	5,235	463,404
11,501	...	58,920	6,582	100,857	166,359	592,918	18,928	611,846	39,247	12,095	...	1,980	536	4,181,434	267,708	3,913,726
3,841	...	91,235	109,968	26,606	227,809	985,752	15,996	1,001,748	9,597	35,035	...	1,807	63	3,080,642	42,065	3,038,577
9,877	...	52,041	64,303	131,369	247,713	40,150	8,378	48,528	12,073	9,851	54	...	61	2,027,523	43,020	1,984,503
3,210	...	33,423	35,412	174,298	243,133	30,389	21,895	52,284	7,445	7,074	...	257	46	2,765,520	58,689	2,706,831
14,274	...	5,158	3,175	144,963	153,296	64	8,868	8,932	19,586	13,837	...	...	206	2,068,712	87,375	1,981,337
4,596	...	8,541	43,071	197,087	248,699	3,005	15,010	18,015	8,835	10,948	...	192	82	2,093,986	32,210	2,061,776
14,845	...	285	3,236	112,810	116,331	8,740	14,344	23,084	9,635	22,510	...	...	395	1,727,971	132,332	1,595,639
50,643	...	190,683	259,165	787,133	1,236,981	1,068,100	84,491	1,152,591	67,171	99,255	54	2,256	853	13,764,354	395,691	13,368,663
12,325	...	6,136	3,911	67,468	77,515	186,364	10,717	197,081	9,189	24,410	...	...	20	1,754,825	34,117	1,720,708
1,314	...	27,528	95,633	130,277	253,438	380,499	10,063	390,563	5,898	3,870	...	...	11	2,775,979	10,999	2,764,980
4,938	...	17,445	20,307	57,841	95,593	471,728	5,012	476,740	9,560	61,262	...	...	24	2,108,682	34,986	2,073,696
33	...	4,959	...	1,257	6,216	....	640	640	7,772	416	...	...	1	410,799	13,455	397,344
274	...	1,404	...	5,810	7,214	1	1,337	1,338	6,234	1,506	4	...	130	133,915	8,591	125,324
3,572	...	140	4	521	665	...	240	240	18,968	15,610	1	1	41	246,657	12,529	234,128
22,456	...	57,612	119,855	263,174	440,641	1,038,583	28,009	1,066,592	52,491	107,074	5	1	227	7,430,857	114,677	7,316,180
84,600	...	307,215	385,602	1,151,164	1,843,981	2,699,601	131,428	2,831,029	158,909	218,424	59	4,237	1,616	25,376,645	778,076	24,598,569
1,572	...	16,890	...	76,440	93,330	3,297	48	3,345	10,164	5,775	10	119	154	559,305	35,259	524,046
1,175	...	54,164	...	95,352	149,516	73,201	305	73,506	12,010	1,700	6	8,251	21,566	908,165	22,507	885,658
522	...	19,384	1	120,919	140,304	3,209	53	3,262	14,548	6,150	11	5,563	4,600	1,184,596	175,600	1,008,996
15	...	78,151	...	80,186	158,337	900	10	910	1,302	1,239	...	211	167	403,089	22,766	380,323
35	...	12,074	...	60,119	72,193	30,656	29	30,685	1,079	334	16	690	4,457	679,361	8,129	671,232
3,319	...	180,663	1	433,016	613,680	111,263	445	111,708	39,103	15,198	43	14,834	30,944	3,734,516	264,261	3,470,255
87,919	...	487,878	385,603	1,584,180	2,457,661	2,810,864	131,873	2,942,737	198,012	233,622	102	19,071	32,560	29,111,161	1,042,337	28,068,824

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

Number.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net area cropped.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food-crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedábád														
2	Kaira	1,339,755	4,241	49,237	53,478	22,386	5,841	11,912	3,623	4,094	3,367	2,871	54,124	646	53,478
3	Panch Mahals	691,396	439	27,532	27,971	3,753	162	3,677	903	3,325	16,383	1,137	29,340	1,369	27,971
4	Broach	355,448	.....	2,400	2,400	1,100	131	12	201	787	178	2	2,411	11	2,400
5	Surat	578,162	.....	645	645	...	16	4	68	442	120	3	653	8	645
6	Thána	485,561	.....	10,627	10,627	1	2,546	45	5,472	1,514	1,104	...	10,682	55	10,627
		463,404	.....	5,905	5,905	...	...	...	1,197	4,196	378	160	5,931	26	5,905
	Total ...	3,913,726	4,680	96,346	101,026	27,240	8,696	15,680	11,464	14,358	21,530	4,173	103,141	2,115	101,026
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	3,038,577	12,885	31,549	44,434	12,094	2,176	3,901	3,841	7,676	16,890	111	46,689	2,255	44,434
8	Násik	1,984,503	28,554	61,096	89,650	28,361	5,389	17,913	11,198	16,284	19,257	2,039	100,441	10,791	89,650
9	Ahmednagar	2,706,831	3,154	81,393	84,547	23,584	1,481	44,192	2,918	7,345	12,783	1,494	93,797	9,250	84,547
10	Poona	1,981,337	35,662	72,877	108,539	22,719	1,681	52,528	14,054	25,591	9,199	1,841	127,613	19,074	108,539
11	Sholápur	2,061,776	8,115	90,012	98,127	28,789	2,806	55,193	4,596	8,392	24,857	1,468	126,101	27,974	98,127
12	Sátára	1,595,639	7,864	109,514	117,378	24,723	8,126	29,901	14,762	10,253	48,272	638	136,669	19,291	117,378
	Total ...	13,368,663	96,234	446,441	542,675	140,270	21,653	203,628	51,369	75,541	131,258	7,591	631,310	88,635	542,675
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	1,720,708	3,440	42,290	45,730	3,229	8,617	12,034	12,325	5,782	9,099	291	51,377	5,647	45,730
14	Bijápur	2,764,980	1,016	9,572	10,588	1,866	1,337	1,184	1,314	3,957	2,069	219	11,946	1,358	10,588
15	Dhárwar	2,073,696	4,956	73,330	78,286	51	67,480	565	4,720	3,496	2,832	6	79,150	864	78,286
16	Kolába	397,344	.....	2,165	2,165	...	.....	...	29	1,318	822	1	2,170	5	2,165
17	Ratnágiri	125,324	.....	6,123	6,123	...	2,986	855	149	1,237	932	...	6,159	34	6,123
18	Kánara	234,128	292	23,272	23,564	...	13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
	Total ...	7,316,180	9,704	156,752	166,456	5,146	93,970	15,104	21,624	20,237	17,773	518	174,372	7,916	166,456
	Total, A. ...	24,598,569	110,618	699,539	810,157	172,656	124,319	234,412	84,457	110,136	170,561	12,282	908,823	98,666	810,157
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	524,046	361,448	162,598	524,046	69,086	176,844	198,466	1,572	7,212	103,174	2,951	559,305	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderábád	885,658	805,091	73,370	878,461	72,149	167,368	394,921	1,176	12,349	231,347	21,569	900,879	22,418	878,461
21	Shikarpur...	1,008,996	837,884	171,111	1,008,995	420,003	239,328	348,336	522	22,636	152,374	1,397	1,184,596	175,601	1,008,995
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	380,323	345,127	35,189	380,316	57,498	12,620	170,752	15	1,300	160,895	2	403,082	22,766	380,316
23	Thar and Párkar... ...	671,232	250,949	20,680	271,629	29,971	83,927	64,973	35	1,312	95,092	4,447	279,757	8,128	271,629
	Total, B. ...	3,470,255	2,600,499	462,948	3,063,447	648,707	680,087	1,177,448	3,320	44,809	742,882	30,366	3,327,619	264,172	3,063,447
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,068,824	2,711,117	1,162,487	3,873,604	821,363	804,406	1,411,860	87,777	154,945	913,443	42,648	4,236,442	362,838	3,873,604

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(4).—*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894-95.*

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.															Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, *i.e.* drawn by more than two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																				
	I.—Northern Division.																				
1	Ahmedábád	131,784	47	1,038	409	3,198	347	95,596	90,489	53,943	48,326	425,177	5,868	32,789	48,375	814	7,233	62,279	.....	1,339	21,694
2	Kaira	111,617	20	169	458	808	49	40,314	117,115	42,599	80,283	393,432	1,888	4,032	30,799	141	4,839	61,972	.....	1,544	26,305
3	Panch Mahals	94,195	27	415	246	1,899	70	70,386	22,817	65,090	13,881	269,026	2,864	5,125	27,370	16	1,684	46,497	.....	201	9,730
4	Broach	55,584	4	81	131	1,508	35	12,802	31,327	18,388	21,883	141,743	3,074	15,530	19,914	132	1,940	26,764	.....	4,043	15,147
5	Surat	102,205	3,894	276	187	9,861	262	65,269	46,774	77,090	35,042	340,860	1,717	26,134	63,254	...	2,216	49,061	930	9,752	29,556
6	Thána	123,093	41,030	477	79	5,104	248	99,842	21,772	89,456	15,865	396,966	1,430	4,060	44,064	...	34	75,592	.....	4,451	26,171
	Total ...	618,478	45,022	2,456	1,510	22,378	1,011	384,209	330,294	346,566	215,280	1,967,204	16,841	87,670	234,276	1,103	17,946	322,165	930	21,310	128,603
	II.—Central Division.																				
7	Khándesh	352,822	1,530	3,957	841	25,976	2,632	202,654	116,122	164,040	76,366	946,940	25,949	36,444	213,984	10	7,767	105,764	18,299	40,385	71,395
8	Násik	218,489	23,996	3,930	314	14,098	666	157,561	31,718	97,172	17,881	565,820	16,485	117,912	141,642	...	3,090	56,454	24,643	10,920	27,918
9	Ahmednagar	303,107	5,146	586	161	13,488	1,523	202,084	34,942	149,668	18,312	729,017	26,155	291,501	202,718	4	8,276	19,217	46,718	14,248	21,341
10	Poona	252,115	7,086	696	247	10,806	1,351	157,528	46,793	101,462	21,505	598,989	14,344	228,591	132,895	22	6,706	29,065	28,974	3,479	23,278
11	Sholápur	204,969	5,915	1,279	325	9,146	2,696	130,017	35,875	110,395	23,489	524,106	13,081	223,137	121,659	38	3,952	1,830	17,667	1,067	15,031
12	Sátára	225,377	14,994	409	180	6,454	890	141,950	79,73	112,434	51,626	633,487	13,959	316,626	119,361	...	2,903	23,017	23,304	1,071	24,337
	Total ...	1,556,879	58,667	10,857	2,068	79,968	9,758	991,794	344,018	735,171	209,179	3,998,359	109,973	1,214,211	932,259	74	32,694	235,347	159,605	71,190	183,300
	III.—Southern Division.																				
13	Belgaum	182,298	33,198	397	161	8,001	879	108,139	87,538	97,626	59,865	578,102	7,413	202,057	100,353	24	3,432	65,264	11,319	539	31,958
14	Bijápur	206,640	5,043	263	154	7,196	3,203	126,357	66,793	161,744	59,721	637,114	11,767	163,248	174,088	46	5,564	53,435	9,919	134	16,668
15	Dhárwár	213,032	19,261	596	303	11,515	1,089	107,275	82,511	134,408	68,763	638,753	5,104	116,968	124,049	3	7,162	96,271	4,823	868	51,660
16	Kolába	81,451	38,520	408	130	4,112	464	74,702	22,012	62,167	13,997	297,963	659	947	33,466	...	27	56,823	.....	1,601	7,320
17	Ratnágiri	45,867	11,401	20	11	1,434	117	24,077	9,408	22,887	6,477	121,699	93	133	8,374	...	...	29,081	.....	76	966
18	Kánara	80,082	25,777	343	86	5,449	1,163	75,851	26,378	65,262	12,596	292,987	314	1,516	4,728	...	60	55,315	.....	99	6,327
	Total ...	809,370	133,200	2,027	845	37,707	6,915	516,401	294,640	544,094	221,419	2,566,618	25,350	484,869	445,058	73	16,245	356,189	26,061	3,317	114,899
	Total, A ...	2,984,727	236,889	15,340	4,423	140,053	17,684	1,892,404	968,952	1,625,831	645,878	8,532,181	152,164	1,786,750	1,611,593	1,250	66,885	913,701	186,596	95,817	426,802
	B.—SIND.																				
19	Karáchi																				
20	Hyderábád																				
21	Shikárpur							Not available.													
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																				
23	Thar and Párkar ...																				

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per Head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue excluding cesses.	Total population.
			Not available for cultivation, or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	1,055,388 8 0	209,283 35 0	246,694 17 0	.....	455,978 12 0	72,176 8 0	527,283 28 0	599,409 36 0	1,314,539 14 2	618,526
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Tálukdári	1,185,324 35 0	259,273 34 0	69,337 0 0	.....	328,610 34 0	.....	856,714 1 0	856,714 1 0	362,752 13 3	224,925
	2 Mewási	79,334 10 0	13,588 3 0	.....	.....	13,588 3 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	15,493 8 0	34,415
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	98,916 26 0	60 30 0	98,835 36 0	.....	98,916 26 0	.....	.....	.....	6,907 2 6	20,566
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,705 11 2	14,280
	Total ...	2,443,565 17 0	482,226 22 0	439,468 31 0	.....	921,695 13 0	72,176 8 0	1,449,693 36 0	1,521,870 4 0	1,705,489 1 1	921,712
Kaira.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—										
	1 Government... ...	756,539 6 0	101,447 3 0	264,686 1 0	3,213 8 0	369,346 12 0	65,939 16 0	321,253 18 0	387,192 34 0	1,428,428 1 8	555,427
	2 Narwádári	174,651 7 0	15,204 13 0	76,212 38 0	.....	91,417 11 0	248 20 0	82,985 16 0	83,233 36 0	553,784 0 8	229,526
	Total ...	931,190 13 0	116,651 16 0	340,898 39 0	3,213 8 0	460,763 23 0	66,187 36 0	404,238 34 0	470,426 30 0	1,982,212 2 4	784,953
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Udhad	3,646 13 0	289 21 0	.....	.....	289 21 0	.....	3,356 32 0	3,356 32 0	3,743 12 7	1,182
	2 Leased	1,212 14 0	216 18 0	589 6 0	.....	805 24 0	40 38 0	365 32 0	406 30 0	2,004 8 0	540
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—										
	1 Tálukdári	6,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	6,104 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,204 6 10	1,853
	2 Udhad	52,022 39 0	7,587 30 0	37 13 0	44,397 36 0	52,022 39 0	.....	.....	.....	40,555 7 4	56,052
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	7,965 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	7,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	1,229 9 11	14,288
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	19,498 12 0	1,154 16 0	18,336 16 0	.....	19,490 32 0	.....	.....	.....	4,165 5 10	12,721
	Total ...	1,021,639 37 0	127,293 27 0	367,104 36 0	53,043 22 0	547,442 5 0	16,228 34 0	407,961 18 0	474,190 12 0	2,040,115 4 10	871,589
Panch Mahals.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	626,393 14 0	287,771 10 0	58,435 10 0	4,114 6	350,320 26 0	55,903 37 0	220,168 31 0	276,072 28 0	2,67,673 4 1	202,524
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Leased	3,335 34 0	529 20 0	484 10 0	.....	1,013 30 0	.....	2,322 4 0	2,322 4 0	1,427 2 6	953
	2 Tálukdári	230,572 20 0	33,855 36 0	.....	2,409 9	36,265 5 0	.....	194,307 15 0	194,307 15 0	40,851 15 11	58,500
	3 Mehwási	41,050 10 0	21,575 14 0	4,626 4 0	3,796 19	29,997 37 0	.....	11,052 13 0	11,052 13 0	13,541 15 10	14,984
	Total ...	274,958 24 0	55,960 30 0	5,110 14 0	6,205 28	67,276 32 0	.....	207,681 32 0	207,681 32 0	55,821 2 3	74,437
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 11 0	59
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	126,476 28 0	11,456 14 0	109,782 14 0	.....	1,21,238 28 0	.....	.....	.....	14,431 4 10	36,397
	Total ...	1,027,828 26 0	355,188 14 0	173,327 38 0	10,319 34	5,38,836 6 0	55,903 37 0	207,681 32 0	207,681 32 0	3,27,940 6 2	313,417
Broach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—										
	1 Government... ...	446,358 34 0	137,197 32 0	81,928 13 0	11·12	2,19,137 17 0	15,726 16 0	211,495 1 0	227,221 17 0	10,32,197 12 2	116,235
	2 Bhágdári	470,298 26 0	115,298 20 0	92,982 7 0	0 13	2,08,281 0 0	4,463 11 0	257,554 15 0	262,017 26 0	12,57,704 6 10	218,370
	Total ...	916,657 20 0	252,496 12 0	174,910 20 0	11 25	4,27,418 17 0	20,189 27 0	469,049 16 0	489,239 3 0	22,89,902 3 0	334,605
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,179 10 0	36 26 0	.....	.....	36 26 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13 8	...
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	364 2 0	18,359 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,876 10 5	6,885
	Total ...	936,560 30 0	252,897 0 0	193,270 18 0	11 25	4,46,179 3 0	20,189 27 0	470,192 0 0	490,381 27 0	23,08,555 11 1	341,490
Surat.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages—										
	1 Government... ...	1,005,380 33 0	250,452 30 0	71,026 17 0	2,427 27 4	323,906 34 4	31,287 0 0	650,186 38 12	681,473 38 12	23,05,734 0 5	6,26,039
	2 Bhágdári	1,865 10 0	180 14 0	381 29 0	.....	562 3 0	0 22 0	1,302 25 0	1,303 7 0	10,693 6 0	1,452
	3 Narwádári	7,343 14 0	6,990 21 0	4 16 0	.....	6,984 37 0	.....	368 17 0	368 17 0	1,052 13 0	1,317
	Total ...	1,014,589 17 0	257,613 25 0	71,412 22 0	2,427 27 4	331,453 34 4	31,287 22 0	651,848 0 12	683,135 22 12	23,17,480 3 5	6,28,808
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	(Bandi Jama) ...	1,869 33 0	194 34 0	255 3 0	.....	449 37 0	.....	1,420 1 0	1,420 1 0	1,957 10 5	622
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages—										
	1 Sarákati villages ...	10,371 8 0	1,691 25 0	8,633 20 0	.....	10,325 5 0	.....	.....	.....	18,237 14 9	3,986
	2 Inám villages ...	5,254 12 0	148 23 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 12 0	.....	.....	.....	4,630 10 4	3,216
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	.....	.....	.....	17,315 13 5	13,357
	Total ...	1,057,885 22 0	259,963 34 0	110,805 18 0	2,427 27 4	373,201 39 4	31,287 22 0	653,268 1 12	684,555 23 12	23,59,622 4 4	649,989
Thána.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,127,276 7 12	632 23 10½	43,263 30 1½	1,662 1 4	1,251,558 14 15	55,463 4 13	820,254 27 15½	875,717 32 12½	10,47,732 1 6	751,550
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	(1) Khoti	3,845 31 8	1,724 9 0	.....	.....	1,724 9 0	.....	2,121 22 8	2,121 22 8	4,749 12 5	1,623
	(2) Izáfat	25,684 9 8	15,076 26 8	303 20 8	.....	15,380 7 0	1 7 12	10,302 34 12	10,304 2 8	10,949 15 8	7,535
	(3) Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—Khoti.	6,570 1 4	1,579 29 5½	128 7 0	4,862 4 14½	6,570 1 4	.....	.....	.....	12,630 4 4	7,410
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages—										
	1 Sarákati	16,927 26 8	8,597 21 0½	2,795 16 15½	0 10 0	11,393 7 15½	.....	.....	.....	8,087 2 1	5,595
	2 Inám	38,456 0 0	.....	38,316 7 12	.....	38,316 7 12	.....	.....	.....	3,618 4 10	19,436
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	72,320 27 8	.....	77,677 26 4	.....	70,677 26 4	.....	.....	.....	6,346 2 4	26,431
	Total ...	2,291,080 24 0	1,233,610 2 8½	155,484 28 8½	6,524 16 2½	1,395,619 34 3¼	55,464 12 9	832,679 5 3½	888,143 17 12½	10,94,112 11 2	819,580
	Grand Total ...	7,778,561 36 0	2,711,176 6 8½	1,439,462 9 8½	72,327 4 6½	4,222,974 20 7½	301,250 29 9	4,021,476 12 15½	4,266,822 36 8½	98,35,835 36 8	3,917,777

TURE—*continued.*

per Acre respectively in each Collectorate of the Northern Division for the year 1894-95.

Incidence of Land-Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
	On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
2 2 0	1,06,893 8 0	10,62,408 13 6	11,69,302 5 6	2 0 3	1 15 3	4,29,713 4 9	17,44,253 2 11	618,526	2 13 1	4	194,242	
1 9 10	.....	3,53,224 4 10	3,53,224 4 10	0 6 7	0 6 7	96,938 6 4	4,59,691 3 7	...	...	...	...	
0 7 2	.....	15,479 0 0	15,479 0 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	.....	15,493 8 0	...	...	...	...	
0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 6 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 13 7	1,06,893 8 0	14,31,112 2 4	15,38,005 10 4	...	...	5,26,651 11 1	22,19,437 14 6	...	...	4	194,242	
2 9 2	1,17,106 14 10	10,01,397 7 2	11,18,494 6 0	3 1 10	2 14 2	5,55,651 3 5	19,84,079 5 1	555,427	3 9 2	4	52,703	
2 6 7	722 2 0	4,10,656 1 0	4,11,378 3 0	4 15 2	4 15 1	2,20,179 7 0	7,73,954 7 8	229,526	3 5 11	1	29,048	
2 8 5	1,17,829 0 10	14,12,043 8 2	15,29,872 9 0	3 7 11	3 4 0	7,75,821 10 5	27,58,033 12 9	784,953	3 8 3	5	81,751	
3 2 8	.....	3,733 14 7	3,733 14 7	1 1 10	1 1 10	.....	3,743 12 7	...	...	...	...	
3 11 4	184 6 0	1,149 9 0	1,333 15 0	3 2 4	3 4 5	1,458 7 0	3,462 15 0	...	...	...	...	
3 5 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	Government Khâlsa land as shown below occurs in these villages.
0 11 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	Occupied. Area. A. g. 7 20 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 13 9 9
0 1 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 5 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
2 5 5	1,18,013 6 10	14,16,926 15 9	15,34,940 6 7	...	...	7,77,280 1 5	27,55,240 8 4	...	...	5	81,751	
1 4 4	37,760 7 0	2,13,781 1 5	2,51,541 8 5	0 15 6	0 14 7	62,611 3 0	3,20,284 7 1	202,524	1 9 4	2	27,626	
1 7 11	.....	1,216 7 6	1,216 7 6	0 8 4	0 8 5	485 7 0	1,912 9 6	...	...	...	...	(3) Government Khâlsa land bearing assessment Rs. 14-11-0 occurs in the villages.
0 11 2	.....	40,820 9 7	40,820 9 7	0 3 4	0 3 4	.....	40,851 15 11	...	...	...	...	(4) Government Khâlsa land as shown below occurs in the villages:—
0 14 5	.....	11,133 8 10	11,133 8 10	1 0 1	1 0 1	5,832 15 0	19,374 14 10	...	...	...	...	
0 11 11	.....	53,170 9 11	53,170 9 11	0 4 1	0 4 1	6,318 6 0	62,139 8 3	...	...	2	27,626	Unoccupied. Area. A. g. 3,599 33 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 1,229 8 6
0 3 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 6 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	Occupied.
1 1 3	37,760 7 0	2,66,951 11 4	3,04,712 2 4	...	...	68,929 9 0	3,82,423 15 4	...	...	2	27,626	1,638 7 1,361 1 3
8 14 1	49,286 0 3	8,55,399 10 0	9,04,685 10 3	4 0 9	3 15 9	2,41,559 7 4	12,73,757 3 6	116,235	10 15 4	...	62,932	5,238 0 2,590 9 9
5 12 2	13,516 5 0	11,09,674 5 5	11,23,190 10 5	4 4 11	4 4 7	2,96,642 6 7	15,54,346 13 5	218,370	7 1 11	3		
6 13 6	62,802 5 3	19,65,073 15 5	20,27,876 4 8	4 3 0	4 2 4	5,38,201 13 11	28,28,104 0 11	334,605	8 7 3	3	62,932	
...	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	...	...	...	...	
2 9 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
6 12 2	62,802 5 3	19,65,850 13 1	20,28,653 2 4	...	...	5,38,201 13 11	28,28,880 14 7	...	...	3	62,932	
3 10 11	56,020 0 2	21,42,780 0 4	21,98,800 0 6	3 4 9	3 3 7	3,06,163 12 9	26,11,897 13 2	626,089	4 2 9	3	134,402	(4) 1 Government Khâlsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
7 5 10	4 8 0	9,413 11 0	9,418 3 0	7 3 7	7 3 7	1,505 4 0	12,198 10 0	1,452	8 6 5	...	...	Occupied. Area. A. g. 46 3 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 256 2 0
0 12 9	.....	1,035 0 0	1,035 0 0	2 14 2	2 14 3	21 11 0	1,074 8 0	1,317	0 13 0	...	...	(5) Government Khâlsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
3 10 11	56,024 8 2	21,53,228 11 4	22,09,253 3 6	3 4 10	3 3 9	3,07,690 11 9	26,25,170 15 2	628,808	4 2 9	3	134,402	Unoccupied. Area. A. g. 17 25 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 11 8 0
3 2 4	.....	1,950 1 5	1,950 1 5	1 5 11	1 5 11	1,732 12 0	3,690 6 5	...	...	...	...	Occupied.
4 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	A. g. 64 11 Rs. a. p. 269 10 8
1 7 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 4 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	81 36 281 2 8
3 10 1	56,024 8 2	21,55,178 12 9	22,11,203 4 11	...	...	3,09,423 7 9	26,28,861 5 7	...	...	3	134,402	Government Khâlsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
1 6 4	23,620 15 8	9,53,464 14 3	9,77,085 13 11	1 2 7	1 1 10	20,158 7 7	10,67,890 9 1	751,550	1 6 9	2	23,759	(4) 1. Sarakati villages. Unoccupied. Area. A. g. a. 53 15 4 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 35 14 8
2 14 10	.....	4,631 13 9	4,631 13 9	2 2 11	2 2 11	208 9 7	4,958 6 0	...	...	..	...	5,481 3 4½ 6,696 10 10
1 7 3	2 0 0	10,283 7 6	10,285 7 6	0 15 11	0 15 11	168 10 4	11,118 10 0	...	...	...	...	5,534 18 8½ 6,732 9 6
1 11 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(4) 2. Inâm villages. Occupied. 139 32 4 543 15 4
1 7 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available:— Occupied. 1,643 1 4 2,692 10 1
0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	11,469	
0 3 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 5 4	23,622 15 8	9,68,380 3 6	9,92,003 3 2	...	...	20,535 11 6	10,83,967 9 1	...	...	3	35,228	
...	4,05,117 2 11	82,04,400 10 9	86,09,517 13 8	...	...	22,41,021 6 8	1,19,08,812 3 6	...	...	20	556,181	

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged area.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses.)
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	3,671,748 27 12	902,965 34 0	185,892 33 12	1 23 0	1,088,860 10 12	33,102 21 4	2,549,785 35 12	2,582,888 17 0	16,02,299 15 9
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	6,618 0 0	5,925 12 0	692 28 0	.....	6,618 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,896 5 4
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	440,793 27 4	64,401 37 8	376,391 29 12	.....	440,793 27 4	.....	.....	.....	55,833 8 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	96,307 5 12	9,575 23 0	86,731 22 12	.....	96,307 5 12	.....	.....	.....	14,540 1 10
	Total ...	4,215,467 20 12	982,958 26 8	649,618 34 4	1 23 0	1,632,579 3 12	33,102 21 4	2,549,785 35 12	2,582,888 17 0	16,80,569 15 10
Khándesh.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	4,666,142 30 0	1,234,114 3 0	227,554 35 0	4,887 32 0	1,466,506 30 0	341,645 13 0	2,857,990 27 0	3,199,636 0 0	39,65,475 7 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	782,177 30 0	778,322 7 0	3,855 23 0	.....	782,177 30 0	.....	.....	.....	51,336 1 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	114,068 5 8	19,806 3 0	94,262 2 8	.....	114,068 5 8	.....	.....	.....	28,724 14 4
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	98,509 34 0	13,777 24 8	84,732 9 8	.....	98,509 34 0	.....	.....	.....	12,107 13 1
	Total ...	5,660,898 19 8	2,045,819 37 8	410,604 30 0	4,887 32 0	2,461,262 19 8	341,645 13 0	2,857,990 27 0	3,199,636 0 0	40,67,644 3 6
Násik.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	3,395,651 14 15½	1,136,449 26 7½	159,114 36 0	408 6 4	1,295,972 28 11½	47,000 11 8	2,052,678 14 12	2,099,678 26 4	14,97,486 6 8
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	59,927 16 4	53,915 22 4	4,048 9 0	1,963 25 0	59,927 16 4	.....	.....	.....	25,722 14 8
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	166,137 13 8	32,069 34 8	134,067 19 0	.....	166,137 13 8	.....	.....	.....	22,976 1 2
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	98,579 8 0	.....	98,579 8 0	.....	98,579 8 0	.....	.....	.....	7,163 3 0
	Total ...	3,720,295 12 11½	1,222,435 3 3½	395,809 32 0	2,371 31 4	1,620,616 26 7½	47,000 11 8	2,052,678 14 12	2,099,678 26 4	15,53,348 9 6
Poona.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,866,776 7 4	766,392 24 4	193,969 8 12	1,648 13 0	961,210 6 0	8,030 4 8	1,897,535 36 12	1,905,566 1 4	13,01,782 0 6
	3 Government village for which statistic are not available ...	6,295 0 0	5,720 37 0	574 3 0	.....	6,295 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,439 11 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	475,836 35 8	94,518 37 4	381,317 38 4	.....	475,836 35 8	.....	.....	.....	35,683 12 3
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	75,161 11 12	3,679 19 4	71,474 32 8	.....	75,161 11 12	.....	.....	.....	3,748 1 0
	Total ...	3,424,069 14 8	870,511 37 12	646,333 2 8	1,648 13 0	1,518,493 13 4	8,030 4 8	1,897,535 36 12	1,905,566 1 4	13,45,653 9 2
Sátára.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	2,451,739 0 12	660,809 0 8	382,243 35 8	1,093 30 0	1,044,146 26 0	20,347 8 0	1,387,245 6 12	1,407,592 14 12	16,21,997 12 0
	3 Government village for which statistic are not available ...	14,559 8 0	12,192 18 8	2,366 29 8	.....	14,559 8 0	.....	.....	.....	4,342 2 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	407,081 15 0	61,510 9 0	345,571 6 0	.....	407,081 15 0	.....	.....	.....	99,646 8 10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	214,402 37 8	65,400 11 0	149,002 26 8	.....	214,402 37 8	.....	.....	.....	64,101 2 0
	Total ...	3,087,782 21 4	799,911 39 0	879,184 12 8	1,093 30 0	1,680,190 6 8	20,347 8 0	1,387,245 6 12	1,407,592 14 12	17,90,087 8 11
Sholápur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	2,706,293 11 12	399,204 7 0	223,158 19 12	.....	622,362 26 12	12,664 7 0	2,071,266 18 0	2,083,930 25 0	11,17,257 8 2
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	198,901 7 0	31,641 11 0	167,259 36 0	.....	198,901 7 0	.....	.....	.....	16,228 8 3
	Total ...	2,905,194 18 12	430,845 18 0	390,418 15 12	.....	821,263 33 12	12,664 7 0	2,071,266 18 0	2,083,930 25 0	11,33,486 0 5
	Grand Total ...	23,013,697 27 7½	6,352,483 1 15½	3,371,969 12 0	9,953 9 4	9,734,405 23 3½	462,789 25 4	12,816,502 19 0	13,279,292 4 4	1,15,60,739 15 4

TURE—*continued.*

and per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1894-95.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12.)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9.)	Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
778,791	2 0 11	9,167 0 0	15,27,952 2 0	15,37,119 2 0	0 9 7	0 9 6	62,250 2 9	16,64,550 2 6	778,791	2 2 2	2	53,054	
1,517	5 3 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
82,830	0 10 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
25,617	0 9 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
888,755	1 14 3	9,167 0 0	15,27,952 2 0	15,37,119 2 0	0 9 7	0 9 6	62,250 2 9	16,64,550 2 6	...	...	2	53,054	
1,278,996	3 1 7	1,55,068 3 8	36,79,006 9 0	38,34,074 12 8	1 4 7	1 3 2	2,60,341 13 10	42,25,817 4 10	1,278,996	3 4 11	10	139,887	
70,917	0 11 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
47,145	0 9 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
37,744	0 5 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,434,802	2 13 2	1,55,068 3 8	36,79,006 9 0	38,34,074 12 8	1 4 7	1 3 2	2,60,341 13 10	42,25,817 4 10	...	...	10	139,887	
725,671	2 1 0	19,509 3 0	14,00,887 12 8	14,20,396 15 8	0 10 11	0 10 10	81,121 6 7	15,78,607 13 3	725,671	2 2 10	4	72,563	
33,954	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
47,522	0 7 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
36,349	0 2 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
843,496	1 13 6	19,509 3 0	14,00,887 12 8	14,20,396 15 8	0 10 11	0 10 10	81,121 6 7	15,78,607 13 3	...	...	4	72,563	
910,788	1 6 10	4,022 1 0	12,16,767 12 10	12,20,789 13 10	0 10 3	0 10 3	86,091 13 10	13,87,873 14 4	910,788	1 8 4	3	184,246	
1,745	2 8 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
134,321	0 4 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
20,946	0 2 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,067,800	1 4 2	4,022 1 0	12,16,767 12 10	12,20,789 13 10	0 10 3	0 10 3	86,091 13 10	13,87,873 14 4	...	..	3	184,246	
913,147	1 12 5	4,796 8 0	14,04,054 4 0	14,08,850 12 0	1 0 2	1 0 0	3,66,466 0 6	19,88,463 12 6	913,147	2 2 10	6	87,446	
4,315	1 0 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
172,487	0 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
135,241	0 7 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,225,190	1 6 11	4,791 8 0	14,04,054 4 0	14,08,850 12 0	1 0 2	1 0 0	3,66,466 0 6	19,88,463 12 6	...	...	6	87,446	
709,236	1 9 2	5,077 0 0	10,57,770 11 1	10,62,847 11 1	0 8 2	0 8 2	73,193 8 8	11,90,451 0 10	709,236	1 10 10	3	102,438	
40,606	0 6 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
749,842	1 8 2	5,077 0 0	10,57,770 11 1	10,62,847 11 1	0 8 2	0 8 2	73,193 8 8	11,90,451 0 10	...	...	3	102,438	
6,209,885	1 13 9	1,97,639 15 8	1,02,86,439 3 7	1,04,84,079 3 3	0 12 9	0 12 7	9,29,464 14 2	1,20,35,748 0 3	...	...	28	639,634	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenues (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,347,350 23 7	628,282 27 7	529,022 3 9	96 32 0	1,157,401 23 0	31,842 19 0	1,158,106 21 7	1,189,949 0 7	14,55,058 12 10
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	466,965 25 0	33,360 3 0	433,605 22 0	.....	466,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	78,672 4 9
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	165,255 21 0	13,939 12 6	151,316 8 10	.....	165,255 21 0	.....	.....	.....	7,471 0 0
	Total ...	2,979,571 29 7	675,582 2 13	1,113,943 34 3	96 32 0	1,789,622 29 0	31,842 19 0	1,158,106 21 7	1,189,949 0 7	15,41,202 1 7
Bijápur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	3,225,684 0 14	350,070 21 12	676,018 5 10	27 21 0	1,026,116 8 6	55,319 32 0	2,124,218 0 8	2,179,567 32 8	13,39,640 1 4
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,654 39 0	29,822 12 0	365,832 27 0	.....	395,654 39 0	.....	.....	.....	71,333 15 3
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	26,472 17 14	812 11 1½	25,660 6 12½	.....	26,472 17 14	.....	.....	.....	1,499 7 1
	Total ...	3,627,811 17 12	380,705 4 13½	1,067,510 39 6½	27 21 0	1,148,243 25 4	55,349 32 0	2,124,218 0 8	2,179,567 32 8	14,12,473 7 8
Dhárwár.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,689,252 26 7	459,135 2 9	614,191 36 2	31 1 0	1,073,357 39 11	53,721 27 6	1,562,172 39 6	1,615,894 26 12	24,61,467 13 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,869 30 0	29,690 26 0	151,124 18 0	54 26 0	180,869 30 0	.....	.....	.....	67,386 13 4
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	75,709 35 9½	13,992 27 9	61,717 8 0½	.....	75,709 35 9½	.....	.....	.....	2,980 12 2
	Total ...	2,945,832 12 0½	502,818 16 2	827,033 22 2½	85 27 0	1,329,937 25 4½	53,721 27 6	1,562,172 39 6	1,615,894 26 12	25,31,835 6 11
Kánara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,522,265 27 8	2,137,257 38 15½	496 32 5	448 21 14	2,138,203 13 2½	55,999 16 10½	328,062 37 11½	384,062 14 5½	10,13,263 2 11
Kolába.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	782,587 34 8	364,142 36 0	6,422 24 0	4,186 17 4	374,751 37 4	3,591 24 12	404,244 12 8	407,835 37 4	9,00,973 13 10
	2 Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Khoti	513,487 30 8	223,515 17 12	12,012 23 0	274 11 4	235,802 12 0	.....	277,685 18 8	277,685 18 8	2,80,654 8 2
	2 Isáfati	11,515 30 8	8,912 30 12	1 36 4	.....	8,914 27 0	3 3 8	2,598 0 0	2,601 3 8	6,827 14 5
	Total ...	525,003 21 0	232,428 8 8	12,014 19 4	274 11 4	244,716 39 0	3 3 8	280,283 18 8	280,286 22 0	2,87,482 6 7
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not availabe ...	10,394 4 12	9,293 12 12	1,100 32 0	.....	10,394 4 12	.....	.....	.....	510 7 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	6,512 20 4	2,071 17 4	4,441 3 0	.....	6,512 20 4	.....	.....	.....	871 12 5
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available... ...	38,143 30 0	346 20 4	37,797 9 12	.....	38,143 30 0	.....	.....	.....	12,020 14 10
	Total ...	1,362,641 30 8	608,282 14 12	61,776 8 0	4,460 28 8	674,519 11 4	3,594 28 4	684,527 31 0	688,122 19 4	1,201,859 7 5
Ratnágiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	416,317 2 0	154,467 17 0	5,972 1 4	4,180 10 12	164,619 29 0	3,440 28 0	248,256 25 0	251,697 13 0	2,42,373 5 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,965,525 23 0	573,346 26 12	9,567 31 0	4,263 2 12	587,177 20 8	1,579 6 12	1,376,768 35 12	1,378,348 2 8	6,62,995 12 1
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	47,941 37 8	12,560 8 12	35,381 28 12	.....	47,941 37 8	.....	.....	.....	4,649 13 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	129,526 33 0	.....	129,526 33 0	.....	129,526 33 0	.....	.....	.....	4,568 14 2
	Total ...	2,559,311 15 8	740,374 12 8	180,448 14 0	8,443 13 8	929,266 0 0	5,019 34 12	1,625,025 20 12	1,630,045 15 8	9,14,587 18 7
	Grand Total ...	15,997,434 12 11½	5,045,020 9 15½	3,251,209 30 1	13,562 23 14	8,309,792 23 14½	265,527 38 0½	7,482,113 30 12½	7,687,641 28 12½	86,15,221 8 1
	Total for Presidency Proper	46,789,693 35 18¾	14,108,679 18 7½	8,962,641 11 9½	95,842 37 8½	22,267,172 27 9½	969,568 12 13½	24,320,092 22 11¼	25,233,756 29 9½	3,00,11,846 14 1

TURE—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division of the year 1894-95.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
807,595	1 12 10	10,831 14 0	11,01,240 6 0	11,12,072 4 0	0 15 3	1 14 11	3,19,046 5 3	17,74,105 2 1	807,595	2 3 2	4	75,660	
158,181	0 7 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
47,485	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,013,261	1 8 4	10,831 14 0	11,01,240 6 0	11,12,072 4 0	0 15 3	0 14 11	3,19,046 5 3	17,74,105 2 1	807,595	2 3 2	4	75,660	
699,758	1 14 8	12,729 10 0	11,16,872 8 0	11,29,602 2 0	0 8 5	0 8 4	2,28,336 5 11	15,67,976 7 3	699,758	2 3 10	4	63,697	
87,744	0 13 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
8,837	0 2 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
796,339	1 12 5	12,729 10 0	11,16,872 8 0	11,29,602 2 0	0 8 5	0 8 4	2,28,336 5 11	15,67,976 7 3	699,758	2 9 10	4	63,697	
961,795	2 8 11	39,596 8 0	19,05,101 11 0	19,44,698 3 0	1 3 6	1 3 3	3,77,349 0 2	28,38,816 13 7	961,795	2 15 3	6	97,660	
61,127	1 1 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
28,392	0 1 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,051,314	2 6 6	39,596 8 0	19,05,101 11 0	19,44,698 3 0	1 3 6	1 3 3	3,77,349 0 2	28,38,816 13 7	961,795	2 15 3	6	97,660	
446,351	2 4 4	62,714 14 9	9,82,577 8 4	10,45,292 7 1	2 15 11	2 11 7	4,899 10 5	10,18,162 13 4	446,351	2 4 6	...	...	
381,564	2 5 9	4,443 3 2	8,71,615 9 1	8,76,058 12 3	2 2 6	2 2 4	17,369 3 0	9,18,343 0 10	381,564	2 6 6	1	10,420	
174,974	1 9 8	.....	2,75,191 7 9	2,75,191 7 9	0 15 10	0 15 10	15,123 1 3	2,95,777 9 5	174,974	1 11 1	...	...	
3,905	1 12 0	6 10 0	6,782 0 7	6,788 10 7	2 9 9	2 9 9	4 10 6	6,832 8 11	3,905	1 12 0	...	...	
178,879	1 9 9	6 10 0	2,81,973 8 4	2,81,980 2 4	1 0 1	1 0 1	15,127 11 9	3,02,610 2 4	178,879	1 11 1	...	...	
2,711	0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
3,046	0 4 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
28,672	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
594,872	2 0 4	4,449 13 2	11,53,589 1 5	11,58,038 14 7	1 11 0	1 10 11	32,496 14 9	12,20,953 3 2	560,443	2 2 10	1	10,420	
270,653	0 14 4	1,357 3 2	2,05,962 11 3	2,07,319 14 5	0 13 3	0 13 2	13,681 2 11	2,56,004 8 4	270,653	0 15 2	2	34,237	
765,577	0 13 10	995 8 10	6,37,410 3 3	6,38,405 12 1	0 7 5	0 7 5	24,785 11 5	6,87,781 7 6	765,577	0 14 4	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
25,786	0 2 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
43,910	0 1 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,105,926	0 13 3	2,352 12 0	8,43,372 14 6	8,45,725 10 6	0 8 4	0 8 4	38,416 14 4	9,43,785 15 10	1,036,230	0 14 7	2	34,237	
5,008,063	1 11 6	1,32,675 7 11	71,02,754 1 3	72,35,429 9 2	0 15 2	0 15 1	10,00,545 2 10	93,63,800 7 3	4,512,172	2 1 2	17	281,674	
15,135,725	1 15 8	7,35,432 10 6	2,55,93,593 15 7	2,99,29,026 10 1	1 0 9	1 0 7	41,71,031 7 8	3,33,08,860 10 11	...	...	65	1,477,489	

(5A).—*Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and*

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged areas.				Remainder fully assessed.				Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Total.	
								Cultivated.	Fallow.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	1,228,962 9	441,550 27	6,833 4	57 6	448,440 37	40,247 12	345,384 36	394,889 4	780,521 12	8,35,173 14 9
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	260,154 27	214,280 30	....	..	214,280 30	....	45,873 37	....	45,873 37	1,19,167 0 9
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available (Rayatwári villages)	138,195 0	138,195 0	....	..	138,195 0	....	....	....	....	9,413 6 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	27,277 14	....	27,277 14	..	27,277 14	....	....	....	....	575 12 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	13,385 0	....	13,385 0	..	13,385 0	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	1,667,974 10	794,026 17	47,495 18	57 6	841,579 1	40,247 12	391,258 33	394,889 4	826,395 9	9,64,330 1 6
Shikárpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	4,578,024 25	3,048,214 8	33,508 18	554 13	3,082,276 39	144,138 34	984,294 8	367,314 24	1,495,747 26	33,42,530 12 9
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	121,187 25	115,673 30	5,512 15	1 20	121,187 25	....	....	....	....	93,208 7 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	510,780 30	....	510,780 30	..	510,780 30	....	....	....	....	11,130 11 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	1,250 0	....	1,250 0	..	1,250 0	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	5,211,243 0	3,163,887 38	551,051 23	555 33	3,715,495 14	144,138 34	984,294 8	367,314 24	1,495,747 26	34,46,869 14 9
Hyderábad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	4,928,516 19	2,802,281 7	84,166 27	2,903 34	2,888,551 28	364,605 3	829,767 0	845,592 28	2,039,964 31	21,11,319 10 3
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	369,859 14	....	369,859 14	..	369,859 14	....	....	....	....	40,124 14 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	5,298,375 33	2,802,281 7	454,026 1	2,103 34	3,258,411 2	364,605 3	829,767 0	845,592 28	2,039,964 31	21,51,444 8 3
Karáchi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	4,813,035 12	3,769,418 35	134,325 10	42 22	3,903,786 27	98,262 24	513,446 0	297,590 1	909,298 25	13,48,425 15 8
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	1,623,333 20	1,603,821 24	8,459 5	..	1,612,280 29	....	11,052 31	....	11,052 31	29,182 10 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available (Rayatwári villages)	2,666,152 20	2,663,614 28	2,534 35	2 37	2,666,152 20	....	....	....	....	87,764 10 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	48,922 22	....	48,922 22	..	48,922 22	....	....	....	....	863 0 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	9,151,493 34	8,036,855 7	194,241 32	45 19	8,231,142 18	98,262 24	524,498 31	297,590 1	920,351 16	14,66,236 4 5
Thar and Parkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages	3,886,857 1	2,778,923 12	13,632 7	178 37	2,792,734 16	77,539 35	309,820 27	706,762 3	1,094,122 25	6,32,512 5 6
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	4,692,991 0	3,996,289 20	20,611 21	2 3	4,016,903 4	3,400 0	372,293 23	300,394 13	676,087 36	1,28,741 8 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	18,400 12	....	18,400 12	..	18,400 12	....	....	....	....	1,424 10 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	8,598,248 13	6,775,212 32	52,644 0	181 0	6,828,037 32	80,939 35	682,114 10	1,007,156 16	1,770,210 21	7,62,678 7 6
	Grand Total	29,927,335 10	21,572,263 21	1,299,458 34	2,943 12	22,874,665 27	728,193 28	3,411,933 2	2,912,542 33	7,052,669 23	87,91,559 4 5

TURE—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1884-95.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.				Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.	
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.		Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).		Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.							
12	13	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
..	..	87,581 1 0	8,13,063 13 8	8,74,069 10 0	17,74,714 8 8	2 5 8	2 3 5	2 4 5	15,147 2 4	8,50,321 1 1	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	1,16,391 0 0	....	1,16,391 0 0	2 8 7	..	2 8 7	....	1,19,167 0 9	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	9,413 6 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	575 12 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
174,548	5 8 5	87,581 1 0	9,29,454 13 8	8,74,069 10 0	18,91,105 8 8	2 6 0	2 3 5	2 4 7	15,147 2 4	9,79,477 3 10	174,548	5 9 9	1	12,396
..	..	4,75,810 9 0	32,43,411 7 0	12,39,329 0 0	49,58,551 0 0	3 4 9	3 6 0	3 5 0	91,305 13 0	34,33,836 9 9	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	93,208 7 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	11,130 11 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
908,426	3 12 9	4,75,810 9 0	32,43,411 7 0	12,39,329 0 0	49,58,551 0 0	3 4 9	3 6 0	3 5 0	91,305 13 0	35,38,175 11 9	908,426	3 14 4	3	83,274
..	..	8,29,168 14 0	19,92,561 10 0	19,68,930 14 0	47,90,661 6 0	2 6 5	2 5 3	2 5 7	1,65,974 5 0	22,77,293 15 3	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	40,124 14 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
876,535	2 7 3	8,29,168 14 0	19,92,561 10 0	19,68,930 14 0	47,90,661 6 0	2 6 5	2 5 3	2 5 7	1,65,974 5 0	23,17,418 13 3	876,535	2 10 4	1	58,048
..	..	2,54,669 10 0	12,78,240 6 0	7,33,761 6 0	22,66,671 6 0	2 7 10	2 7 10	2 7 10	2,47,282 8 0	15,95,708 7 8	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	26,102 14 0	....	26,102 14 0	2 5 9	..	2 5 9	15,319 0 0	44,501 10 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	87,764 10 9	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	863 0 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
571,951	2 9 0	2,54,669 10 0	13,04,343 4 0	7,33,761 6 0	22,92,774 4 0	2 7 9	2 7 6	2 7 9	2,62,601 8 0	17,28,837 12 5	571,951	3 0 4	1	105,199
..	..	1,61,168 12 0	6,08,461 1 0	13,72,046 3 0	21,41,676 0 0	1 15 5	1 15 1	1 15 4	24,501 14 0	6,57,014 3 6	..	..	..	....
..	..	854 12 0	1,04,889 4 0	89,784 0 0	1,95,528 0 0	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 8	4,041 3 0	1,32,762 11 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	1,424 10 0	..	..	..	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
340,314	2 3 10	1,62,023 8 0	7,13,350 5 0	14,61,830 3 0	23,37,204 0 0	1 0 9	1 7 3	1 5 1	28,543 1 0	7,91,221 8 6	340,314	2 5 2	..	....
2,871,774	2 13 8	18,09,253 10 0	81,83,121 7 8	62,77,921 1 0	1,62,70,296 2 8	2 6 4	2 2 6	2 4 11	5,63,671 13 4	93,55,131 1 9	2,871,774	3 4 1	6	2,58,917

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1894-95.

Northern Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmedábad.		Kaira.		Panch Maháls.		Broach.		Surat.		Thánd.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inam.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	16,055	9,028	32,485	34,451	7,736	2,521	9,849	12,730	29,022	9,974	33,786	1,161	128,933	69,865
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	22,517	8,105	24,921	17,012	12,569	1,740	14,732	6,787	27,828	3,160	22,017	700	124,584	37,504
3	Over 25 and up to 100 ares ..	4,618	1,117	1,932	1,327	1,448	331	4,589	1,025	5,854	328	7,694	399	26,135	4,527
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	258	129	115	78	21	51	299	81	253	12	860	73	1,806	424
5	Over 500 acres	18	37	5	5	5	6	10	6	4	.....	17	2	59	56
	Total number of Holdings ...	43,466	18,416	59,458	52,873	21,779	4,649	29,479	20,629	62,961	13,474	64,374	2,335	281,517	112,376
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 527,233 28 0	A. g. a. 246,694 17 0	A. g. a. 404,238 34 0	A. g. a. 340,898 39 0	A. g. a. 220,168 31 0	A. g. a. 58,435 10 0	A. g. a. 469,049 16 0	A. g. a. 174,910 20 0	A. g. a. 651,848 0 12	A. g. a. 71,412 22 0	A. g. a. 820,254 27 15½	A. g a. 43,263 30 1½	A. g. a. 3,092,793 17 11½	A. g. a. 935,615 18 1½
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent...	Rs. a. p. 10,62,408 13 6	Rs. a. p. 1,36,839 12 10	Rs. a. p. 14,12,043 8 2	Rs. a. p. 5,49,757 6 7	Rs. a. p. 2,13,781 1 5	Rs. a. p. 17,921 5 0	Rs. a. p. 19,65,073 15 5	Rs. a. p. 2,11,674 14 11	Rs. a. p. 21,53,228 11 4	Rs. a. p. 1,04,480 13 5	Rs. a. p. 9,53,464 14 3	Rs. a. p. 25,196 6 7	Rs. a. p. 77,60,001 0 1	Rs. a. p. 10,45,870 11 4
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 12 5 0	A. g. a. 13 16 0	A. g. a. 6 32 0	A. g. a. 6 18 0	A. g. a. 10 4 0	A. g. a. 12 23 0	A. g. a. 15 36 0	A. g. a. 8 19 0	A. g. a. 10 14 2	A. g. a. 5 12 0	A. g. a. 12 29 11	A. g. a. 18 21 2	A. g. a. 10 39 7	A. g. a. 8 13 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 24 7 1	Rs. a. p. 7 6 11	Rs. a. p. 23 12 0	Rs. a. p. 10 6 4	Rs. a. p. 9 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3 13 8	Rs. a. p. 66 10 7	Rs. a. p. 10 4 2	Rs. a. p. 34 3 2	Rs. a. p. 7 12 1	Rs. a. p. 14 12 11	Rs. a. p 10 12 7	Rs. a. p. 27 9 0	Rs. a. p. 9 4 11
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	2 0 3	0 8 11	3 7 11	1 9 10	0 15 7	0 4 11	4 3 0	1 3 4	3 4 10	1 7 5	1 2 7	0 9 4	2 8 2	1 1 11

Central Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmednagar.		Khándesh.		Násik.		Poona.		Sátára.		Sholápur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Gvernment.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	3,823	363	10,352	2,132	10,484	1,056	11,753	1,091	12,416	5,815	1,472	215	50,300	10,662
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	27,141	1,767	74,608	7,792	29,604	2,819	28,633	1,875	24,942	7,642	13,294	1,055	1,98,227	22,950
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	31,897	2,049	34,989	1,944	25,747	1,574	23,538	1,924	16,465	3,125	25,434	1,618	1,58,070	12,234
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	3,923	338	1,666	163	2,993	192	2,170	376	1,826	606	4,074	411	16,652	2,086
5	Over 500 acres	27	6	23	11	27	4	8	11	18	58	49	33	152	123
	Total number of Holdings ...	66,811	4,523	121,698	12,042	68,855	5,645	66,107	5,267	55,667	17,246	44,323	3,332	4,23,401	48,055
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 2,549,785 35 12	A. g. a. 185,892 33 12	A. g. a. 2,857,990 27 0	A. g. a. 227,649 23 0	A. g. a. 2,052,678 14 12	A. g. a. 158,102 28 4	A. g. a. 1,897,535 36 12	A. g. a. 192,969 8 12	A. g. a. 1,387,245 6 12	A. g. a. 382,243 35 8	A. g. a. 2,071,266 18 0	A. g. a. 215,356 20 12	A. g. a. 12,816,502 19 0	A. g. a. 1,362,214 30 0
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 15,27,952 2 0	Rs. a. p. 57,803 11 3	Rs. a. p. 36,85,798 12 3	Rs. a. p. 1,23,633 2 9	Rs. a. p. 14,00,887 12 8	Rs. a. p. 59,417 12 11	Rs. a. p. 12,16,767 12 10	Rs. a. p. 48,845 7 11	Rs. a. p. 14,04,054 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1,79,526 10 6	Rs. a. p. 10,57,777 11 1	Rs. a. p. 37,763 15 4	Rs. a. p. 1,02,93,231 6 10	Rs. a. p. 5,06,990 12 8
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 38 6 9	A. g. a. 40 1 0	A. g. a. 23 19 0	A. g. a. 18 36 0	A. g. a. 29 32 0	A. g. a. 28 0 0	A. g. a. 28 28 2	A. g. a. 36 25 7	A. g. a. 24 35 0	A. g. a. 22 6 0	A. g. a. 46 29 0	A. g. a. 64 25 0	A. g. a. 30 10 0	A. g. a. 28 13 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 22 13 11	Rs. a. p. 12 12 6	Rs. a. p. 30 4 9	Rs. a. p. 10 4 3	Rs. a. p. 20 5 8	Rs. a. p. 10 8 6	Rs. a. p. 18 6 5	Rs. a. p. 9 4 4	Rs. a. p. 25 3 4	Rs. a. p. 10 6 6	Rs. a. p. 23 13 10	Rs. a. p. 11 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 4 11	Rs. a. p. 10 8 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 9 7	0 5 1	1 4 7	0 8 8	0 10 11	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 4 0	1 0 2	0 7 6	0 8 2	0 2 9	0 12 10	0 5 11

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each of the District), for the year 1894-95—concluded.

Southern Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Belgaum.		Bijápur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	7,062	3,401	2,364	761	6,391	2,042	19,204	20	37,292	630	17,336	691	89,649	7,545
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acre ...	30,369	8,531	34,456	6,877	35,958	9,993	12,699	15	16,093	157	7,481	144	137,056	25,717
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	13,162	4,111	27,200	5,611	19,487	5,069	2,551	5	2,768	37	2,122	30	67,290	14,863
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	999	800	2,460	828	1,146	885	269	.....	282	6	245	9	5,351	2,528
5	Over 500 acres	27	73	27	93	10	53	4	.....	6	1	8	.....	82	220
	Total number of Holdings ..	51,619	16,916	66,507	14,170	62,992	18,042	34,727	40	56,391	831	27,192	874	299,428	50,873
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 1,158,106 21 7	A. g. a. 529,022 3 9	A. g. a. 2,124,278 0 0	A. g. a. 676,018 5 10	A. g. a. 1,562,172 39 6	A. g. a. 614,191 36 2	A. g. a. 328,062 37 11	A. g. a. 496 32 5	A. g. a. 404,244 12 8	A. g. a. 6,422 24 0	A. g. a. 248,256 25 0	A. g. a. 5,972 1 4	A. g. a. 5,825,061 16 0	A. g. a. 1,832,123 22 14
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 11,01,240 6 0	Rs. a. p. 3,04,196 12 3	Rs. a. p. 11,16,872 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1,94,976 12 11	Rs. a. p. 19,05,101 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4,88,777 0 11	Rs. a. p. 9,82,577 8 4	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 8,71,615 9 1	Rs. a. p. 4,334 3 6	Rs. a. p. 2,05,962 11 3	Rs. a. p. 3,096 6 7	Rs. a. p. 61,83,370 5 8	Rs. a. p. 9,95,402 13 4
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 22 17 7	A. g. a. 31 10 15	A. g. a. 31 37 9	A. g. a. 47 28 5	A. g. a. 24 32 0	A. g. a. 34 1 11	A. g. a. 9 17 4	A. g. a. 12 16 13	A. g. a. 7 6 12	A. g. a. 7 29 2	A. g. a. 9 5 3	A. g. a. 6 33 5	A. g. a. 19 18 3	A. g. a. 36 0 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 17 15 9	Rs. a. p. 16 12 8	Rs. a. p. 13 12 2	Rs. a. p. 30 3 11	Rs. a. p. 27 1 5	Rs. a. p. 28 4 9	Rs. a. p. 0 8 8	Rs. a. p. 15 7 4	Rs. a. p. 5 3 5	Rs. a. p. 7 9 2	Rs. a. p. 3 8 8	Rs. a. p. 20 10 5	Rs. a. p. 19 9 1
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 15 3	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 4 5	1 3 6	0 12 9	2 15 11	0 0 8	2 2 6	0 10 10	0 13 8	0 8 4	1 1 0	0 8 8

Sind.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikárpur.		Hyderabad.		Karáchi.		Thar and Párkar.		Total.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
	Number of Holdings.													
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	197	39	20,184	44	3,479	104	4,892	35	2,232	13	30,984	235	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ..	762	6	29,162	72	14,905	148	9,656	49	3,269	49	57,754	324	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	995	2	8,488	15	8,583	85	5,074	43	1,847	24	24,987	169	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	953	14	1,909	17	3,199	96	1,564	58	1,232	7	8,857	192	
5	Over 500 acres	412	5	199	20	418	43	147	53	540	7	1,716	128	
	Total number of Holdings ...	3,319	66	59,942	168	30,584	476	21,333	238	9,120	100	124,298	1,048	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 740,331 6 0	A. g. a. 6,833 4 0	A. g. a. 1,352,163 5 0	A. g. a. 33,508 18 0	A. g. a. 1,677,463 22 0	A. g. a. 84,166 27 0	A. g. a. 811,078 23 0	A. g. a. 134,325 10 0	A. g. a. 1,016,761 27 0	A. g. a. 13,632 7 0	A. g. a. 5,597,798 3 0.	A. g. a. 272,465 26 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 8,13,070 13 8	Rs. a. p. 2 7 0	Rs. a. p. 32,43,462 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2,939 8 0	Rs. a. p. 19,92,601 12 0	Rs. a. p. 14,303 9 0	Rs a. p. 12,78,244 5 0	Rs. a. p. 6,057 13 0	Rs. a. p. 6,08,478 11 0	Rs. a. p. 834 14 0	Rs. a. p. 79,35,858 1 8	Rs. a. p. 24,138 3 0	
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 223 2 0	A. a. a. 103 21 0	A. g. a. 22 22 0	A. g. a. 199 18 0	A. g. a. 54 34 0	A. g. a. 176 33 0	A. g. a. 38 1 0	A. g. a. 564 15 0	A. g. a. 111 19 0	A. g. a. 136 13 0	A. g. a. 45 1 0	A. g. a. 259 39. 0	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 244 15 7	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7	Rs. a. p. 54 1 9	Rs. a. p. 17 7 11	Rs. a. p. 65 2 5	Rs. a. p. 30 0 10	Rs. a. p. 59 14 8	Rs a. p. 25 7 3	Rs. a. p. 66 11 6	Rs. a. p. 8 5 7	Rs. a. p. 63 12 6	Rs. a. p. 23 0 6	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	1 1 7	.....	2 6 5	0 1 5	1 3 0	0 2 9	1 9 3	0 0 9	0 9 7	0 1 0	1 6 8	0 1 5	

Note.—The total Government area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on cultivated area only. If the assessment on fallow area be added to that of cultivated area, the figures will stand thus:—

	Rs. a. p.
Total Assessment or Quit-rent	1,31,23,875 6 8
Average Assessment per Holding	105 9 4
Average Assessment per Acre .	2 5 6

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure, and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1894-95.

Division.	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	344	439	1,185,324 35 0	3,445 28 0	3,62,752 13 3	1,054 8 3	0 4 11
		C. Mewási	41	72	79,334 10 0	1,934 39 0	15,493 8 0	317 14 3	0 3 1
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	52	42	123,518 4 0	2,375 13 14	15,392 8 10	296 0 2	0 1 11
	Kaira	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	2	1	6,104 1 0	3,052 0 0	624 6 10	3,102 3 5	1 0 3
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	64	147	84,345 23 0	1,317 35 15	51,698 11 8	807 12 8	0 9 9
	Panch Mahals	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	185½	53	230,572 20 0	1,242 39 0	40,866 10 11	220 4 11	0 2 10
		C. Mewási	21	21	41,050 10 0	1,954 31 0	13,541 15 10	644 13 8	0 5 3
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	81½	505	129,812 22 0	1,592 31 10	15,858 7 4	221 9 2	0 1 11
	Broach	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	16	27	19,903 10 0	1,243 38 2	18,653 8 1	1,165 13 0	0 14 10
	Surat	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	42½	77	43,296 5 0	1,011 29 4	42,142 0 11	991 9 3	0 15 6
	Thána	A. Khoti	17	13	10,415 32 12	612 27 13	17,380 0 9	1,022 5 8	1 10 8
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	121	918	153,388 23 8	1,267 26 11	29,000 8 11	247 15 0	0 3 0
	Total	A. Khoti	17	13	10,415 32 12	612 27 13	17,380 0 9	1,022 5 8	1 10 8
		B. Talukdári	531½	493	1,422,001 16 0	2,677 38 12	4,09,823 15 0	771 12 9	0 4 7
		C. Mewási	62	93	120,384 20 0	1,941 27 0	29,035 7 10	468 4 11	0 3 10
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	377	1,016	554,264 7 8	1,472 33 15	1,72,745 13 9	458 3 4	0 4 10
		Total, A., B., C. and D....	987½	1,615	2,107,065 36 4	2,133 29 5	6,28,985 5 4	642 0 2	0 4 0
Central Division.	Násik	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	195	188	324,643 37 12	1,664 33 7	55,862 2 10	286 7 5	0 2 9
	Khándesh	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	571	6,932	981,503 37 0	1,718 36 12	85,376 9 3	147 15 2	0 1 4
	Ahmednagar	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	150½	324	543,718 33 0	3,612 29 10	78,270 0 1	520 1 0	0 7 2
	Poona	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	201½	523	557,283 7 4	2,769 4 4	43,871 8 8	217 39 8	0 1 1
	Sholápur	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	52	721	198,901 7 0	3,825 0 10	16,225 8 3	312 1 4	0 1 3
	Sátára	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	396	7,801	636,043 20 8	1,606 6 9	1,68,089 12 11	424 7 6	0 4 1
	Total	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	1,565¾	16,489	3,242,094 22 8	2,070 25 3	4,47,698 10 0	284 15 7	0 2 2
		Total, A., B., C. and D....	1,565¾	16,489	3,242,094 22 8	2,070 25 3	4,47,698 10 0	284 15 7	0 2 2

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—*Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure, and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1894-95*—concluded.

Division.	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	221	200	632,221 6 0	2,860 29 2	86,143 4 9	389 31 8	0 2 2
	Dhárwár ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	183	148	256,579 25 9½	1,402 2 11	69,885 7 6	381 14 2	0 4 4
	Bijápur ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Talukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	162	186	422,127 16 14	2,605 28 15	72,785 12 7	449 4 8	0 2 8
	Kánara ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Ratnágiri ...	A. Khoti	2,324	16,795	1,386,336 26 12	596 21 3	6,62,995 12]	285 4 6	0 7 8
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	59	74	164,907 25 12	2,795 1 12	9,218 12 1	256 4 0	0 0 9
	Kolába ...	A. Khoti	445	1,457	475,801 31 12	1,069 8 11	2,63,353 8 7	591 12 11	0 8 10
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	138	244	104,252 4 4	755 4 0	37,632 1 0	272 0 0	0 5 9
	Total ...	A. Khoti	2,769	18,252	1,862,138 18 8	672 20 14	9,26,349 4 8	334 8 8	0 8 0
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	763	852	1,580,087 38 7½	2,070 35 9	2,75,565 5 11	361 2 6	0 3 0
		Total, A., B., C. and D. ...	3,532	19,104	3,442,226 16 15½	974 23 5	1,201,914 10 7	340 4 8	0 5 7
Sind.	Karáchi... ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	9	9	48,922 22 0	5,435 33 8	863 0 0	95 14 2	0 0 3
	Hyderábád ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	63	63	369,859 14 0	5,870 12 4	40,124 14 0	636 14 7	0 1 9
	Shikárpur ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	20	20	512,030 30 0	25,601 3 8	11,130 11 0	556 8 6	0 0 4
	Thar and Párkar	Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	4	4	18,400 12 0	4,600 3 0	1,424 10 0	356 2 6	0 1 2
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	7	7	40,662 14 0	5,808 36 4	575 12 0	82 4 0	0 2 3
		Total ...	103	103	989,875 12 0	9,610 17 9	54,118 15 0	525 6 9	0 0 10
		Grand Total ...	6,188½	37,311	9,781,262 7 11½	1,499 32 12	23,32,717 8 11	376 15 4	0 3 8

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(8).—*Sources of Water Supply, 1894-95.*

No.	District.	Wells, Bhudkis (River side Wells) and the like.								Tanks.								Other Sources.							
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	PRESIDENCY PROPER.																								
	I.—Northern Division.																								
1	Ahmedabad	11,464	3,062	2,228	126	578	83	1,061	156	9	1,114	10	780	3	2,209	42	164	24	165	7	30	...	99	18	53
2	Kaira	8,100	608	1,899	130	375	37	976	140	55	858	8	7	83	3,570	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Mahals	716	649	690	730	110	14	278	56	...	2	2	26	12	646	38	8	2	...	...	76	...	708	6	8
4	Broach	695	8	1,637	44	1,206	93	290	52	...	81	...	94	10	1,868	23	11	...	...	1	10	...	45	...	53
5	Surat	5,301	572	5,315	869	1,688	173	769	175	12	949	8	170	7	648	27	53	4	74	...	74	8	539	2	51
6	Thána	1,616	2,429	4,307	2,556	235	137	134	134	1	9	8	30	33	772	36	312	1	1	18	102	22	664	3	56
	Total ...	27,892	7,328	16,076	4,455	3,592	537	3,508	709	77	3,013	36	1,107	148	9,733	174	554	38	240	26	292	30	2,055	29	221
	II.—Central Division.																								
7	Khándesh	14,985	2,112	21,614	1,721	967	93	2,492	648	17	8	28	8	26	81	4	17	67	42	80	350	81	178	166	51
8	Násik	11,034	3,184	6,039	1,028	598	85	1,186	327	8	2	39	9	31	73	19	3	207	239	95	137	157	267	11	19
9	Ahmednagar	17,689	4,589	4,576	370	993	49	1,694	47	64	74	8	2	4	71	9	13	56	220	1,076	239	323	107	19	63
10	Poona	13,943	3,837	3,146	705	378	81	2,047	607	21	31	29	35	36	92	12	30	116	392	722	250	215	381	50	31
11	Sholápur	5,913	10,519	2,139	479	204	135	1,050	315	4	...	5	1	8	188	7	24	15	58	279	18	82	52	17	15
12	Sátára	6,826	12,380	3,669	1,126	101	97	2,245	778	9	11	32	7	29	86	17	7	78	817	95	415	62	428	29	20
	Total ...	70,390	36,621	41,183	5,429	3,241	540	11,714	3,156	123	133	14	62	134	591	68	94	539	2,763	2,547	1,409	930	1,408	292	199
	III.—Southern Division.																								
13	Belgaum	1,627	6,933	3,371	2,184	281	577	1,057	171	7	438	38	123	33	971	50	32	1	165	15	43	3	245	1	4
14	Bijápur	836	4,065	1,240	1,22	306	374	529	354	10	...	11	88	12	265	6	12	...	21	...	138	...	37	...	...
15	Dhárwár	1,473	2,940	2,101	2,044	1,709	2,134	1,819	297	358	2,329	3 3	8 3	280	2,579	149	51	31	56	16	69	27	254	1	10
16	Kolába	1,007	296	2,413	2,543	95	210	795	67	...	1	14	81	18	590	42	119	..	13	23	149	23	466	38	50
17	Ratnágiri	1,756	2,729	3,725	3,225	164	1,078	341	314	22	52	130	45	152	69	18	11	3	306	21	214	21	179	10	29
18	Kanara	5,049	7,139	6,891	13,131	235	1,061	1,201	871	216	4,105	126	791	183	2,231	278	270	2	003	6	173	10	751	21	278
	Total ...	11,748	24,102	19,741	24,350	2,790	5,474	5,135	2,074	613	6,9 5	632	,931	678	6,405	543	495	37	1,564	81	786	84	1,932	71	371
	Total Presidency ...	1,10,030	68,051	77,000	34,234	9,623	6,551	20,354	5,939	813	10,061	809	3,100	960	16,729	785	1,143	614	4,572	2,654	2,487	1,044	5,395	392	791

Note—Statistics for Sind not available.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—*Statement showing the Climate during 1894.*

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in Shade.												Cloud Proportion.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1894.																				
Jacobábád ...	1·25	0·27	0·07	1·59	114·3	78·0	120·0	67·1	105·0	84·7	111·8	77·1	73·6	43·8	88·0	32·5	2·70	1·75	1·90	
Hyderábád ...	0·97	9·86	*	10·83	105·5	78·0	113·2	74·0	94·8	79·2	105·2	73·0	*	*	*	*	1·66	3·62	...	*No observation.
Karáchi	3·76	18·63	0·32	22·71	92·4	78·4	95·0	71·8	87·5	77·9	94·0	72·8	77·2	54·5	86·0	46·1	2·80	7·92	1·90	
Deesa	0·69	21·66	0·17	22·52	106·2	76·5	113·0	70·5	86·5	75·5	94·8	72·0	83·6	53·7	92·8	40·5	2·08	7·60	1·57	
Mount Abu ...	1·71	77·28	0·95	79·94	86·3	69·1	92·2	59·9	70·6	64·8	77·1	61·9	65·7	51·7	74·1	41·1	1·62	7·47	2·03	
Neemuch... ...	0·36	25·80	1·22	27·38	102·9	76·8	108·1	73·6	84·2	72·9	91·8	68·6	76·6	51·5	85·8	41·0	2·08	6·22	1·93	
Indore	0·08	27·07	6·02	33·17	102·2	76·0	106·1	70·6	82·3	71·7	89·5	68·1	...	53·0	84·5	42·6	1·20	8·22	2·37	
Rájkot	0·33	47·10	1·73	49·16	104·3	73·8	109·9	70·3	83·9	73·8	90·9	69·8	83·5	52·6	91·9	45·0	1·18	7·25	0·97	
Surat	0·30	47·89	16·89	65·08	97·4	77·8	105·2	71·0	85·1	76·0	90·6	73·0	84·9	59·3	89·6	52·6	1·36	7·25	1·83	
Akola	0·82	29·42	3·44	33·68	107·4	80·9	111·1	73·2	88·0	73·5	96·4	69·7	85·4	56·4	88·0	46·7	1·88	5·45	2·33	
Amráoti	0·55	35·69	4·88	41·12	107·0	79·9	110·3	76·8	85·3	73·1	91·9	69·8	82·7	59·3	85·9	54·9	1·56	7·20	1·80	
Chikalda... ...	1·45	65·41	11·74	78·60	94·2	72·8	97·8	68·1	73·3	65·2	78·8	62·2	72·2	57·3	76·2	55·0	3·25	8·62	3·95	
Buldána	2·68	33·31	4·32	40·31	101·4	76·3	105·1	70·7	83·7	70·0	90·3	66·7	81·0	58·9	85·5	53·1	1·82	7·15	2·77	
Málegaon... ...	0·56	25·01	2·89	28·46	103·9	74·5	109·3	68·2	86·3	72·0	91·9	67·3	85·1	55·1	87·9	50·0	1·82	7·00	2·87	
Bombay	0·29	63·47	3·09	66·85	90·8	81·1	92·0	79·5	84·3	77·2	87·5	74·0	83·3	69·4	88·0	64·0	2·06	8·67	2·77	
Poona	1·20	19·29	6·24	26·73	99·6	71·0	104·5	67·4	82·0	70·3	88·0	69·4	86·1	56·2	89·0	50·5	1·26	8·35	3·00	
Sholápur... ...	0·68	19·25	0·93	20·86	104·3	76·2	107·7	71·0	89·0	71·4	94·7	68·5	86·0	60·0	88·7	54·1	2·34	7·77	3·20	
Ratnagiri ...	0·24	93·89	6·18	100·31	91·1	80·3	92·4	75·9	83·7	76·2	85·9	73·4	87·9	67·5	94·4	62·4	2·54	7·47	3·33	
Belgaum... ...	4·45	40·12	5·09	49·66	91·5	67·5	96·3	68·9	74·8	66·3	77·3	64·8	82·0	57·9	85·3	53·4	2·54	8·50	3·83	
Kárwár	0·17	90·13	6·36	96·66	90·6	79·5	93·3	71·1	83·3	74·9	86·2	72·1	87·8	66·6	91·3	62·1	2·04	6·95	3·83	
Calicut	21·16	87·41	7·73	116·30	90·1	77·5	92·8	69·6	82·6	73·7	87·8	71·6	87·8	71·4	90·3	65·1	3·40	7·52	2·70	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement of retail Prices of Products in each district of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95.

No.	District.	Per Maund of 40 Sers, each equal to 80 Tolas.												Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice (common).	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (wheat).	Tur (Dál).	Ghi.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bombay	3 1 3	...	3 13 6	2 14 0	2 15 6	2 14 7	3 7 5	3 2 6	3 14 9	32 5 2	0 6 7	16 1 11	
	I.—Northern Division.													
2	Ahmedábád	3 0 4	2 0 0	2 13 9	2 10 6	2 2 0	1 13 9	2 14 11	3 3 2	2 13 9	30 7 7	0 8 6	17 0 0	
3	Kaira	2 14 2	1 10 7	2 15 5	2 10 8	2 1 8	1 14 10	3 5 4	3 7 4	3 1 11	28 13 6	0 6 0	20 0 0	
4	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	3 1 3	...	3 1 3	2 8 0	*a*	1 9 1	3 3 2	3 4 9	3 7 8	32 0 0	0 3 6	18 0 0	
5	Broach	2 14 4	*a*	3 10 2	2 11 5	2 4 4	2 0 0	3 0 4	3 7 4	3 7 8	35 8 11	0 6 4	16 0 0	
6	Surat	2 14 9	3 5 3	5 0 3	2 14 6	2 7 6	2 9 8	3 5 3	3 10 3	3 8 6	40 8 1	0 7 5	21 9 11	
7	Thána	3 2 1	*a*	3 9 8	2 7 6	*a*	2 12 5	3 4 3	3 5 4	3 10 5	32 0 0	0 5 9	*a*	
	II.—Central Division.													
8	Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	2 6 6	*a*	4 3 10	2 1 2	1 12 6	2 10 6	3 12 7	2 13 9	3 5 5	32 0 0	0 8 0	13 6 0	
9	Násik	2 7 4	*a*	3 6 8	2 2 1	1 12 7	2 3 5	3 2 8	*a*	3 0 3	29 1 5	0 5 0	*a*	
10	Ahmednagar	1 15 10	*a*	3 12 5	1 14 7	1 10 7	2 0 11	3 3 9	3 1 9	3 5 5	29 1 6	0 8 0	16 8 0	
11	Poona	2 13 11	2 10 9	3 11 3	2 7 9	2 2 1	2 6 5	3 6 1	3 8 2	3 10 10	30 9 11	0 7 4	18 6 9	
12	Sholápur	2 6 2	*a*	3 6 8	1 13 3	1 11 0	2 1 10	3 7 1	2 10 3	3 4 3	28 13 3	0 7 9	16 10 8	
13	Sátára	2 12 1	*a*	3 15 0	2 7 11	2 4 11	2 12 3	3 2 6	3 3 11	3 3 3	29 4 7	0 7 0	21 0 10	
	III.—Southern Division.													
14	Belgaum	2 4 1	2 10 10	3 9 11	1 15 1	1 13 8	2 11 4	3 5 9	2 14 6	3 13 10	29 15 4	0 5 4	20 0 0	
15	Bijapur	1 15 4	...	3 8 1	1 9 11	1 9 5	2 3 2	3 8 3	2 13 1	3 9 2	29 1 5	0 8 0	14 2 8	
16	Dhárwár	2 0 5	...	3 7 9	1 12 6	1 11 8	2 11 10	3 7 6	2 13 9	4 7 0	30 7 7	0 6 5	.....	
17	Kolába (Alibág)	3 14 11	*a*	3 6 8	3 2 1	3 7 5	3 5 9	3 4 10	6 5 0	4 9 2	38 1 6	0 6 5	11 6 10	
18	Ratnágiri	3 11 3	*a*	3 8 2	2 10 0	2 12 4	2 14 2	3 9 11	5 14 10	3 11 3	32 10 5	0 4 9	14 4 7	
19	Kánara (Kárwár)	3 13 2	...	3 9 6	2 10 8	2 10 1	2 15 6	3 12 1	5 13 9	3 14 0	35 8 10	0 2 0	.....	
	IV.—Sind.													
20	Karáchi	2 10 8	1 14 6	3 12 3	2 9 0	2 4 4	2 1 8	2 12 2	3 4 2	4 0 0	29 1 5	0 8 0	16 0 0	
21	Hyderábád	2 13 9	1 14 6	4 0 0	2 9 0	2 3 7	2 3 7	3 3 2	3 5 4	3 14 5	29 1 5	0 5 6	15 0 0	
22	Shikárpur	2 4 10	1 7 2	4 0 8	1 14 6	1 11 8	1 10 0	3 4 9	2 9 7	3 9 0	30 3 0	0 4 0	14 8 0	
23	Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad)	2 6 3	1 13 1	3 1 3	1 12 9	1 7 7	1 13 5	3 10 2	2 13 9	4 0 0	30 7 7	0 4 0	16 0 0	
24	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	3 5 4	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 8 0	3 5 4	4 13 7	3 5 4	4 3 5	5 11 5	26 10 8	0 4 0	13 0 0	
	Average ...	2 12 9	2 4 0	3 9 9	2 5 10	2 3 2	2 7 7	3 5 4	3 8 11	3 11 5	31 12 0	0 6 1	16 7 0	

(*a*)=Not sold.

Note.—The above prices are returned from Prices Current published in the *Government Gazette* for the month ending 20th March 1895.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1893-94.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1894-95.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1893-94.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1894-95.	Carts per diem. 1893-94.	Carts per diem. 1894-95.	Camels per diem. 1893-94.	Camels per diem. 1894-95.	Pack Bullocks per diem. 1893-94.	Pack Bullocks per diem. 1894-95.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1893-94.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1894-95.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábád	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kaira	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	0 3 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 2 to 5 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 5 ans.	
Panch Mahális ...	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 2 5	0 2 6	1 2 9	1 2 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	.....	.....	Do. 0 5 0	Do. 0 5 0	
Broach	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	
Surat	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	4 to 6 ans.	3 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thána	6 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1-8.	12 ans. to Re. 1-8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Asses 0 4 6 Horses 12 ans. to Re. 1. Oxen 4 to 6 ans.	Asses 0 4 6 Horses 12 ans. to Re. 1. Oxen 4 to 6 ans.	
Central Division.													
Násik	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses 0 8 0	Horses 0 8 0	
Khándesh	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ahmednagar	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 0 2 0	Donkeys 0 2 0	
Poona	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sholápur	6 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1.	1 ans. 6 pies to 5 ans.	1 ans. 6 pies to 5 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-8	10 ans. to Re. 1.	.....	.....	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	Horses 4 to 6 ans. Donkeys 1 an. 6 pies to 5 ans.	Horses 4 to 6 ans. Donkeys 1 an. 6 pies to 5 ans.	
Sátára	4 ans. to Re. 1.	4 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	.....	.....	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 6 ans. Horses 4 to 12 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 6 ans. Horses 4 to 12 ans.	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhárwár	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	
Bijápur	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 5 4	0 4 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	0 5 7	0 5 6	.....	.....	
Kánara	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 to 15 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	3 to 5 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 2.	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 2	
Ratnágiri	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 4 5	0 4 6	1 0 0	1 0 3	.....	.....	0 7 6	0 8 3	Do. 1 3 6	Do. 1 2 6	
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	3 to 5 ans.	3 ans. to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1-4.	12 ans. to Re. 1-4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Machwás Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.	Machwás Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.	
Sind.													
Karáchi	14 ans. to Re. 1-4	14 ans. to Re. 1-6.	6 to 12 ans.	6 to 12 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderábád	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats 2 0 0	Boats 2 0 0	
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	1 2 0	*15 0 0 †6 0 0	*15 0 0 †7 0 0	.....	.....	Do. 1 0 0	.....	* For riding. † For baggage.
Thar and Párkar ...	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	3 to 6 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures. Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed.	Average number of hands employed.
						Cwt. qr. lbs.	
Number of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay Island ...	67	1	.....	20,52,958	18,523	27,206,383 3 14	72,808
Do. Bombay Presidency ...	32	.....	.....	6,19,266	8,354	22,253,390 2 0	25,588
Total ...	99	1	.....	26,72,224	26,877	49,459,774 1 14	98,396

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.	Bombay	...	31,895	...	3,739	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	6,373	...	6,061	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	302	84,380	383	1,35,593	10	9,900	6	1,500
		Sind	67	18,932	22	1,460	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	...	30,70,119	...	29,10,186	...	11,60,335	...	11,33,801
		Sind	...	4,19,203	...	4,36,488	...	60,083	...	67,604
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay	...	6,08,254	...	5,95,129	...	168	...	6,036
		Sind	...	1,34,840	...	3,03,201	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	6,896	10,58,626	5,547	9,63,485	93	9,808	62	8,210
		Sind	600	1,12,567	383	1,00,230	1	650	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	110,378	2,26,570	84,952	1,80,478	...	...	...	...
		Sind	31,928	62,460	12,966	26,734	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	2,83,823	...	2,43,044	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	30,444	...	46,866	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	425,435	1,56,256	387,534	1,46,097	52	50	389	186
		Sind	82,360	32,030	25,436	12,588	...	...	360	190
Clocks and watches	No.	Bombay	6,798	83,736	8,611	75,348	7,441	50,729	2,976	42,533
		Sind	868	10,327	1,237	12,306	86	1,700	16	63
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	404,591	68,99,479	620,019	1,08,15,500	...	...	...	...
		Sind	32,374	6,34,479	40,269	8,03,274	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	Bombay	4,711	1,46,080	4,137	1,33,580	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1,430	52,979	1,865	59,877	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	392	40,031	364	45,263	1	169	2	248
		Sind	31	6,402	62	8,899	Lbs. 50	57	1 Cwt. 5 Lbs.	307
Cotton—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	15,613	3,72,585	12,607	3,04,893	7	190	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	10,510,194	70,83,904	10,352,574	63,66,345	129,300	1,07,921	51,100	43,363
		Sind	2,139,137	13,88,065	2,216,139	13,73,470	8,400	7,224	25,600	19,920
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	294,981,044	3,39,92,820	341,723,100	3,79,07,809	19,123	10,536	...	...
		Sind	74,479,783	90,52,676	80,495,036	1,00,16,309	...	...	...	...
White	,,	Bombay	146,275,790	1,85,98,582	183,226,187	2,37,92,186	1,648,061	5,43,916	677,231	2,45,743
		Sind	35,974,439	46,25,873	62,214,843	79,42,603	4,000	960	6,000	2,512
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	Bombay	186,145,676	2,99,24,182	173,114,036	2,73,79,513	1,472,944	6,58,968	1,115,986	2,74,153
		Sind	43,586,427	69,81,649	57,443,955	78,76,821	131,791	30,170	239,383	40,581
Other sorts of piece-goods	No.	Bombay	12,400,005	11,01,156	9,414,128	8,77,737	550,447	76,016	17,051	14,711
		Sind	...	59,786	...	30,424	...	6,902	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	267,746	4,84,736	424,206	5,44,323	40,905	53,615	33,780	54,215
		Sind	53,482	80,640	44,167	75,687	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	Bombay	...	11,09,252	...	6,96,991	...	1,32,314	...	74,051
		Sind	...	15,826	...	12,589	...	1,285	...	1,475
Drugs and medicines	,,	Bombay	...	3,20,384	...	2,01,843	...	3,913	...	11,748
		Sind	...	1,11,042	...	1,27,189	...	128	...	233
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	Bombay	6,476	7,03,230	4,990	7,71,663	7,999	7,17,696	3,882	6,22,176
		Sind	...	69,730	...	636	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	Bombay	...	5,47,668	...	5,23,515	...	6,641	...	18,325
		Sind	...	61,452	...	74,143	...	240	...	2,784
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	319,332	97,315	925,720	2,58,948	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1,190	1,136	1,829	1,251	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	Bombay	251,768	1,54,349	356,867	1,93,133	1,637	1,872	...	...
		Sind	28,641	8,198	45,064	24,948	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	114,606	1,05,029	105,064	89,408	2,581	2,672	864	954
		Sind	10,418	24,197	11,247	27,259	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value.	Bombay	...	17,307	...	1,866	...	11,654	...	4,630
		Sind	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	67	24,973	42	11,264	1,685	2,88,726	1,020	1,04,432
		Sind	69	3,742	41	5,407	50	7,703	86	16,031
Other ware	Value.	Bombay	...	5,42,212	...	5,52,970	...	3,95,960	...	4,78,851
		Sind	...	1,11,062	...	1,15,409	...	1,053	...	2,551
Gums and resins	Cwt.	Bombay	14,941	69,703	6,991	34,313	...	...	2	190
		Sind	671	2,779	197	875	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Value.	Bombay	...	40,57,622	...	44,27,984	...	3,61,709	...	3,57,762
		Sind	...	5,37,373	...	5,14,499	...	12,302	...	14,490
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay	...	9,20,766	...	9,20,660	...	1,29,081	...	1,13,822
		Sind	...	1,56,098	...	1,85,127	...	2,388	...	10,016
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay	...	11,24,055	...	9,30,149	...	65,167	...	21,565
		Sind	...	1,04,955	...	21,822	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay	...	6,01,789	...	3,37,761	...	2,00,789	...	1,33,125
		Sind	...	9,589	...	18,654	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	Bombay	...	11,29,452	...	9,80,800	...	6,214	...	8,285
		Sind	...	1,09,785	...	1,20,805	...	650	...	7
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	690,198	8,99,345	600,424	7,64,086	893	2,313	815	2,076
		Sind	413,263	4,47,389	299,863	3,59,112	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	Bombay	151,847	12,02,516	151,736	12,99,920	6,188	11,151	3,219	9,803
		Sind	89,441	6,83,967	67,487	5,43,691	...	...	12	975
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	Bombay	59,936	5,73,264	58,391	5,92,908	1,931	17,336	1,225	7,518
		Sind	23,602	2,81,984	24,051	3,75,093	225	1,559	165	823
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	540	1,609	659	2,406	...	...	...	...
		Sind	414	1,671	601	2,547	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	...	1,03,44,244	...	1,10,75,112	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	5,42,354	...	6,22,731	...	4,784	...	22,425
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	Bombay	...	6,36,454	...	3,17,564	...	1,200	...	...
		Sind	...	2,30,449	...	1,38,109	...	53	...	402

TRADE.

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
18	200					27	13,500				
	6,77,934		5,31,873		1,35,141		1,56,079		1,180		140
	6,598		5,293				1,723				
	322		1,014			57					
42	4,742	18	2,950	18	1,993	9	792	2	480		
Lbs. 43	25	Lbs. 13	9	Lbs. 4	10						
995	1,906	591	1,342	1,187	2,100	1,772	3,597				
	637		17,892		65		13,018				
9,620	3,610	18,187	6,623			1,396	564				
		937	312								
71,261	6,03,348	44,870	4,24,766	5,551	78,446	236	20,652				
1,281	8,760	907	9,324								
						1,290	23,220			80	1,360
1,652	2,725			12,191	22,227	23,959	28,904				
44	6,706	17	2,170		8	1	61				
Lbs. 30	74	Lbs. 39	68								
				187	6,467			14	350		
				10,100	5,375						
				2,100	1,715	14,460	10,073				
				7,590	975	190	30				
9,828	5,944	14,230	5,262	154,640	41,473	114,000	27,418				
		9,640	2,053	496	421						
208,122	1,99,811	56,144	29,583	898,939	2,80,738	297,715	58,532				
				7,398	1,980	89,483	15,474				
				6,600	1,454	1,679	1,791			7,200	525
419	850			2,986	4,521						
	9,684		982		11,911		25,240				
	41,907		44,843		2,354		2,468				3,387
	641		487								
550	5,84,253	477	4,10,758	1,614	3,15,744	1,555	2,91,575				
	2,380		3,802								
	7,150		11,362		1,943		4,160				80
	300										
448	602					501	500				
	2,479		8,578		66,027		57,068		19		1,249
356	4,52,905	323	3,57,208	9,000	3,05,744	4,758	1,57,654				
				56	2,671	3	178				
	10,608		6,491		11,536		4,253		110		10
			1,081								
		1	42					1	19		
	46,445		70,461		8,129		27,315		21		60
	2,158		1,755								
	87,730		85,259		7,483		7,017		270		
	815		575		2,950		1,625				
	20,131		62,346				70				
	47,048		57,539		15,921		15,854				
	2,000		25								
	17,274		15,308		244		85		144		
		39	147		2			145	467		
94,707	7,06,266	84,525	7,28,281	280	2,832	1,336	8,140	143	345	40	97
853	10,235	5,262	40,065								
28,747	2,00,091	29,205	2,03,238	6,807	27,078	6,675	27,637	45	178		
5,973Gls.30 Ozs	31,546	6,339Gls.53 Ozs	38,541	262	1,650	141	913				
	4,275		272		837		8,252				
			1								

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94.

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Ara	
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay		50				
	Sind						
Animals, living	No. Bombay					99	4,165
	Sind					101	2,850
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay		8,990		15,232		3,605
	Sind		269		127		
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	" Bombay						
	Sind						
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	104	12,244	777	1,14,904	20	1,824
	Sind			Lbs. 50	100		
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt. Bombay						
	Sind						
Other sorts	Value. Bombay						6,150
	Sind						250
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay						
	Sind						
Clocks and watches	No. Bombay	29,301	1,61,721	10,278	47,491		
	Sind	40	1,345				
Coal—							
Coal	Tons. Bombay						
	Sind						
Coke	" Bombay						
	Sind						
Corals, real	Lbs. Bombay						
	Sind						
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	1	60		13		
	Sind						
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay					4,636	64,496
	Sind						
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay					7,314	2,453
	Sind						
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	1,888,218	4,11,868	2,331,000	4,90,653	4,800	420
	Sind	324,000	66,411	225,000	49,698		
White	Bombay	7,600	1,800	8,574	1,938	1,874	194
	" Sind						
Coloured, printed or dyed	Bombay	25	12	360	107	42,734	20,692
	" Sind						
Other sorts of piece-goods	No. Bombay						
	Sind						
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay						
	Sind						
Other sorts of manufactures	Bombay		28		95		
	" Sind						
Drugs and medicines	Bombay		12,748		15,614		20,954
	" Sind						2,775
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt. Bombay	33	906	43	849	365	3,614
	Sind						753
Earthenware and porcelain	Value. Bombay		215		2,046		57
	Sind						64
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay						
	Sind						
Canvas	Bombay						
	" Sind						
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay						
	Sind						
Fruits and vegetables	Value. Bombay						32,621
	Sind						2,630
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt. Bombay						
	Sind						
Other ware	Value. Bombay		31,980		2,780		26
	Sind						278
Gums and resins	Cwt. Bombay					24,417	2,73,494
	Sind						
Hardware and cutlery	Value. Bombay		27,699		52,532		
	Sind				700		1,299
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	" Bombay		11,586		10,036		
	Sind						400
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay				435		
	Sind						
Jewellery, &c.	Bombay		4,283		1,742		7,46,505
	" Sind						
Leather, and manufactures of	Bombay		510		1,396		
	" Sind						
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	8	28				
	Sind						
Spirits	Bombay	1,313	36,454	1,577	56,899		
	" Sind	1 Gal. 28 Ozs.	42	21 Gals. 6 Ozs.	301		2
Wines and Liqueurs	Bombay					2	
	" Sind	1	8				8
Other sorts	Bombay						
	" Sind						
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay		25,848		17,534		
	Sind						
Matches, lucifer and other	Bombay						
	" Sind						

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	18,440	21	10,700	18	5,300	...	...	...	...
90	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49	...	8,634	...	6,229	...	3,79,283	...	2,49,920
...	40	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	732	...	504	...	364	...	125
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	230	7	500	9	1,432	3	971	12	1,001
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22	85	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,868	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	300	...	...	61	246	3	455	486	9,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	150	3,087	30	540	55	990	120	1,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,196	13,616	168	1,685	175	1,197	...	...	184	5,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	618	1,016	423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,886	4,568	...	...	...	...	346	78	753	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,009	918	18,000	6,180	24,821	6,250	1,260	291	2,072	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,244	137	870	261	8,687	977	720	152	3,644	753
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	660	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	936	...	610	...	338	...	9,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,397	...	1,303	...	200	...	5,57,218	...	7,09,283
...	1,324	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	750
159	1,108	45	180	403	1,715	2,002	19,283	...	18
...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	225	...	126	...	9,012	...	7,262
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,479	...	4,317	...	1,216	...	55	...	40
...	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	66	2	46	847	29,341	479	16,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	128	...	463	...	225	...	10,70,869	...	8,44,361
...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,052	2,03,341	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,319	...	4,434	...	2,238	...	11,030	...	17,835
...	45	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,735	...	270	...	651	...	2,755
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,010	...	1,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,62,569	...	1,084	...	356	...	44,683	...	1,07,149
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	202	...	430	...	275	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	465	4,745	248	1,314	55	324	8	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14,262	42,864	243	814	314	2,537	40	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,750	...	...	...	150	...	380
...	...	...	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,926	...	400	...	4,829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Animals, living	No. { Bombay / Sind	945 / 27	3,53,400 / 6,480	343 / 9	90,000 / 288	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	10,600 / 440	... / ...	5,721 / 5,003	...	6,365
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	2,557 / 50	... / ...	15	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	18 / Lbs. 28	2,745 / 30	15	835	12	1,175
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 455	...	112
Candle of all sorts	Lbs. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	2 / 1	5 / 30	...	...
Coal—							
Coal	Tons. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15	225
Coke	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Corks	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	41,803 / ...	11,17,994 / ...	10,776 / ...	2,70,367 / ...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay / Sind	2,000 / ...	1,250 / ...	1,152 / ...	445 / ...	3,000	1,706
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. { Bombay / Sind	6,882 / ...	823 / ...	1,176 / ...	153 / ...	55	5
White	" { Bombay / Sind	1,890 / 39,012	364 / 4,600	3,931 / ...	687 / ...	140	40
Coloured, printed or dyed	" { Bombay / Sind	40,210 / 402	8,695 / 115	17,035 / 8	4,138 / 2	2,674	846
Other sorts of piece-goods	No. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / 8	20 / ...	5 / ...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs. { Bombay / Sind	45 / ...	45 / ...	476 / ...	507 / ...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	325 / 39	... / ...	4 / ...	...	410
Drugs and medicines	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	5,13,226 / 6,356	... / ...	4,03,418 / 10,184	...	97,027
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	3,677 / ...	49,879 / 3,057	816 / ...	13,554 / 2,426	1,432	26,562
Earthenware and porcelain	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	1,388 / ...	... / ...	323 / 24	...	769
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Canvas	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	651 / ...	... / ...	32 / ...	...	860
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4	409
Other ware	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	133 / 175	... / ...	411 / 249	...	228
Gums and resins	Cwt. { Bombay / Sind	25,911 / 67	2,08,142 / 646	16,982 / 114	1,01,022 / 967	7,048	2,15,592
Hardware and cutlery	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	1,087 / 130	... / ...	1,559 / 145	...	8,305
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	1,075 / ...	... / ...	112 / 100	...	510
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	22,520
Jewellery, &c.	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	6,01,057 / 6,600	... / ...	25,65,577 / 618	...	723
Leather, and manufactures of	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	204 / 44	... / ...	20 / 225	...	124
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Spirits	" { Bombay / Sind	2 / Ozs. 27	40 / 2	... / ...	... / ...	... / 19	... / 176
Wines and Liqueurs	" { Bombay / Sind	284 / 9 Gals. 18 Ozs.	1,266 / 42	20 / ...	62 / ...	...	...
Others sorts	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value. { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	50 / ...	... / ...	100 / ...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	" { Bombay / Sind	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95—continued.

Settlements.	Other Countries.				Total.			
1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,945	...	3,739
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,373	...	6,061
4	300	4,702	15,50,448	4,397	14,15,203	6,007	20,12,193	5,307	16,79,896
...	...	78	2,675	41	795	273	37,937	162	4,403
...	5,427	...	8,38,066	...	9,69,396	...	63,59,242	...	59,84,618
...	...	...	1,27,117	...	53,040	...	6,13,676	...	5,69,251
...	...	...	43,677	...	72,427	...	6,56,400	...	6,75,362
...	...	...	64,860	...	19,160	...	2,09,900	...	3,22,376
62	3,595	235	32,779	395	31,636	7,450	11,27,887	6,910	11,29,167
...	...	4	944	2 Cwt. 38 lbs.	312	608 Cwt. 75 lbs.	1,14,216	385 Cwt. 101 Lbs.	1,00,701
...	...	12,668	22,671	16,647	31,104	125,238	2,53,269	104,047	2,16,696
...	...	1,480	3,468	10,888	20,550	33,408	65,928	23,854	47,284
...	115	...	301	...	399	...	2,01,118	...	2,76,836
...	...	...	83	...	2	...	30,777	...	48,690
...	...	539,289	193,144	565,253	2,07,265	974,396	3,54,060	972,763	3,60,737
...	...	94,633	38,331	181,851	58,569	177,002	69,361	207,584	71,650
77	581	7,705	16,277	10,086	26,714	128,663	9,94,712	77,685	6,48,241
...	...	869	1,387	1,572	3,669	2,689	23,519	3,733	26,412
...	...	18,293	2,65,135	26,378	4,11,007	423,094	71,68,916	647,917	1,12,53,210
...	...	203	3,250	200	4,600	32,677	6,39,329	40,469	8,07,874
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,711	1,46,080	4,137	1,33,580
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	51,979	1,865	69,877
...	...	...	...	2,738	3,637	13,843	24,962	26,697	32,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	3,645	39	10,225	460	50,619	473	57,980
...	...	Lbs. 28	90	Lbs. 63	160	32 Cwt. 47 Lbs.	6,623	53 Cwt. 102 Lbs.	9,434
...	...	31,257	6,55,364	52,448	14,43,834	93,835	22,19,151	73,386	20,39,073
...	...	4	60	...	...	4	60	...	...
10,000	4,962	29,991	22,437	20,876	14,923	10,694,449	72,25,674	10,436,715	64,30,061
...	...	16,442	11,985	12,208	8,302	2,166,078	14,08,989	2,268,407	14,11,765
...	...	139,096	23,180	458,500	61,807	297,047,154	3,44,40,705	344,544,605	3,84,65,144
...	...	1,796	312	...	...	74,806,179	91,19,399	80,720,036	1,00,66,007
...	1,160	444,178	83,857	147,794	27,406	1,48,462,761	1,92,82,641	184,230,959	2,41,09,377
...	...	10,521	1,570	14,460	3,015	36,028,459	46,33,424	62,241,943	79,49,183
3681	944	610,810	2,92,480	589,088	2,42,559	189,543,724	3,13,85,837	175,207,470	2,79,91,376
...	...	94,782	25,137	106,071	23,540	43,828,850	61,39,071	57,878,900	79,56,377
...	...	106,610	35,123	80,442	57,024	13,033,782	12,13,769	9,520,520	9,41,793
...	...	...	4,201	...	1,600	...	70,897	...	32,024
...	...	21,698	25,563	14,251	19,271	334,459	5,70,838	472,713	6,18,316
...	...	1,344	934	1,344	723	54,826	81,544	45,511	76,410
...	3	...	2,39,223	...	2,00,122	...	15,04,426	...	10,07,168
...	...	...	1,610	...	3,101	...	18,760	...	17,165
...	38,038	...	3,15,225	...	2,70,982	...	23,76,259	...	24,10,191
...	...	...	15,415	...	13,357	...	1,36,507	...	1,59,524
1,622	28,068	43,010	32,27,329	42,798	38,44,189	67,703	56,48,666	56,745	59,86,273
...	...	...	2,38,816	...	1,71,879	...	3,64,736	...	1,79,083
...	309	...	3,29,166	...	2,62,561	...	8,74,284	...	8,30,103
...	...	...	16,730	...	17,837	...	79,061	...	94,855
22	0	2,270	1,425	9,584	4,579	321,602	99,140	935,362	2,63,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,190	1,136	1,829	1,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	253,400	1,56,321	356,867	1,93,133
...	...	...	...	...	...	28,041	8,198	45,064	24,948
...	...	4,676	4,620	2,698	3,088	122,311	1,12,923	109,127	93,900
...	75	26	50	316	485	10,438	24,247	11,563	27,744
...	...	...	60,502	...	64,696	...	2,46,492	...	1,89,974
...	...	...	95	...	274	...	3,015	...	2,486
...	...	421	27,082	431	40,155	12,382	11,29,246	7,055	7,77,382
...	...	152	13,852	124	26,495	327	21,938	224	49,011
...	862	...	9,17,119	...	7,37,064	...	29,53,244	...	26,29,406
...	...	...	85,575	...	70,732	...	1,98,143	...	1,90,445
8,285	2,21,123	19,061	2,92,758	14,187	2,24,039	81,379	10,59,708	65,502	8,74,176
...	...	48	603	12	123	786	4,228	323	1,965
...	1,375	...	12,52,405	...	9,23,513	...	57,69,245	...	58,84,973
...	...	...	1,07,999	...	77,039	...	6,00,087	...	6,08,673
...	166	...	1,10,359	...	1,13,756	...	12,71,746	...	12,62,858
2	...	...	32,864	...	17,326	...	1,96,016	...	2,14,769
...	32,982	...	17,96,049	...	17,69,987	...	30,33,932	...	28,19,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,955	...	21,822
...	473	...	2,26,237	...	3,22,988	...	24,90,119	...	63,05,133
...	...	...	850	...	4	...	19,059	...	19,326
...	520	...	23,518	...	21,504	...	11,78,161	...	10,28,348
...	...	...	3,784	...	2,528	...	1,14,263	...	1,23,585
...	...	30,747	73,059	28,337	73,127	724,991	8,35,214	629,753	8,39,769
...	...	12,123	32,213	9,641	26,945	425,386	4,79,602	309,752	3,87,329
...	11	61,572	1,80,136	32,884	2,47,225	316,591	21,44,996	325,582	23,51,797
...	...	13,936Gals.24 Ozs	45,090	10,204—120Ozs	29,686	104,231—60 Ozs.	7,39,326	82,986—129 Ozs.	6,14,718
...	...	38,649	2,19,155	44,622	2,78,394	150,927	10,84,377	140,421	11,10,884
...	...	4,440	43,152	3,441—62 Ozs.	37,045	34,512	3,59,938	34,167—62 Ozs.	4,52,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	540	1,609	659	2,406
...	...	...	...	...	...	414	1,671	601	2,547
...	...	...	2,21,131	...	97,042	...	1,06,04,069	.....	1,12,21,117
...	...	...	1,420	...	545	...	5,47,694	.....	6,23,276
...	844	...	6,71,677	...	10,77,825	...	13,08,584	.....	14,13,391
...	...	...	1,84,079	...	2,94,494	...	4,14,528	.....	4,32,603

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	6,760	2,75,794	703	31,286	...	15	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	6,185	2,46,321	Lbs. 33	11	...	...	...	...
Wrought	Bombay	268,154	1,06,58,570	214,040	88,75,008	958	1,98,729	708	1,55,438
	Sind	11,920	4,71,755	3,195	1,36,060	137	25,394	129	26,250
Other sorts	Bombay	50	1,500	61	1,335	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Bombay	671,829	49,52,351	542,486	42,63,367	13	180	...	...
	Sind	133,099	8,50,216	89,053	6,64,320	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Bombay	44,041	93,305	73,687	1,53,261	...	...	...	...
	Sind	11,750	33,430	605	2,250	...	...	...	...
Lead	Bombay	7,270	87,483	4,937	64,070	2	102	...	37
	Sind	2,027	23,873	2,390	29,448	...	...	...	...
Steel	Bombay	1,64,339	11,69,221	150,727	11,17,549	...	...	...	...
	Sind	78,549	4,26,201	36,920	2,27,078	...	...	...	...
Tin—									
Unwrought	Bombay	548	57,237	246	20,142	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Bombay	22	957	3	485	4	406	3	353
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	Bombay	33,836	4,78,211	24,479	3,19,120	...	...	25	345
	Sind	8,437	1,03,921	2,904	33,282	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Bombay	7,135	4,50,534	4,542	3,01,721	1,343	2,18,620	911	1,92,826
	Sind	613	29,752	655	30,342	11	1,788	11	2,517
Oils	Gals. Bombay	586,458	7,07,240	343,873	5,05,415	20	1,041	288	2,658
	Gals. Sind	36,487	41,916	14,467	26,799	1	71	...	...
Paints, colours and painter's materials	Value. Bombay	...	11,59,012	...	11,65,035	...	13,222	...	8,575
	Value. Sind	...	64,869	...	64,011	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	Bombay	...	14,92,525	...	10,02,971	...	9,64,408	...	7,18,945
	Sind	...	64,469	...	61,654	...	23,532	...	7,679
Provisions	Bombay	...	18,61,447	...	19,79,131	...	7,176	...	6,432
	Sind	...	6,72,259	...	8,65,422	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock	Bombay	...	59,22,866	...	66,48,561	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	1,19,800	...	63,773	...	...	...	...
Salt	Bombay	103	10,787	111	12,726	...	...	...	...
	Tons, Sind	24	2,359	30	3,784	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	5,767
	Lbs. Sind	94	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	192,583	2,11,826	156,688	2,05,194	484,468	4,90,486	529,646	5,06,320
	Yds. Sind	16,268	36,938	8,850	15,560	9,366	9,066	960	780
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	3,05,734	...	82,910	...	9,941	...	3,513
	Value. Sind	...	1,174	...	597	...	...	...	...
Spices	Bombay	225	202	12	38	28	3	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Bombay	447	9,262	1,900	29,330	11,249	1,72,190	4,040	51,451
	Cwt. Sind	4,103	62,241	3,027	39,632	...	...	1,079 lbs. 7	17,581
Tea	Bombay	6,283	5,792	12,909	11,839	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	20	40	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Bombay	7,047	6,239	37,259	18,566	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	Bombay	230,715	2,43,148	189,275	2,55,014	52	182	34	131
	Sind	107,836	1,06,007	41,228	68,707	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value. Bombay	...	2,88,299	...	3,45,306	...	81,658	...	59,205
	Value. Sind	...	82,570	...	80,418	...	48	...	1,931
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	1,159,663	12,40,336	801,988	9,12,997	5,984	10,936	931	1,522
	No. Sind	24,110	25,402	20,919	14,669	...	...	1	1
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value. Bombay	...	94,140	...	1,03,920	...	1,818	...	1,650
	Value. Sind	...	26,800	...	26,080	...	...	...	...
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	56	8	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	5,075,184	49,80,832	3,131,583	29,42,253	342,206	7,51,006	714,925	6,33,471
	Yds. Sind	197,514	2,12,549	268,282	2,16,052	23,415	26,371	38,588	38,795
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	4,38,537	...	4,07,059	...	95,089	...	69,074
	Value. Sind	...	54,876	...	59,768	...	1,458	...	23,180
All other articles, unenumerated	Bombay	...	88,09,537	...	83,98,268	...	6,05,432	...	5,09,166
	,, Sind	...	7,98,940	...	7,62,037	...	23,984	...	16,107
Merchandise — Free	Bombay	...	17,06,81,717	...	10,41,85,998	...	82,08,299	...	5,14,127
	Sind	...	2,96,60,813	...	2,44,88,152	...	2,41,233	...	43,109
Dutiable	Bombay	...	51,25,353	...	7,51,08,133	...	4,65,767	...	63,10,701
	Sind	...	18,30,718	...	1,14,28,886	...	7,233	...	2,73,123
Total	Bombay	...	17,58,07,070	...	17,92,94,131	...	86,74,066	...	68,24,828
	Sind	...	3,08,91,531	...	3,59,17,038	...	2,48,466	...	3,16,232
Treasure — Gold	Bombay	...	1,36,49,015	...	68,05,940	...	3,351	...	9,743
	Sind	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay Free	...	10,47,58,348	...	1,697	...	10,85,040	...	...
	Bombay Dutiable	...	47,56,710	...	5,47,92,203	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	58,63,028	...	31,84,692	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	12,31,64,073	...	6,15,99,840	...	10,88,391	...	9,743
	Sind	...	58,63,028	...	31,84,852	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	29,89,71,143	...	24,08,93,971	...	97,62,457	...	68,34,571
	Sind	...	3,67,54,559	...	3,91,01,890	...	2,48,466	...	3,16,232
Government — Stores	Bombay	...	67,23,728	...	7,660,312	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	66,35,406	...	71,57,657	...	...	...	...
Treasure — Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	67,23,728	...	76,60,312	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	66,35,406	...	71,57,657	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
487	1,06,166	578	1,27,574	92	19,447	66	14,335	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	5,203	62	2,027
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,818	80,447	9,235	97,421	8,477	31,853	823	7,281	13	96	22	199
890	10,402	100	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	150	...	...	...	...	341	1,874	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	15,370	46	19,041	...	...	...	...	236	6,441	14	347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	3,030	267	1,877	48	1,858	220	2,874	137,404	1,86,877	118,171	1,32,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,566	...	5,531	...	47,948	...	34,338	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,804	...	1,713	...	20,678	...	15,530	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
...	4,81,853	...	1,67,104	...	1,27,659	...	77,275	...	2,265	...	136
...	712	...	8,193	...	467	...	810	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	30	85	361	780	2,075	2,722	4,301	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,686,502	24,80,642	1,270,069	11,02,762	179,409	1,55,665	170,315	1,82,447	...	...	...	...
1,892	2,890	4,285	5,780	450	447	1,966	1,598	...	...	...	...
...	37,774	...	9,800	...	2,22,003	...	2,82,492	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	8	2,281	358	5,369	724
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	4,420	461	9,508	657	11,786	...	...	1,035,618	1,39,55,015	1,336,161	1,36,68,552
27	523	27	489	...	...	12	236	154,258	22,19,356	234,587	29,62,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	817	356	944	14	100	47	39	...	...	22	22
...	...	Lbs. 2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48,961	...	45,306	...	1,231	...	2,042	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,509	23,342	4,757	13,029	1,230	4,950	1,704	4,961	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,953	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297,470	2,18,705	325,713	2,35,026	2,245	1,491	1,794	3,349	...	...	...	...
8,183	4,102	16,252	9,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	331	...	5,896	...	682	...	50	...	200	...	...
...	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98,832	...	1,02,069	...	2,05,812	...	2,71,781	...	22,672	...	19,582
...	1,335	...	1,513	...	5,141	...	2,945	...	...	...	...
...	63,02,128	...	36,272	...	21,26,954	...	2,01,715	...	1,28,10,646	...	18,418
...	43,007	...	2,362	...	15,802	...	11,688	...	21,39,292	...	...
...	10,66,643	...	49,95,311	...	87,729	...	16,89,098	...	13,72,164	...	1,38,12,940
...	42,486	...	1,29,227	...	1,650	...	24,187	...	30,064	...	29,62,613
...	73,68,776	...	50,31,583	...	22,14,683	...	18,90,813	...	1,41,82,810	...	1,38,31,358
...	85,493	...	1,31,589	...	17,452	...	35,875	...	22,19,356	...	29,62,613
...	6,95,490	...	4,46,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,38,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,01,255	...	6,55,735
...	...	...	1,81,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,34,09	...	6,27,895	...	...	...	...	...	25,01,255	...	6,55,778
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	90,02,985	...	56,59,478	...	22,14,683	...	18,90,813	...	1,66,84,065	...	1,44,87,136
...	85,493	...	1,31,589	...	17,452	...	35,875	...	22,19,356	...	29,62,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94*

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Ara	
			1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—								
Copper—								
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay						
		Sind						
Wrought	,,	Bombay					243	30,229
		Sind					258	34,738
Other sorts	,,	Bombay					153	5,015
		Sind						
Iron—								
Wrought	,,	Bombay					1	9
		Sind					1	6
Other sorts	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Lead	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Steel	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Tin—								
Unwrought	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Other sorts	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay					140	3,496
		Sind						
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	6,180,015	24,43,640	7,569,920	32,88,882	176	140
		Sind	1,168,744	5,08,152	143,669	89,597	170	135
Paints, colours and painter's materials	Value.	Bombay		941		527		3,373
		Sind						
Paper and pasteboard	,,	Bombay		959		333		
		Sind						
Provisions	,,	Bombay		6,203		8,927		11,95,858
		Sind		900				1,02,150
Railway plant and rolling Stock	,,	Bombay						
		Sind						
Salt	Tons.	Bombay						
		Sind						
Shells and cowries	Value.	Bombay						1,47,076
		Sind						5,177
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay					2,086	2,593
		Sind						
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay			100	43	25,870	13,566
		Sind						
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay						
		Sind						
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay					2,654	256
		Sind						
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwts.	Bombay						
		Sind					16	108
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay					200	75
		Sind						
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	4,239	4,539			82	26
		Sind						
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	126,740	1,15,085	51,449	70,640		
		Sind	158,500	1,21,486	14,592	12,548		
Toys and requisites for games	Value.	Bombay		3,796		9,126		
		Sind						150
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay			2	40		
		Sind						
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value.	Bombay		2,770		3,287		1,633
		Sind				563		3
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay					47,539	12,842
		Sind					41	8
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay						
		Sind						
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay				180		
		Sind						
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	Bombay		28,953		42,109		1,00,545
		Sind		1,040				55,847
Merchandise—Free	...	Bombay		9,41,013		4,37,596		26,73,807
		Sind		2,06,327		49,798		2,07,447
Merchandise—Dutiable	...	Bombay		24,15,172		38,19,921		75,504
		Sind		4,93,057		1,03,709		875
Total	...	Bombay		33,56,185		42,57,517		27,49,311
		Sind		6,99,384		1,53,507		2,08,322
Treasure—Gold	...	Bombay						17,90,649
		Sind						
Treasure—Silver	...	Free						36,57,797
		Dutiable						70,349
		Sind						8,559
Total	...	Bombay						55,18,795
		Sind						8,559
Grand total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay		33,56,185		42,57,517		82,68,106
		Sind		6,99,384		1,53,507		2,16,881
Government—Stores	...	Bombay						
		Sind						
Government—Treasure—Gold	...	Bombay						
		Sind						
Government—Treasure—Silver	...	Bombay						
		Sind						
Government—Total Treasure	...	Bombay						
		Sind						
Government—Total Stores and Treasure	...	Bombay						
		Sind						

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	27,516	3	234	...	16	183	23,569	130	16,343
56	7,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	7,321	2	52	2	68	2	87	9	376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	2,122
...	...	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	3,920	...	...	5	378	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,456	8	630
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	528	28	448	3	29	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	2,475	49	1,377	1	84	132	14,309	74	10,657
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,800	1,887	193,978	2,89,160	10,839	13,727	578	12,693	315	10,672
456	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,421	...	56	...	...	...	90,077	...	44,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...
...	...	...	116	...	300	...	40,206	...	45,027
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,96,165	...	2,872	...	1,268	...	67,442	...	52,203
...	99,778	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,08,794	...	1,050	...	46	...	...	...	...
...	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
883	645	...	...	...	...	23,80,032	1,07,19,886	2,089,483	89,82,589
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	457	45,613	45,016	525	525	68,27,804	63,63,784	6,364,626	54,61,944
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	125	...	...
...	302	...	...	...	...	...	9,354	...	2,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71,792	4,664	234,028	1,64,446	40,384	36,409	111,148	19,995	43,872	3,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	118	36	390	241,169	34,57,966	190,842	25,49,270
8	27	...	...	1	18	...	...	2,828	32,335
155	50	949,732	4,91,041	834,310	4,23,032	6,010,182	47,21,362	4,613,581	32,73,565
...	...	4,976	4,100	2,651	2,513	...	...	6,097	3,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	12	...	...	30	42	6,107	8,917	1,619	3,637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	1,295	...	753	...	8,177	...	11,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,320	600	235	394	277,549	1,50,004	281,846	1,64,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,466	...	6,372	...	26	...	857	...	1,190
...	8	...	6,748	...	4,685	...	...	...	183
36,232	10,427	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,440	2,052	1,550	676	...	...	932	1,489	228	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	256	...	199	...	30	...	187	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,77,181	...	61,816	...	27,466	...	8,85,101	...	7,66,229
...	52,132	...	762	...	...	...	70	...	...
...	30,06,305	...	10,83,820	...	19,947	...	2,76,43,078	...	18,058
...	61,049	...	16,061	...	...	...	1,440	...	...
...	15,06,889	...	85,746	...	5,29,345	...	10,90,667	...	2,33,77,041
...	1,09,929	...	690	...	7,216	...	...	...	36,176
...	45,13,194	...	11,69,566	...	5,49,292	...	2,87,33,745	...	2,33,95,099
...	1,70,978	...	16,751	...	7,216	...	1,440	...	36,176
...	17,04,506	...	...	...	...	...	44,70,027	...	27,11,840
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,09,216	...	6,80,500	...	...	...	15,16,439	...	4,74,798
...	10,20,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549
...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39,33,851	...	6,80,500	...	...	...	59,86,466	...	31,88,187
...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84,47,045	...	18,50,066	...	5,49,292	...	3,47,20,211	...	2,65,83,286
...	1,72,778	...	16,751	...	7,216	...	1,440	...	36,176
...	...	...	4,374	...	1,426	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,374	...	1,426	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1893-94

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—							
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,, Bombay	13	1,256	11	1,161	6	307
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	7	275	112	3,882	2	49
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	,, Bombay	17	119	789	5,076	...	...
	Sind	...	...	2	5	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	6	13	24	61	...	...
	Sind	...	...	4	8	...	...
Lead	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	14,264	10,08,986
	Sind	1	100	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,, Bombay	4	505	4	190	...	...
	Sind	Lbs. 20	20	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals. Bombay	...	...	2	350	1,814	3,316
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painter's materials	Value. Bombay	...	5,820	...	27,881	...	7,691
	Sind	...	300	...	32	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,, Bombay	...	...	...	5	...	152
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,, Bombay	...	15,82,410	...	15,18,398	...	1,08,277
	Sind	...	5,15,915	...	2,75,824	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons. Bombay	18	200	190	600	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value. Bombay	...	22,349	...	14,789	...	...
	Sind	...	4,755	...	75	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	13,108	64,636	14,371	61,009	1,31,041	2,82,384
	Sind	712	3,054	257	1,445	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	6,788	7,017	8,054	6,966	2,028	1,427
	Sind	26,294	43,585	42,247	66,376	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	70	...	1,355	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	1,820	431	47,42,464	7,55,954
	Sind	...	...	20	4	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwts. Bombay	...	...	10	136	48	1,084
	Sind	330	4,744	57	295	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	298	241	...	...	43,140	41,192
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	2,473	821	4,765	1,524	...	...
	Sind	...	...	4,462	411	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	397	1,050
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	88	...	97
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	...	...	1	2	6	180
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value: Bombay	...	62	...	47	...	1,86,849
	Sind	...	...	...	90	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	3,207,468	10,21,478	3,178,174	9,10,477	...	...
	Sind	466,984	1,19,990	341,908	1,28,340	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	2,773	3,973	...	...	...	...
	Sind	7,306	5,066	5,453	3,911	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	60,459	...	19,467	...	282
	Sind	...	15,735	...	11,210	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	8,67,969	...	10,75,647	...	11,65,590
	Sind	...	40,385	...	32,533	...	...
Merchandise—Free	... Bombay	...	64,74,784	...	44,48,784	...	38,52,638
	Sind	...	7,73,686	...	1,42,590	...	3,032
Dutiable	... Bombay	...	40,944	...	27,49,765	...	91,908
	Sind	...	9,160	...	4,04,960	...	...
Total	... Bombay	...	65,15,678	...	71,98,549	...	39,44,546
	Sind	...	7,82,846	...	5,47,550	...	3,032
Treasure—Gold	... Bombay	...	1,23,690	...	2,21,796	...	49,180
	Sind	...	2,700	...	300	...	...
Silver	... Bombay	Free ...	16,31,956	...	14,84,434	...	2,64,358
		Dutiable ...	885	...	22,483	...	...
	Sind	...	48,850	...	19,606	...	...
Total	... Bombay	...	17,56,531	...	17,28,713	...	3,13,538
	Sind	...	51,550	...	19,906	...	...
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	... Bombay	...	82,72,209	...	89,27,262	...	42,58,084
	Sind	...	8,34,396	...	5,67,456	...	3,032
Government—Stores	... Bombay	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	1,550	...	3,380	...	...
Treasure—Gold	... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	... Bombay	...	2,10,000	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	2,22,000	...	...
Total Treasure	... Bombay	...	2,10,000	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	2,22,000	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	... Bombay	...	2,10,400	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	1,550	...	2,25,380	...	...

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the and 1894-95—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
91	3,251	10,506	3,96,055	4,649	1,78,777	17,266	6,71,864	5,443	2,13,314
...	...	...	...	9	375	6,185	2,46,321	9 Cwts. 33 Lbs.	386
...	10	14,432	7,21,918	5,331	3,11,307	284.571	1,17,60,425	221,083	95,28,708
...	...	355 Cwts. 56 Lbs.	23,686	117	21,354	12,670 Cwts.56 Lbs.	5,55,.75	3,496	1,92,259
39	1,454	532	17,596	425	14,176	913	29,777	928	30,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	466,253	25,34,025	498,841	27,16,983	1,138,114	74,86,699	1,042,581	69,92,624
...	...	97,709	5,49,352	27,477	1,65,365	230,813	13,99,654	116,532	8,29,690
...	...	2,438	2,778	8,445	18,245	46,485	56,696	82,649	1,72,444
...	...	2	5	1	2	11,752	53,435	610	2,260
...	...	33	1,591	315	4,401	18,613	2,01,572	15,332	1,73,409
...	...	1,550	18,720	1,500	19,805	4,467	52,995	3,990	50,553
...	...	149,055	8,84,028	212,248	11,86,890	313,428	20,55,399	363,316	23,16,313
...	...	251,601	12,48,549	132,125	7,57,334	330,148	16,74,750	169,035	9,84,412
14,194	9,57,139	1	70	...	...	14,874	10,70,591	14,440	9,77,281
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	183	58	3,819	16	1,651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,250	58,359	8,826	1,56,254	37,141	5,57,197	33,358	4,76,169
...	...	2,458	36,989	554 Cwts. 29 Lbs.	9,581	10,895	1,40,910	3,458 Cwts. 29 Lbs.	42,863
1	1,070	1,826	1,43,276	1,269	1,02,416	10 898	8,53,928	6,955	6,30,827
...	...	111 Cwts. 33 Lbs.	6,735	6	962	735 Cwts. 53 Lbs.	38,295	672	33,821
810	3,389	18,120,617	67,93,571	10,823,258	43,06,878	25,221,177	1,04,42,566	18,877,763	82,70,737
...	...	2, 666,776	11,33,785	343,050	1,38,924	3,867,178	16.84.059	501,642	2,55,560
...	7,288	...	1,33,969	...	1,58,820	...	15,17,675	...	14,56,216
...	...	...	13,245	...	20,963	...	79,364	...	85,006
...	...	...	3,15,945	...	2,62,397	...	28,46,793	...	20,47,221
...	...	...	16,272	...	23,065	...	1,04,213	...	92,698
...	1,05,951	...	19,92,276	...	15,45,809	...	74,35,732	...	65,58,799
...	...	...	7,32,311	...	72,817	...	20,23,894	...	17,58,491
...	...	...	8,048	...	39.619	...	59,30,914	...	66,88,210
...	3,032	...	11,720	...	4,935	...	1,34,552	...	64,708
...	...	...	7	1	54	121	10.494	302	13,390
...	...	...	...	Lbs. 2	1	24	2,359	30 Tons 2 Lbs.	3,785
...	50	...	2,79,851	...	1,77,780	...	4,50.326	...	3,01,618
...	...	...	6,748	...	3,574	..	16,680	...	5,954
123,677	2,48,637	66,947	3,14,306	105,277	2,66,367	2,593,948	1,13,85.910	2,337,855	95,69,676
...	...	...	...	...	...	806	3,279	257	1,445
6,046	3,041	619,649	7,88,111	924,926	9,60,642	10,570,714	1,05,57,540	9,431,484	84,30,341
...	...	14,358	15,315	14,219	18,332	68,748	1,08,366	72,527	1,08,626
...	103	...	7,319	...	7,819	...	5,92,195	...	3,91,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	...	597
5,389,475	6,81,636	8,126,092	15,47,721	7,497,727	11,75,975	13,218,920	24,85,935	13,056,507	19,03,627
...	...	3,509	400	4,983	500	3,509	400	5,003	504
4	59	92,031	13,27,368	117,529	15,00,976	1,381,432	1,89,.9, 09	1,451,073	1,78,09,672
...	...	78,486	11,66,976	92,839	11,37,942	237,820	34,53,948	334,415	41,91,123
26,122	25,238	321,391	3,12,552	364,440	3,47,333	7,331,238	55,72,270	5,851,717	40,81,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,976	4,100	8,768	5,644
...	...	22,743	15,546	21,075	8,442	36,584	27,171	63,099	28,532
...	...	1,968	218	6,919	512	1,968	218	11,381	923
3,788	2,474	16,769	95,493	34,754	1,32,777	383,117	4,64,792	281,379	4,65,732
224	300	2,614	11,348	1,993	11,975	268,959	2,38,841	58,039	93,533
...	2,082	...	2,70,886	...	2,11,720	...	7,04,400	...	6,87,316
...	...	...	35,503	...	21,507	...	1,18,271	...	1,03,856
7	7.	21,216	21,239	108,414	1,04,648	1,474,477	14,51,587	1,199,885	12,02,144
...	...	256	1,173	308	1,030	24,366	26,575	11,228	15,700
...	2,19,582	...	5,72,077	...	12,55,962	...	8,69,531	...	15,87,586
...	5,700	...	42,654	...	57,024	...	76,388	...	94,150
...	...	25,704	12,255	1,092	273	3,280,760	10.46.578	3,215,554	9,21,185
...	...	976,946	1,79,197	1,309,078	2,28,502	1,443,991	2,99,200	1,650,986	3,56,842
10	6	2,114,109	18,44,505	1,945,915	18,13,960	8,336,469	78,02,677	6,121,608	56,30,234
...	...	196,034	1,55,991	244,715	2,11 347	432,452	4,0 .079	573,290	4,79,215
...	21	...	2,82,378	...	2,02,211	...	8.78,344	...	7,04,301
...	...	...	79,135	...	1,30,000	...	1.57,204	...	2,24,918
...	15,74,541	...	22,71,774	...	24,59,460	...	1,51,24.033	...	1,54,23,499
...	...	...	3,41,197	...	3,24,320	...	12.71,701	...	11,91,587
...	3,82,902	...	3,01,80,205	...	53,57,384	...	27,29,79,039	...	11,86,27,506
...	...	...	54,21,230	...	4,99,688	...	3,85,79,370	...	2,52,98,436
...	37,95,839	...	81.79,515	...	3,18,95,999	...	2,00,97,117	...	16,95,90,982
...	6,000	...	15,70,607	...	43,05,954	...	39,86,540	...	1,97,91,980
...	41,78,741	...	3,83,59,720	...	3,72,53,383	...	29,30,76,156	...	28,82,18,488
...	6,000	...	69,91,837	...	48,05,642	...	4,21,65,910	...	4,50,90,416
...	2,200	...	44,90,464	...	34,08,157	...	2,52;71,866	...	1,53,10,276
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	3,200	...	460
...	2,31,841	...	99,46,972	...	22.66,515	...	12,69,81,384	...	63,24,236
...	17	...	4,786	...	21,11,766	...	48,32,730	...	5,81,29,991
...	...	...	52,762	...	42,954	...	59.73,199	...	32.49,052
...	2,34,058	...	1,44,42,222	...	77,86,438	...	15,70.85,980	...	7,97,64,503
...	...	...	53,262	...	42,954	...	59,76.399	...	32,49,512
...	44,12,799	...	5,28,01,942	...	4,50.39,821	...	45,01.62,136	...	36,79,82,991
...	6,000	...	70,45.099	...	48,48,596	...	4,81,42,309	...	4,83,39,928
...	...	...	1,14,884	...	8,46,921	...	68,43,386	...	85,08.659
...	...	...	19,839	...	3,740	...	66.56,870	...	71,64,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 22,000
...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000
...	...	...	2,64,884	...	8,46,921	...	72,03,386	...	85;08,659
...	...	...	19,839	...	3,740	...	66.56,870	...	73,86,777

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	14,111	...	12,775	...	36,392	...	11,198
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	1,134	...	7,406	...	...	...	125
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	28	1,468	70	2,764	15	845	16	911
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	1,709	6,248	341	1,628	...	...	20	150
Other sorts	Value	...	1,096	...	492	...	...	...	...
Candles, all sorts	Lbs.	2,951	1,034	8,160	3,220	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	8	190	15	265	1	100	1	50
Coal—									
Coals	Tons.	109,739	26,60,936	141,729	32,30,955	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	2	25	80	75	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	...	...	1	80	...	...	48	4,000
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	450	855	490	605	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	135,897	1,17,453	3,028	2,978	88,060	69,055	90,600	76,000
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey — Europe	Yards	344,039	60,137	261,650	39,397	...	...	...	...
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White — Europe	,,	1,324,783	2,22,020	944,559	1,63,011	1,600	150	...	...
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	1,263,893	2,37,800	782,801	1,48,293	3,583	1,900	3,220	610
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	15,108	3,728	4,104	905	240	50	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	224	224	...	...	672	500
	Gross	...	...	1,010	2,600	341	340	224	460
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	...	1,80,165	...	53,270	...	3,744	...	498
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	5,615	...	11,632	...	1,286	...	558
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	6	670	½	90	...	...	2	320
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	6,142	...	1,993	...	1,170	...	2,605
Feathers	Lbs.	189	17,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	2,701	1,747	2,748	2,502	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	880	...	469	...	16,157	...	20,909
Glass and Glass-ware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	25	850	...	...	354	12,380	102	3,785
Other wares	Value	...	12,727	...	5,524	...	3,183	...	3,035
Grains	Cwt.	2½	42	½	1,109	67	723	80	750
Gums and resins	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	23½	550
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	7,644	...	8,058	...	4,876	...	8,528
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...		...	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	3,634	...	13,029	...	455	...	1,159
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	160	...	5,130	...	...	...	600
Jute, raw and manufactures of	,,	...	120	...	744	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	5,825	...	6,539	...	29,450	...	14,442
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	110,061	1,13,428	122,079	1,27,022	47	150	104	164
Spirits	,,	5,637	35,883	5,463	38,262	...	...	29	450
Wines and Liquors	,,	1,557	17,228	1,800	18,786	90	147	370	1,081
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	9,387	...	4,676	...	...	...	4,500
Machines, sewing	No.	10	550	...	...	72	2,980	20	700
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	23,675	...	17,885	...	5,280	...	6,556
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	36	2,777	28	1,520	8	448	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	2,488	16,704	1,349	25,061	75	4,020	10	96
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	878	9,425	467	5,605	25	500	203	1,970
Steel	,,	165	1,080	92	1,453	...	...	...	...
Spelter or Zinc	,,	29	640	½	48	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) the Port of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,552	...	14,504	...	7,512	...	5,389	...	...	...	1,110
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	360	6	242	49	2,360	5	370	...	...	...	...
254	1,120	312	1,495	...	...	½	4	...	...	...	...
...	320	...	207	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
128,243	30,052	54,373	20,138	161	55	176	120	...	...	...	...
38	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	33,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	65	304	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	...	26,804	18,146	4,312	2,032	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574	160	...	...	53,100	10,830	29,080	4,750	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,243	740	...	...	49,600	9,620	18,980	5,026	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	24	600	50	9,600	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	412	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	330	...	788	...	380	...	635	...	...	...	...
...	2,860	...	826	...	540	...	3,300	...	...	...	...
1	72	4	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,813	...	996	...	26,400	...	9,585	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5	...	...	...	...	90	60	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,767	...	6,751	...	7,385	...	9,523	...	3,277	...	4,780
...	...	...	...	363	11,910	401	16,985	...	...	...	...
...	1,852	...	230	...	80	...	150	...	...	...	...
5	50	11	150	10	190	17	268	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...
...	2,123	...	2,325	...	5	...	1,893	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		2½		...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,630	200	21,215	...	2,195	...	1,300	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,250
...	1,307	...	620	...	80	...	745	...	...	...	...
24	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,165	14,722	1,300	9,279	276	1,599	414	1,774	2,879	7,090	3,051	7,515
1,248	4,603	2,080	6,522	1,214	2,978	677	1,569	...	...	...	...
...	1,161	...	950	...	1,240	...	22,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	4,680	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	110	2	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
543	5,000	293	2,360	26	930	35	600	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	1,006	17	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.					133	1,683	92	1,521
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		842		600		12,341		14,296
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"								
Books and printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.		30			5	210	12½	330
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.								
Other sorts	Value		6				11,174		14,719
Candles, all sorts	Lbs.								
Clocks and Watches	No.					33	151		
Coal—									
Coals	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.					195	328	130	178
Coffee	"					104,852½	74,53,921	73,564	61,21,684
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	Value						10		
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.					770¾	18,580	95½	1,986
Twist and Yarn—Europe	Lbs.							1,800	720
Twist and Yarn—Country	"								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey—Europe	Yards	9,023,698	16,08,695	12,145,129	21,10,766				
Grey—Country	"					13,824	1,200	1,540	300
White—Europe	"	59,200	14,290			10,620	1,915	13,850	2,226
White—Country	"					800	120	3,480	495
Coloured, printed or dyed—Europe	"					1,000	500	1,900	440
Coloured, printed or dyed—Country	"					15,320	3,010	42,320	7,800
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.								
Thread, sewing	Lbs.							156	20
	Gross								
Other kinds of manufactures	Value						2,10,534		1,89,306
Drugs and medicines	"		250				14,460		12,360
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.					133 9/16	6,627	83½	1,500
Earthenware and porcelain	Value						1,760		2,121
Feathers	Lbs.					270	5,765	386	9,680
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	"								
Other sorts	Value						69		61
Fruits and vegetables	"						5,353		3,230
Glass and Glass-ware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.							8	300
Other wares	Value		15				113		413
Grains	Cwt.					7,632	31,481	1,541½	6,825
Gums and resins	"					6,280¾	1,09,765	9,064½	1,61,492
Hardware and cutlery	Value		120				226		138
Hides, raw	Cwt.					126		127	
	No.						2,425		2,909
Skins, raw	Cwt.					1,273		1,278	
	No.					18,181½	11,91,032	14,884½	10,64,302
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value					1,454,969	60	1,190,534	100
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value								
Jewellery	"						35,860		6,000
Jute, raw and manufactures of	"						40,918		23,461
Leather and manufactures of	"						1,364		1,776
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons								
Spirits	"			13	300				
Wines and Liqueurs	"			7	150				
Machinery and Millwork	Value		100		100		150		
Machines, sewing	No.			8	510				
Matches, lucifer and other	Value						240		1,450
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought	"								
Other sorts	"					2¼	115	1	72
Iron—						11	548	18½	793
Wrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"					5	92	5½	130
Lead	"								
Steel	"								
Spelter or Zinc	"							2	50

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) the Port of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
90,707	4,97,190	87,091	4,97,396	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	8
...	5,592	...	21,302	...	100	...	600	...	...	...	2,000
...	211	...	19,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1,316	27½	1,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,803	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,346	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	672	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,532	5,226	4,308	4,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15,758½	10,82,279	37,209½	27,22,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	74	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155½	3,240	247½	4,930	½	10	½	10	...	...	...	...
3,600	2,950	4,940	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,096	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,600	600	10,600	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,076	2,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,900	750	4,100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,800	360	8,800	900	1,020	200	1,800	190	...	...	...	...
3,306	633	600	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,348	...	2,735	...	50	...	...	...	4,111	...	1,420
...	4,810	...	7,490	...	...	...	3,860	...	2,455	...	1,340
313½	24,631	998½	31,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	72
...	177	...	175	...	12,859	...	6,394	...	...	...	32
4,955	1,21,548	5,476½	1,46,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28,453	...	28,967	...	102	...	188	...	5,052	...	4,172
15	1,390	6	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	836	...	1,190	...	24	...	1,654	...	...	...	...
10,476½	42,580	939½	4,090	...	...	1	7	396	1,292	3,882	15,765
28,172½	4,57,084	26,109	3,89,453	...	...	...	...	298	12,020	428	12,394
...	1,284	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,456		3,550		...		...		...		...	
	41,978		75,945		...		...		...		...
24,609		35,516		...		...		...		...	
27,874		26,701½		...		...		...		1¼	
	19,65,718		17,96,847		...		...		...		100
2,317,997		2,136,463	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...	3,55,904	...	2,91,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,025	...	1,99,300	...	2,450	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	3,772	...	3,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,871	...	4,021	...	177	...	92	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	250	38	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	185	30	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½	2,220	17½	906	8	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
101½	2,979	69½	3,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	883	5	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	412	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the Port

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	19	1,660	13	230
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	4,305	...	7,190	...	6,040	...	1,888
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	15,060	...	700
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	12	650	6	340	8¾	480
Buildings and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	120	350	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...
Candles, all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	8,288	4,000	28,675	10,150
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	532	16,951	954	43,310	24	778	25	250
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	629	...	122	...	4
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	10
Twist and Yarn—Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,300	2,800	...	...
Twist and Yarn—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—Grey—Europe	Yards	...	...	...	...	9,000	2,400	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—Grey—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—White—Europe	,,	5,840	895	6,040	1,330	...	...	3,750	350
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—White—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	1,120	300	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—Coloured, printed or dyed—Europe	,,	89,720	17,990	124,582	25,646	110,155	18,720	220,510	31,852
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—Coloured, printed or dyed—Country	,,	230,900	56,765	253,540	69,446	360	100	...	...
Manufactures—Other sorts—Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	1,260	360	...	...
Manufactures—Other sorts—Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	672	1,000	224	180
Manufactures—Other sorts—Thread, sewing	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Other kinds of manufactures	Value	...	2,245	...	3,350	...	3,119	...	750
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	28,627	...	38,935	...	2,942	...	4,360
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	15	8,100	21¾	8,800	1½	500	51	6,450
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	4,684	...	1,900	...	7,038	...	5,518
Feathers	Lbs.	28	480	...	...	...	...	38	1,100
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	...	...	130	...	17,461	...	19,127
Glass and Glass-ware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	35	1,250	69	2,020
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	20	...	4,101	...	8,883
Grains	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,743	10,122	9,348	33,128
Gums and resins	,,	916	20,965	1,072	22,080	127½	4,375	156	4,576
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	225	...	20	...	2,485	...	3,540
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	18	420	12	310
Hides, raw	No.	...	...	...	...	185	...	120	...
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	51	3,375	57	3,356
Skins, raw	No.	...	...	...	...	4,060	...	4,568	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	600
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...
Jute, raw and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	4,626	...	123
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	2,429	...	1,950	...	9,856	...	1,558
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	4,450	12,104	4,688	13,275
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	60	370	292	1,535
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	328	685	191	701
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	50	...	400	...	...
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	32	1,860	21	984
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	525	...	...	...	4,430	...	1,280
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	½	30	...	...	2	100	7	412
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	226
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	61	1,180	53½	801
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spelter or Zinc	,,	...	...	...	...	8	1,600	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

Total, Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
90,860	5,01,033	87,197	4,99,155	3	900	4	1,500	90,863	5,01,933	87,201	5,00,655
...	91,747	...	92,852	...	74,910	...	94,310	...	1,66,657	...	1,87,162
...	16,485	...	27,616	...	560	...	183	...	17,045	...	27,799
143½	7,429	157½	7,352	242	14,338	269	14,834	385½	21,767	426½	22,186
2,083	7,718	673¼	3,277	...	...	15	82	2,083	7,718	688¼	3,359
...	14,952	...	16,802	...	1,978	...	4,607	...	16,930	...	21,409
141,989	35,737	91,384	33,628	6,440	3,483	5,802	2,857	148,429	39,220	97,186	36,485
100	1,506	16	315	331	3,289	171	2,510	431	4,795	187	2,825
109,739	26,60,936	141,729	32,30,955	4,315	30,205	...	...	114,054	26,91,141	141,729	32,30,955
2,729	5,579	4,519	5,207	...	...	...	...	2,729	5,579	4,519	5,207
121,601¾	85,87,329	111,801½	88,92,259	102	3,270	323½	9,564	121,703¾	85,90,599	112,125	89,01,823
...	132	...	643	...	4,210	...	1,739	...	4,342	...	2,382
538	920	868	1,219	100	200	...	...	638	1,120	868	1,219
926¼	21,830	344	6,936	15	277	...	...	941¼	22,107	344	6,936
257,671	2,10,409	104,680	85,510	113,475	69,534	97,800	43,277	371,146	2,79,943	202,480	1,28,787
...	...	...	...	1,678,682	6,97,753	2,271,769	10,65,681	1,678,682	6,97,753	2,271,769	10,65,681
9,377,012	16,71,262	12,406,779	21,50,163	282,850	35,643	472,055	71,255	9,659,862	17,06,905	12,878,834	22,21,418
49,920	5,000	1,540	300	9,173,932	12,37,293	16,469,859	20,41,167	9,223,852	1,242,293	16,471,399	20,41,467
1,457,317	2,50,860	1,007,879	1,74,267	2,633,212	3,45,527	3,260,706	3,99,054	4,090,529	5,96,387	4,268,585	5,73,321
13,996	2,053	3,480	495	42,237	9,225	126,764	21,002	56,233	12,178	130,244	21,497
1,526,094	2,88,029	1,156,093	2,12,667	1,167,330	1,87,754	1,437,076	2,56,620	2,693,424	4,75,783	2,593,169	4,69,287
250,396	60,435	306,460	78,426	1,536,748	2,07,496	2,170,805	2,66,768	1,787,144	2,67,931	2,477,265	3,45,194
29,694	5,895	5,460	1,075	264,610	32,820	187,068	27,327	294,304	38,715	1,92,528	28,402
672	1,000	1,532	1,404	5,251	2,930	3,489	4,331	5,923	3,930	5,021	5,735
359	359	1,234	3,060	7,132	13,829	7,942	14,885	7,491	14,188	9,176	17,945
...	4,09,035	...	2,52,747	...	6,50,950	...	7,11,305	...	10,59,985	...	9,64,052
...	63,845	...	85,161	...	33,673	...	32,892	...	97,518	...	1,18,053
480⅝	40,600	1,167	49,483	5,262½	71,582	8,447½	97,755	5,743⅛	1,12,182	9,614½	1,47,238
...	63,043	...	31,819	...	16,243	...	13,662	...	79,286	...	44,981
5,442	1,45,313	5,900½	1,59,396	...	...	...	...	5,442	1,45,313	5,900½	1,59,396
...	...	...	...	169	111	...	...	169	111	...	...
2,707	1,752	2,838	2,562	...	...	36	20	2,707	1,752	2,874	2,582
...	999	...	580	...	300	...	555	...	1,299	...	1,135
...	1,08,887	...	98,296	...	1,03,229	...	68,721	...	2,12,116	...	1,67,017
792	27,780	586	23,330	64	2,698	38	2,040	856	30,478	624	25,370
...	22,931	...	21,129	...	14,312	...	23,821	...	37,243	...	44,950
20,332	86,480	15,842½	62,092	560,279	26,58,574	609,386	28,18,884	580,611	27,45,054	625,228½	28,80,976
35,794½	6,04,209	36,855	5,90,745	548	18,709	473	13,131	36,342½	6,22,918	37,328	6,03,876
...	18,988	...	25,512	...	18,352	...	25,664	...	37,340	...	51,176
2,600		3,689		12		14		2,612		3,703	
	44,823		79,164		300		450		45,123		79,614
26,067		36,914		120		140		26,187		37,054	
46,106½		41,647		...		...		46,106½		41,647	
	31,60,120		28,64,775		...		...		31,60,120		28,64,775
3,777,026		3,331,905		...		...		3,777,026		3,331,905	
...	8,440	...	38,543	...	1,195	...	1,545	...	9,635	...	40,088
...	3,79,841	...	2,91,163	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,841	...	2,91,163
...	66,455	...	2,11,230	...	1,195	...	2,727	...	67,650	...	2,13,957
...	49,518	...	33,742	...	27,908	...	47,500	...	77,426	...	81,242
...	58,359	...	31,743	...	20,035	...	17,290	...	78,454	...	49,033
114,582	1,25,777	126,871	1,40,461	...	...	...	...	114,582	1,25,777	126,871	1,40,461
11,071	59,914	10,600	59,295	...	...	...	...	11,071	59,914	10,600	59,295
4,482	25,826	5,155	28,961	...	...	...	...	4,482	25,826	5,155	28,961
...	12,438	...	34,016	...	1,570	...	950	...	14,008	...	34,966
115	5,450	49	2,194	15	677	3	225	130	6,127	52	2,419
...	41,150	...	31,845	...	...	...	550	...	41,150	...	32,395
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	7,000	57½	3,130	963	49,846	570	29,547	1,090	56,846	627½	32,677
112½	3,527	92¾	4,024	...	...	...	...	112½	3,527	92¾	4,024
2,945	28,869	1,752	29,124	9,066	93,342	5,130	52,200	12,011	1,22,211	6,882	81,324
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903½	9,935	675	7,575	1	15	19½	650	904½	9,950	694½	8,225
205	2,086	109	1,615	2,712	23,343	290	2,631	2,917	25,429	399	4,246
59	2,552	4½	130	96	1,709	114	1,330	155	4,261	118½	1,460

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	1	60	6	350	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unenumerated	,,	37	2,705	45½	2,673	147	3,550	43	1,180
Oils	Gallons	1,568	5,278	5,332	11,679	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	10,581	...	20,572	...	2,740	...	1,940
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	885	...	2,036	...	36,155	...	13,414
Provisions	,,	...	92,748	...	96,822	...	33,575	...	36,419
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	3	23	28	265	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Till or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	100
Other sorts	,,	3	96	4	237	3	75	62	900
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	10,140
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	1,300	2,249	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	40	...	220	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	112	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	66	1,269	60	1,498	3,195	62,644	4,677	84,516
Tea	Lbs.	80	80	190	240	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	15,832	5,508	17,248	9,239
Manufactured— Europe	,,	7,719	3,963	11,155	8,521	...	...	1,736	1,476
Manufactured— Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and other requisites for games	Value	...	3,907	...	2,709	...	450	...	820
Umbrellas	No.	4	29	24	33	600	570	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	350	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	4,994	...	2,255	...	18,277	...	26,156
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	1,693	1,740	400	490	2,010	4,610	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	451	...	897	...	...	...	17
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	89,694	...	79,480	...	30,696	...	16,399
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	40,27,735	...	42,02,303	...	3,94,981	...	3,70,020
Treasure— Gold	.....	...	8,000	...	...	...	8,630	...	5,544
Treasure— Silver	.....	...	...	...	...	...	21,69,950	...	24,55,465
Total, Treasure	.....	...	8,000	...	...	...	21,78,580	...	24,61,009
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	40,35,735	...	42,02,303	...	25,73,561	...	28,31,029

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
382	5,518	275	3,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	208	265	500	256	1,015	20	30	5,265	9,385	8,373	14,863
...	790	...	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	515	...	565	...	2,220	...	240	...	...	...	...
...	27,493	...	13,981	...	9,774	...	13,253	...	226	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	760	...	...	300	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	30	...	...	...	...
1,057	20,002	593	11,555	458	6,900	...	...	5,079	80,282	14,699	2,07,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	13	...	...	560	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,076	...	100	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
128	168	72	145	721	1,357	442	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	253	...	406	...	40	...	659	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	60	...	...	30	20	140	140	...	...	...	...
...	794	...	242	...	640	...	250	...	...	...	...
...	18,552	...	13,039	...	14,853	...	12,038	...	80	...	204
...	2,32,884	...	1,37,616	...	1,46,514	...	1,21,568	...	1,00,340	...	2,42,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,780	...	1,33,850	...	...	...	4,875	...	19,800
...	...	...	1,780	...	1,33,850	...	...	...	4,875	...	19,800
...	2,32,884	...	1,39,396	...	2,80,364	...	1,21,568	...	1,05,215	...	2,62,287

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	160	1	40
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	11	321	2	65
Oils	Gallons	352,000	96,500	479,896	2,03,492	4,638	7,420	1,058	778
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	50
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	...	40
Provisions	,,	...	4,370	...	17,260	...	1,82,867	...	2,23,706
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,902	16,897	132	1,000
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	628½	6,945	121	1,478
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...	...	63,481	...	68,064
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	910	960	330	295
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	866
Spices	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,920	915	10,376	2,158
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	90	1,350	...	...	99	1,090	94	756
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,754,862	5,28,894	2,871,400	11,50,145
Manufactured	Europe	9,646	6,420	5,424	4,160	...	...	...	...
	Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and other requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	2,000	...	25	1	55	12	620
							3,651		6,284
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,240	600	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	10,267	...	8,520
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	9,645	...	5,471	...	56,153	...	39,695
Total, Merchandise		...	17,44,633	...	23,42,834	...	1,00,47,500	...	91,56,914
Treasure—Gold		...	...	...	...	...	1,23,077	...	3,69,518
Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	15,22,732	...	11,39,260
Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	16,45,809	...	15,08,778
Total, Merchandise and Treasure		...	17,44,633	...	23,42,834	...	1,16,93,309	...	1,06,65,692

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1893-94.		1894-95		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	3,750	124	2,288	9	1,400	1	100	...	...	...	...
6,409	3,290	155	190	3,390	4,042	...	...	...	...	20	40
...	830	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,165	...	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,66,794	...	2,04,850	...	1,022	...	740	...	47,837	...	57,710
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,182	62,348	8,859	79,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	8,788	570	5,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	30
...	3,22,019	...	1,99,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,331	23,180	2,345	10,224	...	...	392	600	...	...	...	...
1,490	1,870	700	900	948	1,000	950	1,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	825	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
154,896	31,229	336,140	58,521	108,752	20,025	131,936	29,396	...	...	...	...
981	9,884	226	2,600	15,757	2,26,100	8,471	1,15,705	...	...	12	120
310	255	150	75	1,725	815	900	430	...	...	...	...
84,734	52,056	242,984	1,04,234	...	...	...	...	385,868	61,605	668,400	1,23,285
624	340	1,008	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	208	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	63
84	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	284	12	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,838	...	26,811	...	338	...	221	...	1,378	...	386
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,300	650	607	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	634	...	1,160	...	16	...	...	...	11,431	...	40,569
...	1,28,063	...	1,34,668	...	10,289	...	3,035	...	2,240	...	3,214
...	55,42,079	...	71,08,797	...	2,83,391	...	1,65,147	...	1,49,421	...	2,63,215
...	2,34,120	...	4,21,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,48,756	...	10,94,113	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	700
...	11,82,876	...	15,15,704	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	700
...	67,24,955	...	86,24,501	...	2,83,391	...	1,76,147	...	1,49,421	...	2,63,915

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	293	19,190	246	18,670	...	...	1	120
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	60½	1,685	41½	1,025
Oils	Gallons	...	...	...	...	78,609	34,357	80,630	37,570
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	600
Provisions	,,	...	2,572	...	3,688	...	8,66,542	...	8,11,140
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	6
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	2	100	85½	2,400	173	3,503
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	13,200	...	1,108	...	358
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	600
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	300	700	2,315	2,750	2,336	4,185	5,347	3,012
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	800	...	3,163	...	713
Spices	Lbs.	2,408	2,610	11,312	5,415	1,176	220	336	150
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	66	1,275	1,552	18,300	90	2,270	333	5,900
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,207	2,810	5,064	3,652
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	17,817	11,435	39,021	19,840
Manufactured—Europe	,,	224	60	140	80	3,704	2,412	3,105	4,410
Manufactured—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and other requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	205
Umbrellas	No.	82	78	160	100	568	1,090	82	250
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	11,328	...	14,150	...	548	...	550
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	4,060	1,590	2,540	3,130	1,630	2,500	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	344	...	48	...	7,180	...	9,105
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	6,795	...	5,542	...	33,036	...	35,878
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	2,11,818	...	3,09,459	...	11,27,806	...	10,99,297
Treasure—Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,985
Treasure—Silver	.....	...	3,268	...	28,350	...	12,600	...	30,690
Total, Treasure	.....	...	3,268	...	28,350	...	12,500	...	65,675
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	2,15,086	...	3,37,809	...	11,40,306	...	11,64,972

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—concluded.

Total, Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
206	19,410	254	19,180	50	2,746	11	868	346	22,156	265	20,048
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
842½	18,929	532	10,901	374½	17,331	216	11,899	1,217½	36,260	748	22,800
452,204	1,61,495	585,749	2,69,142	73,574	78,783	88,445	1,02,833	525,778	2,40,278	674,194	3,71,975
...	15,591	...	23,529	...	16,374	...	17,745	...	31,965	...	41,274
...	46,850	...	19,126	...	14,937	...	18,593	...	61,787	...	37,719
...	14,36,820	...	14,79,569	...	11,36,713	...	8,59,274	...	25,72,533	...	23,38,843
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	45	29	271	...	...	...	...	24	45	29	271
9,084	79,245	9,006	80,217	19,587	1,71,716	15,477	1,29,268	28,671	2,50,961	24,483	2,09,485
1,220	18,304	933½	11,287	10,777	70,087	8,139½	61,615	11,997	88,391	9,073	72,902
...	3,86,628	..	2,81,109	...	215	...	4,311	...	3,86,843	...	2,85,420
5,331	23,180	4,877	21,564	22,182	74,633	13,406	58,228	27,513	97,813	18,283	79,792
6,584	10,275	10,942	10,806	218,498	2,16,062	273,494	2,55,576	225,082	2,26,337	284,436	2,66,382
...	5,083	...	3,449	...	37,654	...	54,592	...	42,737	...	58,041
271,264	55,039	490,112	95,670	2,733,248	6,57,027	1,906,072	4,30,062	3,004,512	7,12,066	2,396,184	5,25,732
26,938	4,13,066	30,717	4,48,715	46,990½	6,16,798	53,318	6,89,989	73,928½	10.29,864	84,035	11,38,695
5,322	3,960	6,304	4,397	25,686	16,007	22,249	11,390	30,908	19,967	28,553	15,787
2,259,114	6,58,998	3,839,053	14,06,793	3,764,376	5,70,930	5,779,424	9,03,834	6,023,490	12,29,928	9,618,477	23,10,627
22,497	13,513	27,568	19,367	7,380	4,363	1,398	1,271	29,877	17,876	28,966	20,638
...	...	...	...	4,706	1,336	69,090	13,345	4,706	1,336	69,090	13,345
...	5,691	...	5,077	...	2,063	...	1,872	...	7,754	...	6,949
2,187	3,442	780	825	5,060	5,535	2,961	3,423	7,247	8,977	3,741	4,248
17	689	26	1,370	2	150	12	1,080	19	839	38	2,450
...	54,645	...	77,897	...	56,981	...	39,089	....	1,11,626	...	1,16,986
2,240	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	600	...	...
10,843	11,170	3,687	2,260	26,606	24,922	22,212	19,801	37,449	36,092	25,899	22,061
...	31,757	...	60,808	...	13,611	...	11,489	...	45,368	...	72,297
...	4,00,200	...	3,45,663	...	3,05,380	...	2,52,571	...	7,05,580	...	5,98,234
...	2,40,09,102	...	2,55,19,657	...	1,08,99,706	...	1,22,63,607	...	3,49,08,808	...	3,77,83,264
...	3,73,827	...	8,31,638	...	...	...	...	...	3,73,827	...	8,31,638
...	47,95,931	...	47,81,158	...	3,17,075	...	4,44,665	...	51,13,006	...	52,25,823
...	51,69,758	..	5 6,12,796	...	3,17,075	...	4,44,665	...	54,86,833	...	60,57,461
...	2,91,78,860	...	3,11,32,453	...	1,12,16,781	...	1,27,08,272	...	4,03,95,641	...	4,38,40,725

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs ... Bombay ...	12,570	7,464	39,010	30,961	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lbs ... Sind ...	130	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds... Bombay ...	50,827	10,534	12,120	1,144	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds... Sind ...	8,308	1,408	3,172	389	.....	.....	.....	.....
White...	" Bombay ...	19,216	3,607	16,338	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	828	121	943	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	" Bombay ...	22,839	5,235	10,180	1,528	38	18	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	449	86	422	46	.....	.....	2,368	660
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	No. ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. ... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	7,237	.....	587	.....	51	.....	.....
	Value. Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins	Cwt... Bombay ...	21,088	4,32,095	31,575	5,93,395	1,095	16,684	1,358	15,285
	Cwt... Sind ...	11	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay ...	.....	9,27,481	.....	7,15,311	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Value. Sind ...	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—									
Iron	Cwt... Bombay ...	23	199	85	578	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt... Sind ...	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	" Bombay ...	16	720	132	10,925	4	1,000	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	11	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	" Bombay ...	22,108	3,30,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	16,918	2,72,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	26,86,286	.....	22,41,967	.....	32,888	.....	26,306
	Value. Sind ...	.....	54,64,488	.....	61,50,515	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	" Bombay ...	.....	44,11,775	.....	36,00,089	.....	50,641	.....	41,591
	" Sind ...	.....	57,39,692	.....	61,51,461	.....	3,500	.....	660
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. ... Bombay ...	28	2,900	29	3,540	3	3,000	.....	.....
	No. ... Sind ...	.....	.....	148	610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	91,800	.....	1,38,111	.....	838	.....	3,786
	Value. Sind ...	.....	1,11,334	.....	1,83,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	" Bombay ...	.....	14	70	5,611	7	605	32	2,565
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	" Bombay ...	25,268	2,03,156	31,877	2,65,503	87	1,864	61	1,325
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt ... Bombay ...	231,360	57,24,111	110,699	18,76,146	576,501	1,63,80,387	351,822	91,42,623
	Cwt ... Sind ...	17,365	4,91,350	9,473	2,54,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.... Bombay ...	12,800	5,939	21	15	.....	.....	54	20
	Lbs.... Sind ...	.....	.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds... Bombay ...	16,344	4,739	11,823	2,334	480	100	1,400	350
	Yds... Sind ...	276	39	615	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay ...	.....	2,04,902	.....	92,214	.....	3,215	.....	.....
	Value. Sind ...	.....	368	.....	633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	" Bombay ...	.....	32,495	.....	48,899	.....	4,219	.....	1,000
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt... Bombay ...	4,209	11,34,390	630	2,16,625	35	11,354	43	13,165
	Cwt... Sind ...	232	40,000	156	24,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	" Bombay ...	529,140	29,26,606	567,255	25,89,960	38,224	1,79,589	60,308	275,784
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	" Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	111	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, in the husk	" Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, not in the husk	" Bombay ...	2,752	14,855	117,000	5,32,067	.....	3	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	" Bombay ...	2,092,453	91,78,568	725,565	29,51,866	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	3,094,504	1,27,66,137	3,813,665	1,41,01,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	" Bombay ...	92,463	2,79,441	187,955	5,64,963	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" Sind ...	248,362	6,89,428	61,604	1,86,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and gambier	Cwt... Bombay ...	.....	.....	106	1,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt... Bombay ...	36,407	4,16,370	44,069	4,98,123	17	105	69	750
	Cwt... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Value. Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Value. Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. ...	2,493	49,662	1,596	31,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay or No. ...	16,232		9,161		.....		.....	
	Sind ... Cwt. ...	4,760	1,34,634	3,338	97,285	32	1,000	.....	.....
	Sind ... or No. ...	44,293		34,726		250		.....	
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. ...	6,457	4,35,728	14,538	9,69,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay or No. ...	84,649		185,541		.....		.....	
	Sind ... Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ... or No. ...	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. ...	.....	.....	6	500	57	9,192	.....	.....
	Bombay or No. ...	.....		500		9,490		.....	
	Sind ... Cwt. ...	455	14,910	50	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ... or No. ...	16,860		1,500		.....		.....	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. ...	36,247	56,00,204	32,499	50,60,632	188	29,783	.....	.....
	Bombay or No. ...	3,966,821		3,575,263		18,823		.....	
	Sind ... Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ... or No. ...	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	1,24,004	.....	48,824	.....	19,981	.....	17,293
	Value. Sind ...	.....	4,000	.....	12,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—									
Raw	Cwt... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Gunny bags	No. ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. ... Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds	Value. Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Value. Sind ...	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
								813,740	1,28,835	930,544	1,49,141
600	100							1,419,833	2,39,079	1,032,349	1,69,260
*25	12										
		9,078	6,515					2,176,727	4,10,791	1,874,350	3,52,723
						7,920	1,400	151,590	21,091	198,068	26,431
									6,718		8,035
1,522	22,418	458	8,520			200	1,200	73	1,637	60	2,073
			275								
1	27			91,681	1,55,857	41,490	75,158	3,606	36,404	838	8,117
6	918		120					*266	18,463	133	9,265
								23	461	5	124
	93,577		1,81,078		8,930		14,247		1,84,384		4,80,894
	76,324		10,841						445		202
	1,17,040		1,96,508		164,787		92,005		10,47,863		12,06,113
	76,336		10,841						445		202
13	1,350									25	380
	*2,565		9,890		3,043		1,242		37,324		37,922
	450		276				200				
		40	3,239	10	789			1,683	97,121	1,072	47,792
1,051	9,880	470	4,285	54	315			569	3,958	1,695	10,827
324,304	1,15,60,465	2,01,660	53,77,744	5,59,837	1,52,26,138	4,49,869	1,08,40,486	257	3,154	296	2,746
10,342	2,62,500	11,378	3,10,450	3,500	98,000	2,300	62,870				
		110	40							400	112
								149,229	31,795	114,468	25,783
40	60										
	95		50				330		3,236		1,624
	500		263						292		243
*53	17,404	44	11,476	610	2,10,079	534	1,68,784				
17,125	69,273	49,748	2,06,892	7,901	39,503	12,039	56,666	1,430	16,670	2,383	20,089
								78,691	2,98,204	109,399	3,92,672
								14,374	43,854	38,349	1,03,698
								4	9		
544	3,294	293	1,642	151	916	48	243	43,522	2,01,470	60,556	2,66,159
								3,675	16,116	12,828	56,804
1,146,674	53,24,615	164,257	6,73,629	403,492	20,06,521	3,000	11,500	382	1,890	2,169	8,161
657,688	27,83,185	361,202	13,02,392					1,720	6,950	1,913	7,920
16,000	48,751	28,629	85,943			57,928	1,75,288	113,622	4,07,339	80,325	2,53,804
271	1,000	2,049	6,691					23,946	81,575	1,200	3,525
2,000	30,000	1,851	27,765	100	1,500	100	1,500				
111	8,871	2,121	26,952			62	657				
8,084		8,616		771		2,144					
85,552	1,95,301	88,706	2,55,830	8,650	22,509	24,100	65,470				
										1	
											69
										17	
		101									
			3,948								
		3,920									
1,190	39,138	122	5,900			11	360				
46,495		4,143				336					
75				8							
8,809	11,635			1,224	1,428	18	18				65
										42	
	5,881		5,606		2,21,010				3,660		3,593
								2,22,150	42,220	584,350	99,734
									180		

D.—TRADE

(2)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Ara	
			1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs ...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,989	81,761
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626,352	2,11,106
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940	485
White...	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,482,262	2,15,901
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,150	5,949
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	6	3	5,352,781	9,95,165
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,419	29,080
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	No. ...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,832	16,575
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Value.	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,807
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lbs. 20	15
Gums and Resins...	Cwt...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014	17,534
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,277	46,001
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	159
All others, unenumerated	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,638	1,37,647
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,259	4,22,475
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,560	37,152
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value.	Bombay ...	.....	26,725	.....	10,953	.....	7,67,334
		Sind ...	.....	15,783	.....	5,990	.....	19,415
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	,,	Bombay ...	.....	26,725	.....	10,956	.....	29,16,296
		Sind ...	.....	15,783	.....	5,990	.....	92,255
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No. ...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	150
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)...	Value.	Bombay ...	.....	2,569	.....	24,835	.....	16,910
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	Bombay ...	.....	50	.....	.....	4,171	2,75,596
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,031	7,488
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay ...	2	65	.....	.....	2,147	8,931
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs ...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,947	1,81,358
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	976	416	3,088,271	4,94,485
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,120	350
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	55,313
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Drugs and medicines	,,	Bombay ...	.....	510	.....	7,500	.....	11,466
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt...	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	52,482
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,548	31,580
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507	6,122
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	891
Rice, in the husk	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, not in the husk...	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,988	9,15,635
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,730	35,817
Wheat	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,334	3,22,253
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,592	22,477
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,125	2,29,367
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,933	1,55,763
Gums and Resins—								
Gutch and gambier	Cwt.	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	377
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—								
Raw	,,	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,872	20,723
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Value.	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw...	Rombay	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ...	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	3,695
	Bombay	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	.....
Hides, dressed or tanned ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
	Sind ...	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
	Bombay	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, raw	Sind ...	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							1	100
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay	Cwt. or No. ...	16 / 1,600	2,240	.....	.....	100	.....
	Sind ...	Cwt. or No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ...	Value ...	Bombay...	.....	1,717	.....	403	.....	7,366
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt ...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—								
Gunny bags	No. ...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,250	13,400
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	780
Other kinds...	Value ...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,764
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
109,358	75,434	9,020	6,545	7,775	5,487	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,045,339	2,55,941	554,800	96,782	738,104	1,18,459	28,800	4,200	32,000	4,650
12,520	1,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,669,438	2,42,196	451,938	97,801	640,195	1,29,418	21,890	4,694	16,127	3,665
27,210	4,551	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...
5,540,062	10,95,380	662,361	1,64,125	1,172,262	3,11,145	288,378	96,355	128,168	35,792
311,096	40,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,738	24,418	122,678	37,653	287,272	58,206	3,554	757	1,332	362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,901	...	14,112	...	33,739	...	7,712	...	4,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,173	20,716	160	1,844	207	3,818	3,336	47,219	4,948	59,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	98,001	...	1,58,409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,242	67,369	1,824	13,807	2,785	19,796	48,733	95,982	60,156	1,25,858
219-28Lbs	1,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,274	1,01,711	158	6,920	743	13,51[illegible]	35	644	618	5,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,331	4,66,619	4,889	64,639	3,507	46,216	2	44	...	...
3,072	38,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,97,017	...	6,10,157	...	6,79,538	...	884,549	...	10,42,294
...	14,435	...	4,945	...	2,450	...	239	...	...
...	31,51,702	...	11,13,885	...	14,20,400	...	12,40,157	...	14,39,988
...	1,00,920	...	4,945	...	2,550	...	239	...	...
...	...	52	5,012	1	35	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,929	...	21,406	...	16,744	...	3,303	...	3,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,669	1,78,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,206	8,346	...	...	5	100	16	342	6	129
2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,861	13,762	1,400	41,183	[3,005	74,071	1,060	35,355	23,969	5,61,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525,671	2,26,659	15,075	8,132	53,700	20,747	112,413,465	4,13,16,710	133,647,582	4,73,56,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,322,145	6,81,421	111,305	19,319	213,434	45,294	4,657,818	6,46,823	5,794,376	6,82,092
7,971	1,739	120	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40,238	...	20,295	...	24,697	...	1,638	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
...	12,839	...	2,614	...	3,622	...	1,49,925	...	2,32,782
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	37,931	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...
8	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,923	48,251	357	1,456	47	242	1,010	6,660	349	2,378
2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	1,314	27,388	1,01,761	38,970	1,44,000	80	302	110	401
273	854	4,356	13,520	2,913	8,535	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241,886	13,24,804	21,529	1,14,122	12,807	64,710	1,240	6,811	1,024	5,597
12,377	53,884	16,122	72,816	7,516	33,441	...	...	...	...
20,381	96,284	1,133	5,583	872	4,191	2,778	15,310	3,600	15,914
3,350	11,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,496	3,38,844	73,585	2,91,204	65,935	2,58,181	283	1,385	400	1,912
104,137	3,02,250	11,115	39,152	22,267	79,456	...	...	...	...
5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,793	19,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,389	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,600	...	4,106	...	22,522	...	8,600	...	6,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116,170	23,496	...	...	500	75	...	...	...	...
2,300	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,067	...	30	...	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. ... Bombay	554,427	3,51,955	1,358,229	8,39,338	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. ... Bombay	7,967,765	12,62,434	13,363,458	21,61,845	50,120	9,039
	Sind	526,000	77,045	518,084	64,933	.....	.....
White...	,, ... Bombay	4,598,205	7,88,656	6,497,936	11,16,789	847,852	1,40,125
	Sind	211,650	25,556	175,389	21,648	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,, ... Bombay	14,921,474	34,77,627	22,312,229	51,40,779	7,762,795	18,56,480
	Sind	254,047	53,122	265,539	51,702	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	No. ... Bombay	317,902	1,10,205	318,065	1,36,125	80,472	9,946
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Value ... Bombay	.....	50,437	.....	51,753	.....	29,020
	Sind	.....	187	.....	90	.....	.....
Gums and Resins	Cwt. ... Bombay	593	9,906	264	5,147	38	1,688
Ivory—	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,614
Metals—	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	Cwt. ... Bombay	5,367	38,378	6,919	52,675	53	635
	Sind	1,014	5,665	2,118	11,423	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	,, ... Bombay	11,627	4,70,991	9,930	3,60,218	2	240
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Sind	37	1,141	28	688	.....	.....
	,, ... Bombay	86,903	12,46,233	94,081	11,93,877	.....	.....
	Sind	3,874	55,403	2,538	36,303	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value... Bombay	.....	41,94,067	.....	51,87,705	.....	4,93,511
	Sind	.....	1,05,683	.....	90,457	.....	400
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	,, ... Bombay	.....	1,20,03,889	.....	1,62,46,451	.....	25,45,298
	Sind	.....	3,28,802	.....	2,77,294	.....	400
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living...	No. ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery,	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millinery, &c.)	Value... Bombay	.....	13,008	.....	20,270	.....	20,564
	Sind	.....	1,576	.....	835	.....	.....
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,, ... Bombay	3,421	1,99,566	2,697	1,80,197	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufac-	Sind	6	442	3	259	.....	.....
tured	,, ... Bombay	133	947	122	931	.....	.....
Cotton—	Sind	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	,, ... Bombay	163	1,150	437	3,186	.....	.....
	Sind	54	1,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. ... Bombay	447,900	2,11,288	933,177	4,28,523	3,242,038	13,37,443
Manufactures—	Sind	300	100	336	80	.....	.....
Piece-goods	Yds. ... Bombay	967,067	2,46,934	1,,846,320	4,20,480	1,850,988	2,53,416
	Sind	22,417	5,474	15,109	2,800	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value... Bombay	.....	10,032	.....	19,617	.....	53,322
	Sind	.....	414	.....	411	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,, ... Bombay	.....	8,843	.....	31,525	.....	11,377
	Sind	.....	1,441	.....	2,932	.....	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. ... Bombay	4,063	9,57,247	3,870	8,55,774	.....	.....
	Sind	2,134	3,03,180	5,927	4,21,490	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay	4,488	54,609	11,073	1,12,933	47	585
	Sind	34	223	146	2,105	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, ... Bombay	11	49	53	228	106	836
	Sind	7	25	56	190	.....	.....
Rice, in the husk	,, ... Bombay	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, not in the husk	,, ... Bombay	58,398	3,32,976	52,950	2,93,048	17	119
	Sind	35,025	1,70,237	25,332	1,13,260	.....	.....
Wheat	,, ... Bombay	3,485	15,896	35	168	130	663
	Sind	16,365	66,690	2,170	7,877	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay	1,783	8,669	1,984	8,568	187	940
	Sind	4,683	12,557	1,140	3,818	.....	.....
Gums and resins—							
Cutch and gambier	,, ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—							
Raw	,, ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	1,242	14,483	691	7,867	.....	.....
Manufactures of, excluding Cor-	Value ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
dage	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	15	412	59	1,639	.....	.....
		100					
	Sind Cwt. or No.	67	1,725	430	1,295	.....	.....
		420		45		.....	.....
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No.	9	530	273	1,075	.....	.....
		90		15		.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No.	·37	1,900	120	310	.....	.....
		366		7		.....	.....
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	31	1,000	90	450	.....	.....
		2,000		27		.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No.	51	4,730	900	155	.....	.....
		4,792		6		.....	.....
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No.	1	156	375	200	.....	.....
		100		8		.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No.	4	150	312	3,800	.....	.....
		40		38		.....	.....
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value... Bombay	.....	575	2,240	249	.....	4,355
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—							
Raw	Cwt. ... Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—							
Gunny bags	No. ... Bombay	265,850	61,708	449,929	1,08,453	11,200	2,970
	Sind	51,926	11,250	39,967	7,536	.....	.....
Other kinds	Value... Bombay	.....	13,722	.....	15,196	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	187	.....	27	.....	.....

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,400	3,862	171,294	1,35,722	136,519	91,848	869,300	5,83,447	1,656,291	10,46,930
.....	.....	Lbs. 100	100	.....	.....	230	195	.....	.....
48,130	9,187	4,930,728.	6,56,773	5,576,758	7,50,592	16,028,132	23,79,703	22,740,453	34,51,009
.....	.....	296,455	37,603	464,160	61,605	834,703	1,16,541	997,936	1,28,510
1,177,641	2,06,278	4,230,882	6,62,827	4,387,588	6,89,360	13,072,678	21,52,790	15,437,612	25,60,160
.....	.....	203,511	23,507	237,500	29,906	459,164	55,145	441,542	56,366
9,945,382	22,50,126	17,496,845	33,94,695	21,498,708	43,81,322	48,684,238	1,04,00,491	62,490,425	1,35,75,308
.....	.....	378,902	60,289	477,176	74,313	835,817	1,42,577	1,056,601	1,67,606
152,072	14,772	646,750	1,08,300	621,297	1,19,671	1,358,778	3,04,527	1,627,790	3,81,389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,981	.....	1,23,789	.....	1,11,827	.....	2,46,973	.....	2,44,437
.....	.....	.....	349	.....	100	.....	536	.....	540
72	2,517	10,022	1,50,424	7,170	1,11,247	38,941	7,01,449	47,485	8,23,619
.....	.....	Lbs. 41	7	3	49	11 Cwt. 61 Lbs.	222	3	49
.....	5,760	.....	82,774	.....	1,37,322	.....	11,12,870	.....	10,18,145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....
56	478	26,153	1,62,087	17,670	1,37,842	183,719	5,48,877	139,191	4,88,066
.....	.....	660 Cwt. 50 Lbs.	4,053	529	3,359	1,722 Cwt. 50 Lbs	9,977	2,866 Cwt. 28 Lbs	16,022
.....	122	6,785	2,11,309	8,041	1,95,869	24,531	8,43,752	22,871	6,96,888
.....	.....	12 Cwt. 20 Lbs.	130	43 Cwt. 6 Lbs.	263	60 Cwt. 20 Lbs.	1,735	71 Cwt. 6 Lbs.	951
74	887	64,468	9,09,898	72,034	9,15,086	208,652	29,74,667	207,032	26,22,808
.....	.....	1,854	27,375	1,720	17,985	25,206	3,92,240	6,880	91,664
.....	8,29,077	.....	25,58,322	.....	29,81,676	.....	1,25,40,730	.....	1,44,72,752
.....	.....	.....	3,02,104	.....	1,11,073	.....	59,93,326	.....	63,85,963
.....	33,52,047	.....	91,56,920	.....	10,62,366	.....	3,47,95,276	.....	4,13,81,511
.....	.....	.....	4,55,517	.....	2,97,753	.....	67,12,914	.....	68,47,671
.....	.....	82	1,194	29	880	178	13,456	84	4,835
.....	.....	11	325	786	97,305	11	325	934	97,315
.....	23,424	.....	3,18,111	.....	5,29,230	.....	5,31,450	.....	8,21,895
.....	.....	.....	4,875	.....	16,775	.....	1,18,820	.....	2,01,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,053	2,73,607	5,670	4,17,774	13,345	8,47,348	12,150	8,35,602
.....	.....	13	698	.....	.....	19	1,140	3	250
18	230	4,137	33,810	4,232	34,422	32,346	2,61,760	39,692	3,26,098
.....	.....	113	814	2	18	114	839	4	68
.....	.....	1,939,821	5,54,90,035	1,176,589	3,12,44,992	3,716,852	10,44,70,974	2,321,207	5,91,37,148
.....	.....	213,487	59,28,520	234,711	62,29,891	244,748	67,81,750	257,862	68,57,781
4,921,510	19,44,623	8,937,602	34,44,542	6,950,737	26,02,020	125,467,827	4,65,05,412	147,032,962	5,25,79,006
.....	.....	195	155	600	350	495	255	946	439
2,756,081	4,02,096	43,143,418	51,78,454	52,706,330	64,71,976	53,984,920	68,76,070	67,767,353	87,32,242
.....	.....	527,627	99,665	1,015,297	1,26,912	853,600	1,05,622	1,038,992	1,31,736
.....	86,133	.....	1,40,908	.....	2,01,998	.....	4,92,956	.....	4,67,318
.....	.....	.....	58	.....	1,735	.....	858	.....	2,904
.....	21,240	.....	20,510	.....	30,094	.....	2,51,121	.....	3,90,007
.....	.....	.....	2,586	.....	1,879	.....	4,054	.....	5,126
.....	.....	542	1,37,771	2,076	4,88,180	9,823	25,20,727	7,453	17,92,285
.....	.....	56	8,400	962	1,25,077	2,422	3,51,780	7,058	9,72,092
147	1,158	122,560	6,86,931	297,305	14,22,889	724,830	40,13,552	1,005,577	47,37,242
.....	.....	90	836	222	1,778	125	1,168	370	3,908
820	2,978	10,072	39,150	13,708	49,915	117,855	4,45,924	163,408	5,91,508
.....	.....	438	1,463	120	376	19,509	60,117	41,711	1,13,653
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	6	15	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	185	219,890	11,39,785	746,758	36,83,369	511,031	27,29,286	1,232,843	61,71,774
.....	.....	48,720	2,13,157	71,518	3,00,905	111,272	5,08,141	129,571	5,58,294
421	2,050	987,819	44,21,160	125,435	5,15,934	4,700,180	2,12,92,459	1,045,735	42,79,697
.....	.....	2,642,448	1,07,31,091	1,418,687	50,37,340	6,418,317	2,63,76,530	5,600,987	2,05,19,413
357	1,781	274,229	9,46,283	316,938	11,44,656	639,277	22,13,379	840,947	28,33,940
.....	.....	251,219	7,01,172	311,865	8,98,864	596,529	16,80,647	504,262	14,81,179
.....	.....	1,505	25,268	308	4,780	3,617	57,145	2,370	35,735
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	36,832	3,55,127	67,035	7,77,272	77,481	8,15,679	115,840	13,30,812
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	58	.....	33	.....	2,566	.....	1,688	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,522	310	1,111	16,618	51,596	9,901	34,307
.....	.....	286	.....	1,483	.....	15,161	.....	15,655	.....
.....	.....	1,292	42,473	.....	48,660	.....	4,01,447	.....	4,69,090
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,750	.....	154,423	.....	159,765	.....
.....	.....	14,450	.....	404	.....	6,658	.....	14,962	.....
.....	.....	191	11,412	.....	23,978	.....	4,47,770	.....	9,95,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,638	.....	86,465	.....	189,377	.....
.....	.....	1,706	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	6	310	.....	.....	.....	2,210	.....	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	90	.....
.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	134	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,317	.....	4,898
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	11,610	.....	5,320	.....
.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	1,898	.....	344	.....
.....	.....	201	.....	155	.....	.....	62,076	.....	11,865
.....	.....	.....	3,198	.....	3,850	71,445	.....	9,354	.....
.....	.....	3,198	.....	3,000	.....	36,689	.....	33,376	.....
.....	.....	154	.....	855	.....	.....	56,65,024	.....	51,55,894
.....	35	.....	19,578	.....	92,969	4,016,679	.....	3,683,737	.....
46	.....	19,311	.....	105,667	.....	4	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2,240	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,759	.....	1,09,666	.....	1,78,150	.....	5,11,121	.....	2,95,373
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	4,000	.....	12,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,800	1,840	1,443,398	3,33,318	1,801,305	4,39,190	2,011,848	4,53,611	2,957,067	6,72,792
.....	.....	39,496	8,008	55,665	12,676	96,622	20,038	97,932	20,642
.....	.....	.....	10,769	.....	16,318	.....	26,465	.....	33,725
.....	.....	.....	926	.....	683	.....	1,272	.....	710

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	90	4,600	402	26,025	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells	Bombay	.....	.....	11	495	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	1,488	80,795	1,263	1,00,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—									
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. Bombay	2,400	3,200	13,318	13,915	2,500	3,700	.....	.....
	Sind	42,330	88,830	27,372	49,556	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Bombay	4,022	1,43,731	3,147	1,16,283	77	5,100	456	13,936
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	.....	.....	2 1½	1,344	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	Value Bombay	.....	3,55,003	.....	4,60,710	.....	58	.....	16,552
	Sind	.....	38,888	.....	903	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	693	8,967	1,361	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	672,421	49,19,473	589,574	45,05,628	16,263	1,20,255	38,862	2,99,011
	Sind	12,14.	78,242	20,950	1,39,214	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape	Bombay	38,070	2,31,629	3,615	26,006	99,105	5,69,849	600	4,350
	Sind	112,284	5,67,680	61,848	2,87,656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy	Bombay	702	5,064	.....	.....	1,000	7,000	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly	Bombay	30	249	.....	1	47,534	3,74,326	65,571	5,21,473
	Sind	6,000	52 000	7	55	.....	.....	33,010	2,86,117
Other sorts	Bombay	54,995	3,16,890	206,607	9,20,830	28,414	1,75,853	26,698	1,41,745
	Sind	Lbs. 10	4	191	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	12,462	2,412	16,207	5,810	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures	Value Bombay	.....	11,431	.....	8,652	.....	.....	.....	413
	Sind	.....	40	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	473,932	1,47,596	1,688,496	5,00,212	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	1,768	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, jade	Cwt. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Bombay	203	1,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	13,043	13,747	12,766	13,980	7,429	7,810	2,584	2,792
	Sind	126,128	89,264	89,703	72,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	Bombay	5,778	6,836	9,868	12,374	450	570	680	835
	Sind	404	420	328	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles,)	Cwt. Bombay	.....	.....	96	8,591	.....	.....	3	260
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	267	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value Bombay	.....	6,076	.....	31,223	.....	.....	.....	3
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	13,842,304	65,65,688	17,200,568	[81,65,941	.....	.....	8,064	3,600
	Sind	7,378,336	32,16,339	9,447,340	40,10,835	7,728	3,450	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,898	47,891	597	18,188	.....	.....	1	30
	Sind	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value Bombay	.....	2,41,201	.....	2,10,581	.....	5,095	.....	26,132
	Sind	.....	6,908	.....	15,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Bombay	.....	43,47,698	.....	45,20,886	.....	1,40,986	.....	1,73,237
	Sind	.....	7,55,140	.....	12,71,669	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	Bombay	.....	4,37,83,177	.....	3,49,07,801	.....	1,81,55,101	.....	1,06,63,035
	Sind	.....	1,92,41,648	.....	2,08,60,387	.....	4,450	.....	2,86,117
Dutiable	Bombay	.....	14,855	.....	5,32,067	.....	3	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Bombay	.....	4,37,98,032	.....	3,54,39,868	.....	1,81,55,104	.....	1,06,63,035
	Sind	.....	1,92,41,648	.....	2,08,60,387	.....	4,450	.....	2,86,117
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	.....	4,82,09,807	.....	3,90,39,957	.....	1,82,05,745	.....	1,07,04,626
	Sind	.....	2,49,81,340	.....	2,69,51,848	.....	7,950	.....	2,86,777
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	.....	2,35,60,424	.....	6,25,44,278	.....	3,86,800	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	3,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	Bombay	.....	7,06,106	.....	2,39,822	.....	362	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Bombay	.....	2,42,66,530	.....	6,27,84,100	.....	3,87,162	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	3,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	.....	7,24,76,337	.....	10,18,24,057	.....	1,85,92,907	.....	1,07,04,626
	Sind	.....	2,49,81,340	.....	2,69,55,523	.....	7,950	.....	2,86,777
Government—Stores	Bombay	.....	94,942	.....	66,338	.....	48	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	4,587	.....	26,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Treasure	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	.....	94,942	.....	66,338	.....	48	.....	.....
	Sind	.....	4,587	.....	26,380	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1894-95.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						97	170	7,949	9,816	1,09,329	1,23,982
756	42,685	305	9,646					575	535	866	1,960
	62		210		655		791		14,02,659		11,16,597
									1,720		7,921
				100	1,000						
1,400,189	1,03,43,839	1,099,444	85,17,358	390,471	29,25,072	404,207	30,89,119			14	101
1,458	11,662	2,001	14,532								
1,463,867	1,01,24,799	112,022	8,28,092	118,400	7,98,506	400	3,200	80	649		
1,081,864	69,80,601	938,420	57,71,464			4,000	24,900				
360,722	26,26,534	216,759	17,93,210	1,000	7,750			38	313	6	75
1,607	14,645	1,298	10,369								
754,172	58,64,621	826,419	66,80,120	226,009	18,57,907	201,817	16,06,280	53	440	14	127
431,218	37,16,897	493,055	42,73,226			30,000	2,60,104				
1,643,496	93,50,183	2,914,201	1,69,77,848	200,336	10,82,194	250,569	13,78,081	1,289	14,302	867	10,586
1	4	1,567-25 lbs.	9,019								
650	875	1,344	1,825								
	3,920		8,553				1,762		856		250
4,060	845	9,912	2,023	123	54	100	50	165,350	22,426	1,78,526	22,750
								38	623	36	562
270	272	769	491	261	253	253	272	600	437		
765	850	100	100								
								405	49		
59	60			49	71			1,737	1,496	1,725	1,909
9	30										
						29	2,732				
	6,389		8,984						2,110		4,184
543,648	2,30,275	220,416	95,775								
1	70	41	541			25	4,400				
	39,607		4,707		500		1,031		498		200
	5,400		8,660								
	8,55,282		8,01,114		46,100		35,188		51,775		59,970
	4,825		467				50		50		80
	5,63,51,328		4,20,72,444		2,44,30,388		1,78,79,547		24,55,492		22,46,909
	1,42,46,883		1,20,65,581		1,20,509		4,13,954		1,34,684		1,24,144
	3,294		1,642		916		243		2,01,479		2,66,159
									16,116		56,804
	5,63,54,622		4,20,74,086		2,44,31,304		1,78,79,790		26,56,971		25,13,068
	1,42,46,883		1,20,65,581		1,20,509		4,13,954		1,50,800		1,80,948
	5,64,71,662		4,22,70,594		2,45,96,091		1,74,71,795		37,04,834		37,19,181
	1,43,23,219		1,20,76,422		1,20,509		4,13,954		1,51,245		1,81,150
	75,265		72,010								
	2,53,685		54,935						7,05,976		21,806
	3,28,950		1,26,945						7,05,976		21,806
	5,68,00,612		4,23,97,539		2,45,96,091		1,74,71,795		44,10,810		37,40,987
	1,43,23,219		1,20,76,422		1,20,509		4,13,954		1,51,245		1,81,150
			125								
			125								

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	10	775	11	857
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	57,460	76,385	62,545	74,730
	Sind	...	...	...	...	667	834	316	395
Other sorts	,, Bombay	275	20,700	350	22,030	7,422	43,941	4,188	46,407
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	2,929	...	3,893	...	8,78,693	...	9,35,990
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	12,483	...	4,643
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	326	3,667	577	7,213
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	20	155	5	46
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,, Bombay	4,797	38,376	1,801	14,403	...	...	11	84
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	30	274	17	173
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	4,625	38,806	7,968	62,812
	Sind	...	...	...	...	28	203	32	254
Other sorts	,, Bombay	781	3,730	404	2,005	4,774	39,007	6,091	49,847
	Sind	...	...	...	...	723	8,168	122	623
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	405	1,702	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,697	...	1,92,275
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	7,196	2,570	11,40,423	3,16,794	9,72,240	2,44,054
	Sind	...	...	...	...	164	25	396	40
Stone, jade	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	4,386	51,421	10,930	1,02,072
	Sind	...	...	...	...	102	1,156	24	194
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	459	501	2,536	1,932	1,36,189	69,327	1,14,036	59,566
	Sind	2,600	2,000	...	...	100	40	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	952	340	6,764	825
	Sind	...	...	...	...	1,132	119	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	179	405	85	96	20	25
	Sind	...	...	...	...	543	516	665	511
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Tons. Bombay	...	...	...	...	107	9,206	50	3,344
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	...	...	2,376	...	15,200	...	25,373
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	790
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	18,480	8,250	1,680	240	...	...	...	...
	Sind	16,800	7,500	33,600	15,000	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	1	20	...	...	852	4,742	930	6,014
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	25,585	...	43,825	...	30	...	55
	Sind	...	4,700	...	1,300	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	58,747	...	60,124	...	2,10,538	...	2,00,633
	Sind	...	2,859	...	...	...	4,531	...	9,043
Indian Produce and Manufactures — Free	,, Bombay	...	1,65,989	...	1,87,017	...	37,18,137	...	37,54,451
	Sind	...	17,170	...	16,300	...	2,12,877	...	3,35,963
Dutiable	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	9,15,635	...	13,24,804
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	35,817	...	53,984
Total	,, Bombay	...	1,65,989	...	1,87,017	...	46,33,772	...	50,79,255
	Sind	...	17,170	...	16,300	...	2,48,694	...	3,89,947
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	,, Bombay	...	1,92,714	...	1,97,973	...	75,50,068	...	82,30,957
	Sind	...	32,953	...	22,290	...	3,40,949	...	4,90,767
Treasure — Gold	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	4,862
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,956	...	9,53,759
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	6,812	...	1,200
Total	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	17,67,956	...	9,58,621
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	6,812	...	1,200
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	,, Bombay	...	1,92,714	...	1,97,973	...	93,18,024	...	91,89,578
	Sind	...	32,953	...	22,290	...	3,47,761	...	4,91,967
Government — Stores	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	749
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	235
Treasure— Gold	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	749
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	235

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	50	2	100	...	...	2	172	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	156	67	99	...	...	...	...	24,424	31,689
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,926	6,226
57	1,195	3	246	488	15,291	1,021	31,693	11,322	8,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	1,512
...	...	...	...	27,235	3,17,75,534	29,036¾	3,76,52,034	...	...
...	...	...	...	34,043¾		36,2945		...	
...		...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,46,772	...	7,02,015	...	2,10,605	...	1,68,935	...	44,689
...	7,177	...	6,780	...	2,400	...	...	...	19,887
121	1,378	285	3,355	...	...	...	...	138	1,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	40	2	16	7	54	133	921	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	108	22	182	26	212	2	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	3,186
8,523	86,429	5,414	53,981	408	3,864	356	3,542	1,464	8,832
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	616	...	3,526	...	310	...	250	...	1,16,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
24,004	4,998	50,178	10,811	4,193	654	51,849	6,671	937,574	1,93,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,495	2,858
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,286	21,824	1,694	28,855	...	...	4	37	2,244	36,989
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	645
...	...	...	...	250	300	...	...	1,962,046	13,90,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466,019	1,75,532
...	...	...	...	784	98	1,467	179	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,745	303
312	824	134	434	...	...	...	...	932	1,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,660	3,880
...	...	...	...	27	2,346	3	275	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	2,487	36	3,926	...	...	...	...	61	6,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	204
...	15,779	...	1,430	...	2,34,463	...	2,14,271	...	2,649
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	200	27	331	5	60	29	304	1,279	1,88,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	3,500
...	32,711	...	45,691	...	785	...	722	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,296	...	68,993	...	79,551	...	1,12,985	...	1,33,978
...	400	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	23,759
...	13,93,504	...	15,39,006	...	7,45,10,068	...	8,70,57,677	...	39,84,962
...	60,593	...	94,996	...	2,400	...	...	...	6,55,752
...	1,14,122	...	64,710	...	6,811	...	5,597	...	3,32,979
...	72,816	...	33,441	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,235
...	15,07,626	...	16,03,716	...	7,45,16,879	...	8,70,63,274	...	43,17,941
...	1,33,414	...	1,28,437	...	2,400	...	...	...	8,25,987
...	26,21,511	...	30,24,116	...	7,57,57,036	...	8,85,03,262	...	1,63,21,830
...	1,33,359	...	1,30,987	...	2,639	...	...	...	11,49,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,50,000	...	53,80,000	...	11,71,175	...	3,16,669	...	12,90,517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,500
...	21,50,000	...	53,80,000	...	11,71,175	...	3,16,669	...	12,95,401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,500
...	47,71,511	...	84,04,116	...	7,69,28,211	...	8,88,19,931	...	1,76,17,231
...	1,33,359	...	1,30,987	...	2,639	...	...	...	13,88,289
...	8,070	...	2,252	...	300	...	209	...	5,212
...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,950
...	8,070	...	2,252	...	300	...	200	...	5,212
...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,524

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.* 1894-95. Quantity.	Persia—*continued.* 1894-95. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1893-94. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1893-94. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1894-95. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1894-95. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	Cwt. Bombay	1	25	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—							
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. Bombay	17,327	20,478	2,557	4,263	...	...
	Sind	1,684	2,121	...	...	53	1,484
Other sorts	Bombay	390	853	19	528	...	...
	Sind	177	140	...	...	9	...
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	11¼	11,720
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	36,934	...	76,318	...	96,172
	Sind	...	15,832	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	51	612	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	7	51	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	58	393
Mustard and rape	Bombay	...	...	30	218	...	...
	Sind	5	26	...	...	5	55
Poppy	Bombay	...	...	27	209	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	Bombay	25	200	...	...	...	...
	Sind	93	712	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Bombay	1,157	6,619	15,279	1,49,219	16,147	1,57,868
	Sind	95	348	...	...	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	...	...	20,953	...	10,046
	Sind	...	1,250	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,008,103	2,19,916	717,776	69,209	41,539	6,476
	Sind	4,976	972	...	...	...	...
Stone, jade	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Bombay	2,268	34,232	...	...	8	70
	Sind	41	670	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	2,087,668	16,11,401	...	...	...	...
	Sind	939,160	3,81,160	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	3,366	325	...	...	58	177
Manufactured	Bombay	537	795	109	400	...	...
	Sind	5,460	2,243	...	...	878	74,699
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	752	60,832	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—							
Teak	Tons. Bombay	72	8,140	...	...	1	150
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	3,990	...	32	...	1,254
	Sind	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,155	1,53,245	40	120	121	145
	Sind	400	2,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	1,358	...	1,470	...	1,826
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Bombay	...	2,10,527	...	2,03,438	...	3,20,582
	Sind	...	24,517	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free Bombay	...	45,26,854	...	22,73,230	...	31,77,454
	Sind	...	12,89,327	...	...	...	...
	Dutiable Bombay	...	2,93,050	...	119	...	135
	Sind	...	1,13,260	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	48,19,904	...	22,73,349	...	71,77,589
	Sind	...	14,02,587	...	...	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	...	2,10,66,355	...	48,18,647	...	65,29,636
	Sind	...	16,79,881	...	400	...	...
Treasure	Gold Bombay	...	7,359	...	450	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver Bombay	...	5,41,409	...	16,98,870	...	2,88,453
	Sind	...	3,73,182	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	5,48,768	...	16,99,320	...	2,88,453
	Sind	...	3,73,182	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	2,16,15,123	...	65,17,967	...	68,18,089
	Sind	...	20,53,063	...	400	...	...
Government Stores	Bombay	...	5,316	...	430	...	2,000
	Sind	...	11,320	...	...	...	...
Government Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Treasure—Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	3,050	...	...	...	...
Government Total Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	3,050	...	...	...	...
Government Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	5,316	...	430	...	2,000
	Sind	...	14,370	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	4,600	402	26,025
8	504	16	1,145	19	1,329	43	2,794
1	55	...	...	1	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	30	1,488	80,785	1,264	1,00,300
94,026	1,32,791	132,157	1,65,949	191,436	2,62,000	334,840	3,99,373
21,074	40,404	23,586	48,803	69,572	1,56,829	53,824	1,01,875
10,735	1,64,697	8,247	1,93,879	35,173	4,45,546	18,160	4,30,457
81	114	...	...	1,634	1,626	177	140
11		10		27,246		29,057½	
	12,687		12,752		3,17,88,221		3,76,77,850
13¾		12½		84,057½		36,319⅝	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,58,768	...	17,23,746	...	56,76,611	...	52,62,545
...	40,858	...	42,304	...	1,23,413	...	78,380
111	1,286	45	553	796	8,999	958	11,788
...	...	...	...	693	8,967	1,361	21,000
2,289,694	1,71,35,051	2,409,105	1,82,19,437	4,769,079	3,54,43,998	4,541,346	3,46,31,037
...	...	...	...	13,600	89,904	22,951	1,53,746
2,685,613	1,75,39,628	32,623	2,22,036	4,409,973	2,94,03,667	151,130	10,98,554
946,130	59,09,675	501,313	28,99,226	2,140,278	1,34,57,956	1,505,586	89,83,272
123,136	9,01,303	154,511	13,21,557	486,694	35,48,766	371,322	31,15,273
...	...	...	...	1,607	14,645	1,298	10,860
204,911	16,62,851	157,274	12,35,533	1,237,541	98,00,810	1,259,088	1,01,06,551
263,555	23,85,571	245,941	22,20,706	701,162	61,57,857	802,138	70,41,174
549,866	31,88,977	2,458,146	1,43,26,502	2,509,629	1,44,19,480	5,886,657	3,40,29,454
360	1,454	3,735	22,571	1,109-10 Lbs.	9,771	5,710-25 Lbs.	33,322
150	525	1,259	3,426	13,667	6,574	18,810	11,061
225	1,075	75	325	225	1,075	225	625
...	1,43,070	...	2,51,3.9	...	5,17,208	...	4,77,106
...	...	...	...	...	290	...	1,501
4,730,458	10,17,646	3,422,438	7,18,786	8,197,893	17,74,112	7,430,627	17,34,319
8,555	1,432	20,501	2,668	25,982	5,025	25,873	3,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,048	2,01,527	17,817	1,94,408	25,205	3,14,008	32,757	3,60,236
217	2,513	204	2,564	367	4,314	269	3,428
313,077	2,39,927	608,134	4,48,371	2,433,624	17,22,885	2,828,746	21,38,805
3,718	2,745	38,396	19,304	598,330	2,70,431	1,067,359	4,72,977
4,151,852	5,01,115	6,244,012	7,69,045	4,153,993	5,01,602	6,252,243	7,70,049
45,197	3,992	30,338	2,088	49,074	4,414	33,704	2,413
14,622	11,269	13,542	11,433	24,124	22,697	26,741	28,387
1,435	1,396	1,409	1,019	8,051	6,152	7,862	4,339
11	920	30	2,362	790	64,168	1,039	88,919
Lbs. 6	2	...	...	Lbs. 6	2	...	...
649	65,393	1,193	1,18,940	846	83,391	1,352	1,34,500
Cwt. 10	42	5	530	1-10 Cwt.	246	5	530
...	66,232	...	78,789	...	3,48,930	...	3,71,977
...	5,487	...	4,310	...	6,107	...	6,266
96,756	52,932	221,088	1,31,510	13,957,540	66,26,870	17,431,400	83,01,291
67,200	33,400	163,968	79,200	8,013,712	34,90,964	9,865,324	42,00,810
804	29,915	1,314	59,187	4,905	2,71,292	4,240	2,42,385
...	...	...	...	631	3,580	400	2,000
...	61,018	...	94,970	...	4,08,600	...	4,31,098
...	350	...	1,503	...	17,358	...	26,589
...	14,21,759	...	16,59,920	...	76,04,148	...	82,23,269
...	3,53,735	...	4,87,970	...	11,45,290	...	17,33,896
...	11,86,20,192	...	8,86,54,423	...	34,98,41,568	...	29,61,66,618
...	2,63,19,783	...	1,84,89,437	...	6,10,16,754	...	5,39,16,206
...	11,39,788	...	36,33,369	...	27,30,001	...	61,71,776
...	2,13,157	...	3,00,905	...	5,08,141	...	5,58,294
...	11,97,59,980	...	9,23,37,792	...	35,25,71,569	...	30,23,38,394
...	2,65,32,940	...	1,87,90,342	...	6,15,24,895	...	5,44,74,500
...	12,89,16,900	...	10,29,61,453	...	38,73,66,845	...	34,37,19,905
...	2,69,88,457	...	1,90,88,095	...	6,82,37,809	...	6,13,22,171
...	48,277	...	14,805	...	2,40,77,100	...	6,26,43,314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,675
...	14,47,684	...	9,28,444	...	1,11,91,331	...	87,25,297
...	41,800	...	17,000	...	2,87,112	...	3,91,382
...	14,95,961	...	9,43,249	...	3,52,68,431	...	7,13,68,611
...	41,800	...	17,000	...	2,87,112	...	3,95,057
...	13,04,12,861	...	10,39,04,702	...	42,26,35,276	...	41,50,88,516
...	2,70,30,257	...	1,91,05,095	...	6,85,24,921	...	6,17,17,228
...	2,76,879	...	4,01,412	...	3,26,386	...	4,78,392
...	41,820	...	14,562	...	58,436	...	52,697
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,25,000	...	6,00,000	...	7,25,000	...	6,00,000
...	21,600	...	77,500	...	29,550	...	80,550
...	7,25,000	...	6,00,000	...	7,25,000	...	6,00,000
...	21,600	...	77,500	...	29,550	...	80,550
...	10,01,879	...	10,01,412	...	10,51,386	...	10,78,392
...	63,420	...	92,062	...	87,986	...	1,33,247

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	2	500	2	120	83	977	249	2,000
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	5,800	...	10,228	...	665	...	2,040
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	2,931	...	4,711	...	2,520	...	37
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	2	100	½	20	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coals	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	14,857	11,41,963	15,913	15,18,146	4,113	3,16,128	4,164	4,05,855
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey — Europe	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	56
	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	8,155	...	10,875	...	1,550	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	166	...	263	...	...	...	...
Feathers	Lbs.	1,906	25,739	1,284	13,115	73	2,100	93	1,400
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other wares	Value	...	210	...	113	...	100	...	...
Grains	Cwt.	4	43	9	84	...	...	13	60
Gums and resins	,,	3,363	1,41,230	2,901	1,21,575	7,432	1,11,225	11,463	1,73,920
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	1,559	...	140	...	...	...	150
Hides, raw	Cwt.	608	12,900	261	6,480	599	15,330	802	19,755
	No.	6,080		2,610		7,588		8,025	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	13,532	9,89,972	17,623	11,83,659	15	1,100	115½	10,025
	No.	1,080,580		1,409,835		1,200		9,250	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	550	...	27	...	...	...	250
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	1,68,000	...	75,025	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
Raw and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	561	...	190	...	...	...	700
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	56	555	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	1½	·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	15	90	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel bars	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spelter or Zinc	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5	15	...	...	10	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	450	...	5,075	...	1,060	...	870	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
6½	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,693	34,92,321	34,757	32,84,497	3,330	2,55,555	3,106	2,87,068	459	25,053	436	22,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	1,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	815
...	1,200	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	58	...	...
1	17	...	...	28	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,751	1,32,648	4,931	1,31,884	1¼	10	6	50	33	222	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1,600	4	100	2	60	76	1,600	...	...	...	...
800		40		20		760		...		...	
1,404	1,16,678	786¾	61,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128,070		62,955									
...	...	...	250	...	60	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	648	9,896	677	6,970
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	80,886	...	61,990
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	91½	5,088	46½	2,827
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	59	426	206½	1,230
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	272
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	70,028	20,336	38,885	13,141
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	88	1,002	3	44
Coals	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	12	17	9	12
Coffee	,,	48,657	39,00,531	38,553	36,96,286	9,873½	2,45,750	10,900¾	2,89,705
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	140
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	5	40	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	26½	522	95	1,898
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	163,659	1,05,947	113,854	79,968
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	701,805	3,44,700	959,670	4,37,867
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey — Europe	Yards	...	...	...	...	4,468,519	7,80,075	1,970,380	3,35,968
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	4,204,485	6,50,640	6,196,718	9,18,580
White — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	1,227,005	1,84,694	1,235,756	1,85,268
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	6,478	753	23,408	3,160
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	824,084	1,50,445	1,008,074	1,72,799
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	596,797	1,25,297	599,947	1,21,590
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	68,904	8,544	53,715	5,490
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,516	2,028	1,472	782
Thread, sewing	Gross	...	...	...	...	1,576	2,742	1,383	2,741
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,185	...	2,93,887
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	30	...	40,191	...	33,714
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,973½	1,48,572	3,701½	1,06,066
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	47,094	...	24,490
Feathers	Lbs.	2	80	9	500	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	360
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	51,270	...	29,609
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	118½	5,145	60¾	2,805
Other wares	Value	...	...	...	...	...	13,250	...	16,875
Grains	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	131,087½	6,55,639	146,124½	6,63,614
Gums and resins	,,	510	6,630	47½	2,045	2,715¼	56,023	2,892¼	51,262
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	9,561	...	9,297
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	12	...	14	...	20	...
Hides, raw	No.	...	...	120	350	...	286	...	500
Skins, raw	Cwt.	24,735	19,92,391	27,925	23,12,241	169	...	200	...
Skins, raw	No.	2,005,080	...	2,234,060	...	8½	422	2¾	201
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	640	...	230	...
Ivory—						...	2,985	...	1,756
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	11,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	4,295	...	125
Jute—									
Raw and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	7,630	...	4,870
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	41,631	...	15,197
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	160	454	556	1,642
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	720	6,826	980	7,764
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	1,368	5,147	1,027	2,385
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	...	350
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	61	2,860	63	2,540
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	16,597	...	14,442
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	266	13,652	92½	4,086
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	6	201	5	158
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,834½	32,891	1,657½	16,654
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	184½	1,699	35½	92
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	1,079½	13,127	1,339	19,179
Steel bars	,,	...	...	...	...	1,174	10,606	246	2,086
Spelter or Zinc	,,	...	...	...	...	56	1,175	5½	114

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,328	22,122	406	22,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,409	...	15,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,865	...	26,179	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	5,592	17	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	900	270	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
...	260	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,922	1,187	9,818	4,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	604	13,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	26	27	67	...	...	...	...	59	89	319	374
13,113½	6,23,051	11,054½	6,39,236	612	46,255	213	14,866	498	20,958	1,049	53,345
...	148	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	99	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	1,289	31	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,342	56,336	9,548	8,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,179	30,138	36,337	21,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,344,277	12,65,203	9,923,446	16,90,776	...	...	750	150	44,250	7,930	269,770	58,841
4,626,976	4,97,143	7,692,261	8,35,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,038,595	1,62,873	737,206	1,11,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,840	2,779	435	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158,029	29,969	166,343	30,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
684,729	89,229	1,176,464	1,65,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,258	1,601	18,292	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,063	1,225	525	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	361	350½	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,86,920	...	3,17,635	...	...	...	...	...	2,120	...	530
...	8,789	...	12,343	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	270
156¼	5,089	374	4,799	...	...	...	...	9½	1,638	8¼	1,375
...	9,015	...	10,237	...	...	...	5	...	1,010	...	...
209	4,811	97	2,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,841	...	14,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	8,686	243½	9,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,817	...	6,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354,611½	17,36,278	331,111½	15,81,248	...	...	...	...	479½	2,806	441	2,517
4,982¼	98,424	8,092¾	1,56,539	...	...	...	...	21	320	...	10
...	6,750	...	10,092	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	
56	1			...				...		1	25
554	932	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
237½		358½		...		...		...			
19,223	15,151	28,731	18,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	960	...	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	395	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,982	...	10,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,680	...	7,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	1,329	272	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
787½	2,162	2,526	11,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
723	1,806	1,262	6,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,550	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,882	...	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73⅜	4,051	125½	6,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½	177	6½	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
857½	8,938	849½	10,474	...	...	...	...	1½	15	...	...
71	1,201	23½	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½	563	208	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81½	699	25½	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	2,089	37	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India*

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	5,256	1,284	8,248
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	4,240	.....	2,950	.....	867	.....	3,496
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	229
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	5	300	10	700	¼	15	1½	60
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	520	18	60
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	559	198	294	119
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	672	1	16
Coal—									
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	276	59	67
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,247	3,89,685	3,661½	3,12,354
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	100
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	84	10	203
Twist and Yarn—Europe.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn—Country	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	180	150	60
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey—Europe.	Yards	16,500	3,640	.....	.....	176,090	27,268	279,170	47,756
Grey—Country	,,	1,760	280	3,780	630	2,334	271	4,	406
White—Europe.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,391	481	.....	.....
White—Country	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed—Europe.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	174	5,200	1,100
Coloured, printed or dyed—Country	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	40	.....	.....
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	10	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	.....	530	.....	1,470	.....	1,359	.....	2,176
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	932	.....	1,665	.....	182	.....	1,977
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	99½	1,420	5½	6,460
Earthenware and porcelain	value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,674	.....	1,186
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	35	650	183	3,490	885	14,106
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	,,	.....	551	.....	265	.....	3,223	.....	3,705
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	18	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	800
Other wares	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	1,442
Grains	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,550½	16,943	3,964½	19,075
Gums and resins	,,	422½	6,247	209	3,429	868	15,371	1,659	27,366
Hardware and cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	3,228
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377	36,462	2,740	79,810
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,205		27,400	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	2½	200	19	1,500	4½	400
	No.	.....	.....	200		1,540		350	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	280
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—									
Raw and manufactures of	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	935	.....	1,165
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	50
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1,862	686	3,231
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	4,765	681	7,409
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	3,847	318	2,303
Machinery and Millwork	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, sewing	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	.....	116
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	199	1	62
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	10	.....	.....
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	88	23½	272
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	38
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel bars	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spelter or Zinc	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,957	39,486	2,618	40,180	254	4,545	194	2,599	3,211	44,031	2,812	42,770
.....	1,15,377	.....	1,03,954	.....	2,358	.....	1,565	.....	1,17,735	.....	1,05,519
.....	22,423	.....	31,346	.....	180	.....	250	.....	22,603	.....	31,596
204½	11,461	75	4,629	½	10	1	40	204½	11,471	76	4,669
252	1,846	500½	2,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	1,846	500½	2,267
.....	504	.....	1,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	1,396
73,834	21,852	48,997	17,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,834	21,852	48,997	17,394
108	1,674	11	192	1	10	.....	.....	109	1,684	11	192
.....	.....	604	13,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	13,956
278	408	414	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	408	414	520
145,453	1,04,57,200	123,808	1,05,24,011	149	9,856	111	7,890	145,602	1,04,67,056	123,919	1,05,31,901
.....	475	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	362
10	49	99	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	49	99	220
87⅛	1,895	136	2,745	1,022	22,991	56	1,238	1,109½	24,886	192	3,983
241,001	1,62,283	123,402	88,828	.....	.....	1,500	1,250	241,001	1,62,283	124,902	90,078
754,209	3,75,018	996,157	4,59,540	.....	.....	3,500	1,300	754,209	3,75,018	999,657	4,60,840
2,049,546	20,84,116	12,449,816	21,34,241	179,000	30,801	3,82,200	62,185	12,228,546	21,14,917	12,832,016	21,96,426
8,835,555	11,48,334	13,897,211	17,54,842	20,304	3,320	.....	.....	8,855,859	11,51,654	13,897,211	17,54,842
2,268,951	3,48,168	1,972,962	2,96,648	13,907	1,804	.....	.....	2,282,858	3,49,972	1,972,962	2,96,648
30,318	3,532	23,843	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,318	3,532	23,843	3,250
982,993	1,80,588	1,179,617	2,03,977	3,525	800	24	3	986,518	1,81,388	1,179,641	2,03,980
1,281,686	2,14,566	1,780,111	2,88,115	12	2	.....	.....	1,281,698	2,14,568	1,780,111	2,88,115
78,246	10,155	72,007	6,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,246	10,155	72,007	6,375
2,579	3,253	2,109	1,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,579	3,253	2,109	1,127
1,752	3,103	1,733½	3,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752	3,103	1,733½	3,379
.....	5,98,056	.....	6,16,513	.....	40	.....	2,835	.....	5,98,096	.....	6,19,348
.....	62,289	.....	60,874	.....	10,473	.....	4,052	.....	72,762	.....	64,926
4,241½	1,56,777	4,595¾	1,18,700	130	3,255	442½	4,071	4,371½	1,60,032	5,038¾	1,22,771
.....	60,019	.....	36,181	.....	421	.....	143	.....	60,440	.....	36,324
2,402	36,357	2,403	31,978	.....	.....	.....	...	2,402	36,357	2,403	31,978
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	128	.....	.....
.....	365	.....	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	984
.....	72,198	.....	48,930	.....	105	.....	900	.....	72,303	.....	49,830
335½	14,331	333¾	13,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	335½	14,331	333¾	13,566
.....	17,517	.....	25,336	.....	117	.....	150	.....	17,634	.....	25,486
489,767½	24,11,941	481,674½	22,66,648	44¾	421	56½	397	489,811¾	24,12,362	484,730¾	22,67,045
25,965½	5,68,129	32,105½	6,68,020	9,935	1,36,821	2,759¾	49,775	35,900¾	7,04,950	34,864¾	7,17,795
.....	18,631	.....	23,117	.....	1,261	.....	18	.....	19,392	.....	23,135
2,676	67,570	3,917	1,08,650	95	2,010	74	1,595	2,771	69,580	3,991	1,10,245
29,416		39,175		955		740		30,371		39,915	
39,950½		46,817¾		114		190		40,064½		47,007¾	
	31,17,214		35,86,874		7,205		10,125		31,24,419		35,96,999
3,236,233		3,745,611		9,350		15,200		3,245,683		3,760,811	
.....	4,805	.....	3,208	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	5,505	.....	3,208
.....	1,81,550	.....	75,025	.....	2,23,700	.....	2,57,465	.....	4,05,250	.....	3,32,490
.....	4,630	.....	1,246	.....	1,12,900	.....	4,99,005	.....	1,17,530	.....	5,00,251
.....	21,587	.....	17,211	.....	1,499	.....	1,091	.....	23,086	.....	18,302
.....	47,202	.....	23,698	.....	1,387	.....	352	.....	48,589	.....	24,050
1,210	3,645	1,514	5,693	.....	.....	96	100	1,210	3,645	1,610	5,793
2,083½	13,753	4,243	26,903	.....	.....	40	200	2,083½	13,753	4,283	27,103
2,582	10,800	2,775	12,814	.....	.....	6	90	2,582	10,800	2,781	12,904
.....	2,690	.....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,690	.....	1,350
61	2,860	63	2,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	2,860	63	2,540
.....	18,761	.....	16,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,761	.....	16,078
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	17,070	218¾	10,254	230	8,080	3½	175	575	26,050	222¾	10,429
13	428	11½	335	.....	.....	163½	5,168	13	428	.....	.....
4,701½	41,928	2,545½	27,490	140	312	24	166	4,841½	42,240	2,569½	27,656
256½	2,910	74½	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	256½	2,910	74½	192
1,108	13,690	1,547	21,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	13,690	1,547	21,149
1,255½	11,305	271½	2,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255½	11,305	271½	2,349
179½	3,264	42¼	857	.....	.....	.....	.....	179½	3,264	42¼	857

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	,,								
Unenumerated	,,								
Oils	Gallons								
Paints, colours and painter's materials	Value								
Paper and pasteboard	,,						85		
Provisions	,,		747		283				645
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,								
Salt	Cwt.								
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.							5	50
Other sorts	,,					1¼	60	1	10
Shells and cowries	Value		48,500		19,683		2,00,965		1,86,126
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufacture—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Other sorts	Value								
Spices	Lbs.			49,392	16,399			3,360	1,000
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.								
Tea	Lbs.					520	790	1,186	1,288
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.							448	160
Manufactured— Europe	,,					28	40	140	150
Manufactured— Country	,,								
Toys and other requisites for games	Value		475		50				
Umbrellas	No.								
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.			70	5,640	5¼	260	47	3,580
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value				995				
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.			13,636	6,300			32,480	11,500
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Other sorts	Value.		160		20				
All other articles, unenumerated	Value		69,318		74,335		2,918		3,863
Total Merchandise			26,19,692		30,69,516		6,58,313		8,24,620
Treasure—									
Gold					1,19,500				
Silver					3,000		22,500		
Total Treasure					1,22,500		22,500		
Total of Merchandise and Treasure			26,19,692		31,92,016		6,80,813		8,24,620

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	60		10		28				2,710		1,058
									30		
	18,975		25								
								2,800	2,700		
									600		
		4,480	2,000	224	250			112	20	2,016	520
		96	110					18	12		
		2,240	1,500			840	450				
			100								
48	3,645	143	11,850								
							5		476		69
	20							2,800	1,000		
	38,021		95,469		6,436		630		55		
	38,06,154		35,94,616		2,65,445		2,91,823		33,775		28,907
			14,292								
	25,886		85,320		4,000				2,000		5,000
	25,886		99,612		4,000				2,000		5,000
	38,32,040		36,94,228		2,69,445		2,91,823		35,775		33,907

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	37½	3,056	45¼	3,156
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	601	6,711	323¾	6,136
Oils	Gallons	...	...	...	...	135,918	79,670	147,544½	79,041
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	...	...	8,348	...	6,660
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	36,939	...	15,121
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	7,85,794	...	6,60,769
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½	28
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	4,130	33,075	4,028	32,521
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	1,928½	24,164	1,947½	25,004
Shells and cowries	Value	...	11,655	...	56,256	...	630	...	238
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	13,525	41,650	4,576	14,258
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	132,078	1,24,993	146,293	1,33,143
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	13,563	...	16,732
Spices	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,658,566	4,67,886	1,226,344	3,06,356
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	50,206¾	7,38,584	48,043¾	6,71,168
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,754	1,709	954	490
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	585,740	1,97,631	387,564	1,20,088
Manufactured	Europe ,,	...	...	...	...	413	374	286	230
	Country ,,	...	...	...	...	70	30	56	16
Toys and other requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	815	...	580
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	2,587	3,417	278	336
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	32,789	...	15,730
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	5,985	6,058	4,669	4,941
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	17,273	...	13,601
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	8,500	...	12,760	...	1,43,762	...	77,313
Total, Merchandise		...	59,32,357	...	60,82,468	...	69,85,150	...	61,72,278
Treasure—									
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	51,784	...	4,01,374
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	13,15,220	...	6,59,572
Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	13,67,004	...	10,60,946
Total, Merchandise and Treasure		...	59,32,357	...	60,82,468	...	83,52,154	...	72,33,224

—*continued.*

(*exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment*) *exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95*—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
23½	1,560	64½	3,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171½	3,335	92	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	75
87,366	61,558	81,301½	55,763	...	...	...	...	44	22	40	20
...	2,312	...	2,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,075	...	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
...	7,52,811	...	6,69,193	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	120	...	...	...	...	5½	7	...	...	...	...
294½	2,505	23½	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
322½	4,942	355½	4,912	...	...	...	...	96	173	68	136
...	2,569	...	4,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,014	9,233	943	4,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,942	5,806	5,575	7,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1,602	...	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,904	68,345	401,772	69,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,344	67,567	3,561½	53,099	...	...	...	...	628	10,960	554	10,310
8,253	4,948	8,768	4,940	...	...	...	...	100	40	150	50
4,209,520	8,32,826	5,716,599	13,16,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,722	15,588	16,429	14,636	...	...	28	56	...	...	...	...
3,705	540	4,725	986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,616	1,484	1,081	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½	120	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,274	...	18,511	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	...	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,108	3,220	3,178	2,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,162	...	11,706	...	...	...	...				
...	94,586	...	90,833	...	250	...	...	...	175	...	180 8,264
...	70,32,022	...	81,40,182	...	61,505	...	15,084	...	50,221	...	1,36,457
...	28,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,57,574	...	26,06,921	...	2,010	...	11,800	...	6,000	...	1,89,900
...	17,86,514	...	26,06,921	...	2,010	...	11,800	...	6,000	...	1,89,900
...	88,18,536	...	1,07,47,103	...	63,515	...	26,884	...	56,221	...	3,26,357

D.—TRADE.

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India*

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unenumerated	,,	11	200	4	60	1½	100	4	108
Oils	Gallons	15	30	...	...	5,102	5,417	5,173	4,599
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	800	...	53	...	151
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	1,750	...	...	...	57	...	34
Provisions	,,	...	51,023	...	54,284	...	37,315	...	40,423
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	44,900	12,347	72,685	23,150	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	16	146	...	...
Other sorts	,,	1	30	1	6	63	314	39½	323
Shells and cowries	Value	...	4,810	...	6,028	...	13,000	...	4,596
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	445	520	352	440
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	392	300	336	185	40,152	8,761	65,856	13,336
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	3	60	12	260	484	7,156	347	5,111
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,039	698	694	470
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	11,200	1,522	18,816	3,210
Manufactured	Lbs. (Europe)	...	...	...	...	20,006	11,014	2,772	1,635
	,, (Country)	...	...	...	...	5,740	800	4,052	485
Toys and other requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	405
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	6	9	96	144
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	6	360	...	...	4½	275	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	300	...	...	...	2,043	...	1,959
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	6,832	2,500	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	160
Other sorts	Value	...	500	...	200	...	328	...	1,190
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	730	...	2,420	...	11,464	...	15,207
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	89,660	...	99,352	...	6,25,885	...	6,45,631
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	2,266
Silver	.....	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,01,500	...	3,34,100
Total, Treasure	.....	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,07,100	...	3,36,366
Total of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	89,660	...	1,02,352	...	8,32,985	...	9,81,997

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95—concluded.

Total, Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
60½	4,616	109½	7,049	...	...	21	172	60½	4,616	130½	7,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
784¾	10,346	427¾	8,581	209½	7,285	64	1,747	994¼	17,631	491¾	10,328
228,445	1,46,697	234,059	1,39,423	...	...	...	...	228,445	1,46,697	234,059	1,39,423
...	10,713	...	9,753	...	...	...	35	...	10,713	...	9,788
...	40,956	...	17,360	...	...	100	5	...	41,056	...	17,365
...	16,30,618	...	14,26,665	...	69,559	...	1,02,713	...	17,00,177	...	15,29,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,260	12,467	72,700	23,185	928,480	352,689	847,900	3,03,250	973,740	3,65,156	920,600	3,26,435
4,440½	35,726	4,056½	32,739	...	...	...	...	4,440½	35,726	4,056½	32,739
2,415	29,713	2,412¾	30,391	3	50	251	1,551	2,418	29,763	2,663¼	31,942
...	3,01,104	...	2,77,249	...	53,897	...	63,459	...	3,55,001	...	3,40,708
15,539	50,883	5,519	18,840	...	...	560	1,680	15,539	50,883	6,079	20,520
139,265	1,34,019	152,160	1,41,550	600	600	3,200	2,450	139,865	1,34,619	155,360	1,44,000
...	16,055	...	17,954	...	...	...	...	...	16,055	...	17,954
2,079,350	5,45,562	1,753,556	4,09,541	11,928	3,662	3,444	920	2,091,278	5,49,224	1,757,000	4,10,461
55,665¾	8,24,327	52,518½	7,39,948	...	...	½	5	55,665¾	8,24,327	52,518½	7,39,953
11,684	8,197	11,848	7,348	200	350	10	5	11,884	8,547	11,858	7,353
4,806,460	10,31,979	6,126,507	14,42,004	7,616	812	3,388	725	4,814,076	10,32,791	6,129,895	14,42,729
37,169	27,016	19,655	16,707	152	307	2,520	2,707	37,321	27,323	22,175	19,414
9,515	1,370	8,833	1,487	12,144	3,036	...	...	21,659	4,406	8,833	1,487
...	1,375	...	1,150	...	50	...	20	...	1,425	...	1,170
4,209	4,910	1,455	1,626	...	...	...	...	4,209	4,910	1,455	1,626
65	4,660	262	21,190	10	780	...	...	75	5,440	262	21,190
...	58,368	...	37,380	...	2,452	...	2,001	...	60,820	...	39,381
6,832	2,500	46,116	17,800	17,472	5,500	1,120	300	24,304	8,000	47,236	18,100
12,893	10,278	7,967	7,766	...	...	...	...	12,893	10,278	7,967	7,766
...	26,443	...	26,897	...	140	...	40	...	26,583	...	26,937
...	3,76,215	...	3,81,094	...	1,29,070	...	89,035	...	5,05,285	...	4,70,129
...	2,81,60,179	...	2,91,00,934	...	12,17,723	...	14,89,004	...	2,93,77,902	...	3,05,89,938
...	86,324	...	5,37,432	...	1,55,266	...	...	...	2,41,590	...	5,37,432
...	33,36,690	...	38,98,613	...	27,68,718	...	19,22,652	...	61,05,408	...	58,21,265
...	34,23,014	...	44,36,045	...	29,23,984	...	19,22,652	...	63,46,998	...	63,58,697
...	3,15,83,193	...	3,35,36,979	...	41,41,707	...	34,11,656	...	3,57,24,900	...	3,69,48,635

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on import and export, at ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	11,472	1,472	11,472	1,472	2,97,263	31,094	2,94,539	31,030
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	81,860	...	55,567	...	88,858	...	69,903	...
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	...	...	...	...	86,629	16,560	86,219	16,560
Manufactures	...	...	...	...	11,41,734	2,24,635	11,39,874	2,24,635
Hardware and Cutlery	11,314	1,565	11,314	1,565	3,18,014	32,024	3,13,871	31,975
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer and Porter	44,925	26,586	44,886	26,570	39,033	19,364	38,961	19,351
Spirits...	16,93,301	5,21,363	16,52,154	5,08,417	16,40,644	4,65,776	16,32,964	4,59,849
Wines and Liqueurs	1,55,764	45,562	1,54,296	44,918	1,44,124	47,642	1,43,124	47,300
Other Sorts	34	26	34	26	41	38	16	38
Metals—								
Copper	25,491	486	25,491	486	4,85,196	6,638	4,74,766	6,638
Iron	3,682	288	3,682	288	72,187	9,260	71,633	9,260
Tin	2,583	...	2,583	...	52,158	...	47,302	...
Other Sorts	2,48,870	2,224	2,47,617	2,224	29,95,667	1,79,404	29,67,087	1,67,844
Oils—								
Petroleum (including Kerosine)	7,66,320	...	7,62,460	...	11,13,963	...	10,86,879	...
Petroleum (flashing at or above 210° intended for baching or lubricating) ...	1,164	...	1,164	...	27,731	...	27,731	...
Other sorts	197	...	197	...	21,582	...	21,527	...
Opium	134	...	134	...	134	...	134	...
Provisions	6,248	3,078	6,248	3,078	3,40,340	90,214	3,28,632	90,092
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	961	...	679	...
Salt	29,622	1,650	29,622	1,646	38,278	1,967	38,278	1,952
Silk	46,822	884	46,822	884	9,59,383	6,105	9,54,061	5,409
Spices	4,543	229	4,543	229	1,17,448	617	1,13,524	617
Sugar and Sugar-candy	82,346	1,977	82,346	1,977	8,78,258	2,09,150	7,98,103	2,07,301
Wool, Manufactures	8,976	461	8,976	461	3,16,673	35,478	3,15,981	35,478
All other articles	1,07,896	1,71,850	1,07,896	1,59,259	25,93,783	2,02,976	23,92,833	1,83,264
Total Duty on Imports ... Including Salt.	33,33,564	7,79,701	32,59,504	7,53,500	1,37,70,112	15,78,942	1,33,58,621	15,38,593
Total Duty on Imports ... Excluding do.	33,03,942	7,78,051	32,29,882	7,51,854	1,37,31,834	15,76,975	1,33,20,343	16,36,641
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	5,164	6,180	5,052	6,180	1,730	7,425	1,689	7,425
Rice (not in the husk)	2,03,286	56,216	2,02,408	56,069	3,93,456	80,054	3,91,483	79,975
Rice Flour	571	...	571	...	778	3	778	3
Total Duty on Exports ...	2,09,021	62,396	2,08,031	62,249	3,95,964	87,482	3,93,950	87,403
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports .	35,42,585	8,42,097	34,67,535	8,15,749	1,41,66,076	16,66,424	1,37,52,571	16,25,996

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on import and export at the Port of Aden, during the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	7,093	7,093	7,932	7,932
Spirits	41,752	41,752	39,258	39,258
Wines and Liqueurs	3,570	3,570	4,201	4,201
Other sorts...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Salt	15,889	15,889	16,365	16,365
All other Articles (excluding Penalty Duty)	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Imports. Including Salt ...	68,304	68,304	67,756	67,756
Total Duty on Imports. Excluding Salt ...	52,415	52,415	51,391	51,391
Exports.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk)	...	...	...	...
All other Articles (excluding Penalty Duty)	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports.	68,304	68,304	67,756	67,756

D.—TRADE

(4).—*Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing country from Foreign) and Treasure imported years 1893-94*

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	Country.				Fo	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.						
From Bengal	1,22,44,899	8,49,686	1,46,78,497	4,07,921	2,53,005	31,860
,, Madras	1,35,23,478	2,68,050	1,35,91,755	5,76,700	89,044	2,062
,, British Burma	89,45,440	1,49,428	1,16,64,156	6,57,749	34,383	2,547.
,, Sind	86,83,564	.....	1,26,25,803	.....	13,45,631	.....
,, Bombay	.....	87,00,327	.....	97,67,896	.....	1,62,79,557
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	4,33,97,381	99,67,491	5,25,00,211	1,14,10,266	17,22,063	1,63,16,026
From British Ports within the Presidency	3,66,46,126	4,75,289	3,62,01,138	3,94,421	48,76,058	2,12,599
,, Cutch	45,02,206	48,609	47,74,180	37,154	7,215	14,947
,, Káthiáwár	4,21,09,395	2,46,066	1,75,52,702	1,31,814	1,66,202	10,727
,, Foreign Konkan	3,22,645	.....	3,01,912	.....	6,848	.....
,, Goa	1,68,56,539	26,287	1,13,19,312	22,643	14,325	110
,, Daman	6,589	.....	6,648	.....	.....	.....
,, Diu	1,53,781	30	82,660	115	658	.....
,, Mahe	4,385	.....	12	20	.....	.....
,, Pondicherry	17,293	.....	6,595	.....	470	215
,, Cambay	3,18,280	.....	3,45,318	.....	1,481	.....
,, Gáikwár's Territory	6,85,665	21,018	5,51,595	17,242	273	.....
,, State of Cochin	11,526	.....	3,889	.....	.....	.....
,, State of Travancore	33,22,371	57,286	36,42,907	15,765	2,470	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British	6,83,10,675	3,99,296	3,85,87,730	2,24,753	1,99,942	25,999
Total from all Ports	14,83,54,182	1,08,42,076	12,72,89,079	1,20,29,440	67,98,063	1,65,54,624
Government Stores and Treasure	7,98,530	3,34,351	7,42,375	2,62,229	1,58,240	4,85,399
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	1,33,84,405	6,005	1,42,18,726	1,570	24,15,332	7,650
,, Madras	1,21,96,322	2,46,584	1,29,58,959	1,61,015	1,09,29,820	26,959
,, British Burma	26,51,844	29,580	31,49,637	17,904	16,75,274	3,870
,, Sind	80,90,773	.....	90,25,063	.....	1,47,59,622	.....
,, Bombay	.....	84,46,978	.....	1,22,31,720	.....	14,38,123
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	3,63,23,344	87,29,147	3,93,52,385	1,24,12,209	2,97,80,048	14,76,602
To British Ports within the Presidency	3,61,52,439	4,63,962	3,68,80,612	3,85,321	48,36,747	2,13,903
,, Cutch	21,94,922	7,20,944	26,51,584	11,00,833	17,53,238	88,249
,, Káthiáwár	90,41,379	14,03,651	83,20,845	18,11,797	80,04,627	1,65,356
,, Foreign Konkan	2,27,175	.....	2,03,956	.....	73,357	.....
,, Goa	31,41,667	.....	35,62,887	2,000	31,61,974	.....
,, Daman	16,095	.....	13,043	.....	15,532	.....
,, Diu	1,07,702	5,475	90,865	13,128	29,657	.....
,, Mahe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Pondicherry	81,473	.....	71,349	.....	31,643	.....
,, Cambay	2,07,817	.....	2,02,981	.....	1,08,271	.....
,, Gáikwár's Territory	5,92,597	7,970	4,28,893	2,400	2,78,314	1,467
,, State of Cochin	3,74,403	1,149	6,56,007	.....	4,319	.....
,, State of Travancore	16,62,580	3,408	17,85,807	.....	7,44,614	310
Total to Indian Ports not British	1,76,47,810	21,42,597	1,79,88,217	29,30,158	1,42,05,546	2,55,382
Total to all Ports	9,01,23,593	1,13,35,706	9,42,,21,214	1,57,27,688	4,88,22,341	19,45,887
Government Stores and Treasure	13,49,819	19,374	21,31,759	26,517	2,09,163	3,16,841

—*continued.*

and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1894-95.

DISE.						TREASURE.			
REIGN.		TOTAL.							
1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,48,246	22,977	1,24,97,901	8,81,546	1,49,26,743	4,30,898	.....	...	...	...
67,581	5,446	1,36,12,522	2,70,112	1,36,59,336	5,82,146	45,757	..	18,200	...
11,918	360	89,79,823	1,51,975	1,16,16,074	6,58,109	.....	...	...	...
10,66,404	.....	1,00,29,195	.....	1,36,92,207	.....	19,700	...	2,97,582	...
.....	1,66,53,813	.....	2,49,79,884	.....	2,64,21,709	.....	2,19,067	...	5,89,709
13,94,149	1,66,82,596	4,51,19,444	2,62,83,517	5,38,94,360	2,80,92,862	65,457	2,19,067	3,15,732	5,89,709
49,59,605	2,33,731	4,15,22,184	6,87,888	4,11,60,743	6,28,152	7,86,999	...	9,29,424	4,000
10,425	4,706	45,09,421	63,556	47,84,605	41,860	18,550	43,398	99,038	35,109
1,83,599	9,955	4,22,75,597	2,56,793	1,77,36,301	1,41,769	9,47,139	22,575	12,47,326	39,098
15,851	.....	3,29,493	.....	3,17,763	.....	85,000	...	40,000	...
34,304	.....	1,68,70,864	26,397	1,13,53,616	22,643	1,00,000	...	56,267	...
.....	.....	6,589	.....	6,648	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,625	.....	1,54,439	30	84,285	115	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	4,385	.....	12	26	.....	...	...	...
635	604	17,763	215	7,230	604	.....	...	...	...
721	.....	3,19,761	.....	3,46,039	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,434	.....	6,85,938	21,018	5,53,029	17,242	.....	...	...	...
186	.....	11,526	.....	4,075	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,432	.....	33,24,841	57,286	36,46,339	15,765	.....	...	...	...
2,52,212	15,265	6,85,10,617	4,25,295	3,88,39,942	2,40,018	11,50,689	65,973	14,42,631	74,207
66,05,966	1,69,31,592	15,51,52,245	2,73,96,700	13,38,95,045	2,89,61,032	26,03,145	2,85,040	26,87,787	6,67,916
89,010	6,75,436	9,36,770	8,19,750	8,31,385	9,37,665	6,25,605	78,70,000	7,00,302	26,40,000
18,25,688	9,015	1,57,99,737	13,655	1,60,44,414	10,585	.....	...	...	...
1,19,57,386	32,705	2,31,26,142	2,73,513	2,49,16,345	1,93,720	7,45,085	...	7,21,530	...
17,87,475	260	43,27,118	33,450	49,37,112	18,164	1,750	...	...	...
1,66,37,683	.....	2,28,50,395	.....	2,56,62,746	.....	2,31,289	...	5,94,110	...
.....	12,50,699	.....	98,85,101	.....	1,34,82,419	.....	18,000	...	2,77,576
3,22,08,232	12,92,679	6,61,03,392	1,02,05,749	7,15,60,617	1,37,04,888	9,78,124	18,000	13,15,640	2,77,576
48,65,205	2,32,928	4,09,89,186	6,77,865	4,17,45,821	6,18,247	9,85,068	...	10,53,240	5,000
17,45,768	1,18,257	39,48,160	8,09,193	43,97,352	12,19,090	6,31,907	4,988	12,92,143	4,625
71,04,716	1,70,274	1,70,46,006	15,69,007	1,54,25,561	19,82,071	27,76,025	616	6,66,926	...
75,244	... ..	3,00,532	.....	2,79,200	.....	.....	...	...	...
29,02,890	.....	63,03,641	.....	64,65,777	2,000	.....	...	...	...
9,520	.....	31,627	.. ..	22,563	.....	.....	...	...	...
30,555	152	1,37,359	5,475	1,21,420	13,280	99,000	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
28,337	.....	1,13,116	.....	99,686	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,11,177	.....	3,16,088	.. ...	3,14,158	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,52,469	190	8,70,911	9,437	6,81,362	2,590	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	3,78,722	1,149	6,56,007	.....	.....	...	...	...
8,37,562	.....	24,07,194	3,718	26,23,369	.....	1,41,039	...	29,625	...
1,30,98,238	2,88,873	3,18,53,356	23,97,979	3,10,86,455	32,19,031	35,58,871	5,604	19,88,694	4,625
5,01,71,679	18,14,480	13,89,45,934	1,32,81,593	14,43,92,893	1,75,42,168	55,22,063	23,604	43,57,574	2,87,201
4,37,639	1,93,519	15,58,982	3,36,215	25,69,398	2,20,036	88,90,744	965	63,00,445	5,000

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	302	690,779	77	180,139	...	...	...	...
		Sind	36	74,754	51	116,216	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	4,188	1	2,105	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	1	3,529	54	124,722	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	17	35,310	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,799	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	24	49,980	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	3	6,043	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	14	34,821	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	3	5,625	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	4,169	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	2	3,772	8	15,965	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	11	23,841	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	3,036	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	17	20,879	15	16,607	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,217	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	5	9,766	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	26	42,104	15	19,947	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	900	3	913	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	9	18,156	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	4,424	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	26	29,224	28	31,968	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	1,898	3	3,014	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	1,153														
				14	37,091	13	34,264								

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	6	11,596	...	...	6	11,596	...	...
		Sind	...	...	5	8,490	...	...	5	8,490
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	24	56,782	24	58,150	24	56,782	24	58,150
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	1,153	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	28	49,279	4	6,693	28	49,279	4	6,693
		Sind	2	3,342	12	19,917	2	3,342	12	19,917
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	14	37,091	13	34,264
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	2	2,783	...	...	2	2,783	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	9	8,811	9	8,811	12	12,040	13	12,275
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	388	8	892	6	630	40	4,365
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	719	2	719	2	719	2	719
		Sind	1	284	1	284	1	284	1	284
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	1	1,921	...	...	1	1,921	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	2,180	...	...	1	2,180	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	3	3,615	4	4,995	3	3,615	5	5,368
		Sind	1	1,279	...	...	2	1,652	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	6	1,051	4	299	85	9,064	89	10,662
		Sind	...	...	1	37	6	376	11	938

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1894-95.				Grand total, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	308	702,375	77	180,139	234	526,242	89	206,955
...	...	...	...	36	74,754	56	124,706	50	97,251	50	112,470
...	...	...	...	2	4,188	1	2,105	3	6,716	1	2,133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	56,782	24	58,150	25	60,728	24	57,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,682	54	124,722	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35,310	...	...	26	50,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,799	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	49,279	28	56,673	23	42,785	37	68,437
...	...	...	...	2	3,342	15	25,960	9	15,458	11	20,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34,821	...	...	14	29,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,625	...	...	4	7,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,169	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	37,091	21	50,229	14	35,869	30	68,302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	26,624	...	...	...	...	2	3,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,036	...	...	1	1,978
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	32,919	28	28,882	25	21,557	25	21,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,217	...	...	...	...
16	1,637	70	6,796	22	2,267	110	11,161	29	2,848	99	9,346
13	1,301	2	214	14	1,381	2	214	15	1,060	2	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13,798
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,766	...	...	14	24,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	42,104	15	19,947	20	31,355	15	16,499
...	...	...	...	2	2,642	...	...	2	1,951	...	...
1	98	...	...	6	1,717	5	1,632	12	6,989	11	4,916
...	...	...	...	3	1,637	1	284	4	1,305	2	784
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,373	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	20,077	...	...	6	12,070	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,038	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	6,604	...	...	5	9,493	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,641	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	32,839	33	37,336	37	39,933	35	43,848
...	...	...	...	4	3,550	3	3,014	3	3,126	1	1,441
95	8,646	37	4,638	180	17,610	126	15,300	179	17,385	104	12,108
14	1,061	33	3,423	20	1,437	44	4,361	19	1,066	34	3,640

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	3	2,945	1	316	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong kong	Steam	Bombay	2	3,670	1	1,789	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	24	47,827	51	112,830	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	639	...	...	...	...
		Sind	56	56,365	56	55,667	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	9	7,731	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	2,005	2	2,784	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	7	14,681	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	3,426	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	68	96,131	72	131,733	...	...	...	...
		Sind	4	4,723	17	35,772	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95	Steam	Bombay	508	1,007,274	365	727,276	...	...	...	...
		Sind	100	140,382	159	273,128	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	8	10,007	7	8,986	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	466	847,993	447	848,647	...	...	...	...
		Sind	119	170,105	180	303,473	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	29	26,110	7	5,173	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	2,362	2	721	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	17,904	12	17,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	2,090	12	17,904	13	19,995
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	2,689	...	...	1	2,689
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	196
		Sind	...	...	1	186	...	...	1	186
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	27	468	...	...	44	2,027	14	1,204
		Sind	4	358	4	257	16	1,089	23	1,797
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,351	...	...	1	1,351
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	178	13	2,150	15	2,540
		Sind	...	...	...	...	10	644	16	1,074
Siam	Steam	Bombay	3	2,687	...	...	3	2,687	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	2,031	...	...	1	2,031	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	17	39,274	13	30,427	17	39,274	14	30,800
		Sind	1	1,351	1	1,279	13	15,164	13	15,091
	Sailing	Bombay	3	422	4	301	43	6,089	4	301
		Sind	1	196	1	47	41	4,058	5	384
Total, 1894-95	Steam	Bombay	94	178,779	56	113,234	124	238,156	87	170,234
		Sind	4	5,972	19	31,037	17	20,158	31	44,849
	Sailing	Bombay	43	5,208	19	2,389	194	22,859	165	19,987
		Sind	6	838	8	811	75	6,531	57	4,663
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	83	163,171	58	113,459	115	220,421	89	173,277
		Sind	9	15,458	8	14,460	22	29,820	21	29,771
	Sailing	Bombay	46	3,704	15	2,728	180	19,211	125	15,753
		Sind	19	1,163	15	823	87	7,835	60	4,856

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1894-95.				Grand total, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	3	2,945	1	316	5	3,434	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	...	...
1	199	1	159	1	199	1	159	3	311	3	378
2	308	...	...	2	308	...	...	3	409	2	260
...	...	...	...	14	21,574	14	21,784	22	35,954	22	36,084
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	47,827	52	115,519	26	52,773	37	79,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	560	...	...	6	756	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	186	...	...	2	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	3,324	29	1,878	106	5,351	43	3,082	102	5,441	39	2,377
67	3,430	86	4,268	83	4,519	109	6,065	101	5,053	109	5,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	639	1	639	...	...
...	...	...	...	56	56,365	57	57,018	59	58,133	57	55,541
13	2,143	4	822	26	4,293	19	3,362	17	3,025	13	2,946
13	1,163	11	921	23	1,807	27	1,995	50	3,591	34	2,688
...	...	...	...	12	10,418	...	...	9	6,685	5	6,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	495	...	...	1	542	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,036	2	2,784	3	2,303	2	895
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	14,681	...	...	3	5,990	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,426	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	85	125,405	86	162,533	128	190,097	106	198,890
...	...	...	...	17	19,887	30	50,863	16	19,968	38	60,715
25	2,729	13	1,184	68	8,818	17	1,485	91	11,201	10	1,187
24	3,157	25	3,022	65	7,215	30	3,406	71	7,844	35	4,092
...	...	...	...	682	1,245,430	452	897,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	117	160,540	190	317,977	...	...	...	...
213	18,676	159	16,037	415	51,542	331	45,010	...	...	...	...
133	10,420	157	11,848	210	18,304	214	16,511	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	1,068,414	536	1,021,924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	199,925	201	338,244
234	20,003	148	14,465	...	...	...	...	443	65,324	280	35,391
174	11,772	158	12,320	...	...	...	...	264	21,969	220	17,897

B 989—37 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	6	7,228	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	2	5,092	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	4	8,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	5	10,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	2	3,551	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	1	1,775	1	3,039	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	3,249	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the.
compared with the totals of the year 1893-94.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	2	2,666	...	...	2	2,666	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1894-95.				Grand total, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	6	7,228	...	...	1	420	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...	1	1,779	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,411	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	2	2,470	18	30,145	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,988	2	2,961	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ —Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	3	7,284	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	4,708	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	3,330	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,055	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,644	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	150	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	11	22,857	6	9,566	...	...	...	...
		Sind	19	37,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95	Steam	Bombay	28	51,309	33	57,063	...	...	...	...
		Sind	28	53,624	5	7,819	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	53	100,272	16	29,181	...	...	...	...
		Sind	49	94,385	1	3,410	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,641	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
												1	373	1	373

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1894-95,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	373	1	373
		Sind	...	...	1	1,639	...	...	1	1,639
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	30
		Sind	1	47	...	...	1	47	1	59
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	81	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	1,526	1	1,526	1	1,526	1	1,526
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	5	806	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64
Total, 1894-95	Steam	Bombay	3	4,192	1	1,526	4	4,565	2	1,899
		Sind	...	...	1	1,639	...	...	1	1,639
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	30	6	887	1	30
		Sind	1	47	...	...	1	47	2	123
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	1,670	1	1,416	3	1,893
		Sind	1	904	1	904	1	904	1	904
	Sailing	Bombay	4	816	1	17	11	1,985	1	17
		Sind	...	...	2	60	...	...	2	60

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1893-94 concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1894-95.				Grand Total, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Entered.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	3	2,843	19	30,518	14	25,723	12	22,796
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,600	13	25,253	1	3,410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	903
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,284	1	1,916	1	2,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,708	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	72	2	107	1	72	3	137	...	...	2	85
19	474	10	476	20	521	11	535	4	320	13	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,330	...	...	1	1,922
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,055	...	...	1	767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,644	2	5,793	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,641
...	...	...	...	12	24,383	7	11,092	18	34,257	2	2,333
...	...	...	...	19	37,285	...	...	19	39,170	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	806	...	...	10	1,912	...	...
...	...	2	148	...	...	3	212	...	...	7	608
...	...	...	...	32	55,874	35	58,962	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	53,624	6	9,458	...	...	...	...
2	172	2	107	9	1,559	3	137	...	...	...	...
20	584	12	624	21	631	14	747	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	101,688	19	31,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	95,289	2	4,314
4	441	1	68	...	...	...	...	15	2,426	2	85
4	320	24	1,527	...	...	...	...	4	320	27	3,228

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1894-95, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	173	417,076	231	518,910	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	27	50,656	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	9	18,751	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	2	2,685	3	6,006	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	2	3,772	3	6,866	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	1	1,529	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	55	10,265	51	6,007	41	5,862	40	3,400
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	2	1,258	46	81,467	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	16	30,619	5	9,123	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	58	27,543	60	22,620	39	32,855	45	41,493
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	7	12,463	7	17,074	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	...	...	8	13,335	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	2	5,252	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	8	14,540	3	6,234	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	3	7,262	4	6,594	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	25	37,977	10	13,035	1	851	1	994
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	2	2,666	...	...	1	1,047	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	2	4,497	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	10	21,518	4	6,280	1	1,775	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles	Steam	4	7,353	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	51	129,981	42	110,983	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	35	47,277	27	36,244	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea	Steam	1	150	3	2,221	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95	Steam	458	784,154	544	933,935	83	42,390	86	45,887
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	454	763,424	557	951,438	82	44,646	81	44,275
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1893-94.

French.				Italian.				German.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	1	1,897	...	...	...	...	1	1,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	115,530	53	114,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	96,578	46	108,920	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	32,348	13	33,108	...	...	1	1,643	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51	30,657	51	29,703	3	5,141	1	1,951	...	...	1	234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,880	...	...	1	545	...	...	2	3,032	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	14,210	7	11,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,375	1	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	373	2	746
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,154	2	3,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	8,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10,395	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	41,746	2	4,297	...	...	...	...	13	41,321	6	17,835	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10,268	18	37,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	19,874	9	25,796	...	...	...	...	15	38,139	16	43,658	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	23,315	11	21,555	...	...	...	...	13	20,784	13	21,451	1	234	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	332,242	108	232,242	64	63,550	64	62,311	85	206,959	87	210,053	2	607	3	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	252,910	103	252,910	65	65,874	66	67,233	82	181,748	90	195,367	2	446	2	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1894-95, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom — Steam	7	14,753	18	35,704	8	16,717	19	37,001
United Kingdom — Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria — Steam	26	60,000	32	70,043	26	60,000	32	70,043
Austria — Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France — Steam	...	...	1	1,312	54	115,530	54	115,955
France — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany — Steam	...	...	...	.....	38	96,578	46	108,920
Germany — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Holland — Steam	10	16,841	11	19,319	10	16,841	11	19,319
Holland — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Italy — Steam	...	...	...	.....	12	32,348	14	31,751
Italy — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe — Steam	9	18,974	4	8,278	9	18,974	4	8,278
Russia in Asia — Steam	2	3,634	9	18,974	2	3,634	9	18,974
Spain — Steam	6	16,595	3	6,686	6	16,595	3	6,686
Spain — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast — Steam	...	...	...	.....	54	35,798	53	31,888
Africa, Eastern Coast — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt — Steam	20	15,578	22	17,127	24	21,035	22	17,127
Egypt — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Mauritius — Steam	...	...	...	.....	8	14,210	7	11,943
Mauritius — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Réunion — Steam	...	...	...	.....	1	1,375	1	2,312
Réunion — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta — Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States — Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Arabia — Steam	15	14,585	19	18,673	16	14,958	21	19,419
Arabia — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ceylon — Steam	1	1,789	...	.....	2	3,943	2	3,965
Ceylon — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong — Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7	18,719
China—Hongkong — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports — Steam	1	2,244	...	.....	34	85,314	8	22,132
„ Treaty Ports — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Java — Steam	14	24,074	10	16,841	14	24,074	10	16,841
Japan — Steam	4	10,715	4	10,460	9	20,983	22	48,170
Turkey in Europe — Steam	2	2,464	...	.....	2	2,464	...	...
Turkey in Europe — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia — Steam	7	8,587	7	9,056	7	8,587	7	9,056
Turkey in Asia — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Persia — Steam	3	3,886	...	.....	3	3,886	...	...
Persia — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam — Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements — Steam	1	2,400	...	.....	2	4,290	1	4,200
Straits Settlements — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles — Steam	16	35,885	13	33,015	16	35,885	13	33,015
Phillippine Isles — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia — Steam	...	...	...	.....	22	58,013	25	69,454
Australia — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries — Steam	2	1,529	...	.....	26	45,862	24	41,006
Other Countries — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea — Steam	3	534	3	534	3	534	3	534
Vessels left for or returned from Sea — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 — Steam	149	55,067	156	265,422	408	758,425	418	771,508
Total, 1894-95 — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 — Steam	127	218,881	132	231,246	379	719,859	393	747,202
Total, 1893-94 — Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1893-94.

Native Craft.				Grand total 1894-95.				Grand total 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	181	433,793	250	555,911	179	429,452	223	507,290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	60,000	32	70,043	28	64,418	31	68,618
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	54	115,530	81	166,511	51	125,547	77	175,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	38	96,578	55	127,671	40	90,204	55	116,496
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	19,526	14	25,325	10	17,966	20	38,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	36,120	17	41,617	13	33,976	18	42,773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	18,974	4	8,278	4	9,482	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,634	9	18,974	7	12,733	3	7,192
...	...	...	...	6	16,595	4	8,215	4	8,674	9	22,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	51,925	144	41,295	173	80,088	171	78,810
860	22,669	865	25,817	860	22,669	865	25,817	855	22,166	900	25,861
...	...	...	...	26	22,293	68	98,594	27	21,780	89	126,095
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	14,210	6	11,943	10	17,763	11	23,115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,375	1	2,312	3	6,102	1	859
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	557	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	30,619	5	9,123	15	28,433	3	4,578
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	113	75,356	126	83,532	103	59,978	107	63,420
502	16,610	479	18,401	502	16,610	479	18,401	457	14,543	489	19,474
...	...	...	...	9	16,406	9	20,939	4	6,779	4	10,231
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32,054	3	5,392	19	40,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	36	90,563	8	22,132	34	89,114	15	39,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	38,614	13	23,075	28	47,976	11	22,473
...	...	...	...	12	28,245	26	54,764	12	24,889	33	75,206
...	...	...	...	2	2,464	...	.....	1	1,380	1	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	33	47,415	18	23,085	19	27,190	7	9,844
85	10,737	29	1,830	85	10,737	29	1,930	83	10,102	26	1,710
...	...	...	...	6	7,599	...	.....	2	3,149	1	1,067
4	418	16	3,063	4	418	16	3,063	11	1,587	8	1,282
...	...	...	...	2	4,497	...	.....	2	2,901	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	27,583	5	10,480	8	12,291	7	11,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	43,238	13	33,015	23	50,809	15	32,738
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	73	187,994	67	180,437	82	215,296	65	173,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	61	93,139	51	79,250	27	29,204	25	39,342
84	1,726	74	1,284	84	1,760	74	1,284	70	1,028	62	842
...	...	...	...	4	684	6	2,755	2	4,406	10	8,498
2	65	...	...	2	65	...	.....	27	625	...	...
...	...	...	...	949	1,584,969	1,048	1,751,330	...	.....	...	...
1,537	52,225	1,463	50,395	1,537	52,225	1,463	50,395	...	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	915	1,572,929	1,031	1,742,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,503	50,051	1,485	49,169

Black figures indicate "Native Craft."

B 989—40 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1894-95,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Fo	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	120	219,579	15	33,132	...	...	...	...	1	1,286
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Bombay ...	181	117,154	336	379,361	...	...	...	...	25	1,072
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,442
British Burma	Bombay ...	54	97,426	1	1,492	...	...	...	...	1	1,839
	Sind ...	3	3,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,711
Sind	Bombay...	269	204,555	290	257,220	...	...	...	...	19	17,306
Bombay	Sind ...	296	266,887	294	245,055	...	...	...	...	33	40,741
Total British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Bombay ...	624	638,714	642	671,205	...	...	...	...	46	21,503
	Sind ...	299	270,823	294	245,055	...	...	...	...	55	44,894
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	671	360,778	676	362,136	9	242	12	279	260	3,705
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	Bombay ...	289	157,238	287	157,214	...	...	...	...	633	14,178
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
Total, 1894-95 ...	Bombay ...	1,584	1,156,730	1,605	1,190,555	9	242	12	279	939	39,386
	Sind ...	299	270,823	294	245,055	...	...	...	...	57	45,014
Total, 1893-94 ...	Bombay ...	1,411	1,046,643	1,454	1,064,467	6	121	6	116	870	43,582
	Sind ...	211	196,369	226	209,048	...	...	...	...	41	29,917
In Ballast.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	...	...	36	81,239	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Bombay ...	2	4,965	17	21,894	...	...	2	24	3	150
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Bombay ...	...	...	36	67,219	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	4	8,351	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay ...	3	2,341	29	64,405	...	...	...	...	1	66
Bombay	Sind ...	32	68,061	1	1,432	...	...	...	...	2	2,081
Total. British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Bombay ...	5	7,306	118	234,757	...	...	2	24	4	216
	Sind ...	32	68,061	5	9,783	...	...	...	...	2	2,081
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	759	165,097	757	162,197	16	293	8	197	209	3,766
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	Bombay ...	38	21,542	38	20,394	1	10	2	22	323	6,565
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90
Total, 1894-95 ...	Bombay ...	802	193,945	913	417,348	17	303	12	243	536	10,547
	Sind ...	32	68,061	5	9,783	...	...	...	...	3	2,171
Total, 1893-94 ...	Bombay ...	650	129,065	679	208,134	13	277	8	177	438	8,932
	Sind ...	27	52,685	4	7,207	...	...	...	...	4	1,801

—*continued.*

Interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1893-94.

REIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1894-95.				TOTAL, 1893-94.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2,170	...	...	...	...	121	220,865	16	35,302	26	47,462	11	12,530
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,773	...	...
80	35,159	2,714	87,614	2,122	78,714	2,920	205,840	2,538	493,234	3,070	369,887	2,912	456,394
3	293	170	14,575	54	4,742	190	16,017	57	5,035	69	5,465	66	5,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	99,265	1	1,492	35	55,087	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6,647	...	...	1	1,854	...	...
26	35,709	96	9,743	109	10,431	384	231,604	425	303,360	293	174,685	365	224,083
18	19,630	107	10,397	100	10,084	436	318,025	412	274,769	369	233,053	362	250,794
107	73,038	2,810	97,357	2,231	89,145	3,480	757,574	2,980	833,388	3,424	647,121	3,288	693,007
21	19,923	277	24,972	154	14,826	631	340,689	469	279,804	441	244,145	428	256,180
223	3,240	68,629	839,778	62,353	8,25,020	69,569	1,204,503	63,264	1,190,675	70,409	1,236,741	60,856	1,165,234
...	...	456	12,021	447	11,960	456	12,021	447	11,960	662	16,402	670	16,617
767	16,006	7,252	179,253	8,111	2,23,240	8,174	350,669	9,165	396,460	10,465	397,233	9,470	409,917
9	1,045	878	31,233	1,354	53,953	880	31,353	1,363	54,998	776	33,051	1,067	43,111
1,097	92,284	78,691	1,116,388	72,695	1,137,405	81,223	2,312,746	75,409	2,420,523	...	...	...	...
30	20,968	1,611	68,226	1,955	80,739	1,967	384,063	2,279	346,762	...	...	...	...
1,002	82,921	82,011	11,90,749	71,152	1,120,654	...	...	...	...	84,298	2,281,095	73,614	2,268,158
45	32,594	1,627	67,312	1,894	74,266	...	...	...	...	1,879	293,598	2,165	315,908
...	...	...	...	1	123	...	...	37	81,362	...	...	7	13,178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,521
10	2,283	241	2,930	1,046	26,780	246	8,045	1,075	50,981	366	19,866	1,209	40,221
8	582	...	...	19	1,584	...	...	27	2,166	3	5,217	13	1,446
4	7,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	75,032	2	2,769	19	32,848
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,351	...	...	...	...
1	193	5	379	3	180	9	2,786	33	64,778	4	5,957	26	47,145
2	147	5	274	9	977	39	70,416	12	2,556	33	49,427	12	6,659
15	10,289	246	3,309	1,050	27,083	255	10,831	1,185	272,153	372	28,592	1,261	133,392
10	729	5	274	28	2,561	39	70,416	43	13,073	36	54,644	26	9,626
175	2,408	45,182	574,574	45,274	583,578	46,166	743,730	46,214	7,48,380	46,135	646,427	47,012	703,612
...	...	200	6,890	226	7,118	200	6,890	226	7,118	377	10,870	367	10,712
94	1,664	4,687	107,335	3,355	55,087	5,049	135,452	3,489	77,167	4,275	114,787	3,601	84,305
14	976	448	17,944	81	2,927	485	18,034	95	3,903	505	17,676	86	3,257
284	14,361	50,115	685,218	49,679	665,748	51,470	890,013	50,888	1,097,700	...	...	...	...
24	1,705	689	25,108	335	12,606	724	95,340	364	24,094	...	...	...	...
291	8,425	49,681	651,532	50,896	704,573	...	...	...	...	50,782	789,806	51,874	921,309
11	1,156	887	28,704	464	15,232	...	...	...	...	918	83,190	479	23,595

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(7).—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1894-95, compared with the Totals of the year 1893-94.*

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.												
From or to—												
Bengal ... ... Steam	82	1,99,011	70	1,73,446	2	4,645	2	4,645	8	11,439	1	1,172
Bengal ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind... ... ... Steam	16	30,820	7	15,224	...	...	...	...	2	2,801	...	...
Sind... ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ... Steam	95	1,85,055	93	1,78,904	28	31,071	25	27,574	52	1,02,428	55	1,09,002
Bombay ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ... Steam	33	54,711	3	6,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ... ... Steam	37	65,732	8	14,691	...	...	...	...	2	3,663	...	...
British Burma ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. Steam	3	4,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay. Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay. Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Steam	266	5,39,463	181	3,88,495	30	35,716	27	32,219	64	1,20,331	56	1,10,174
Total, 1894-95 ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	276	5,49,307	172	3,59,676	31	35,874	32	36,245	65	1,29,901	50	1,00,048
Total, 1893-94 ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ports.	Native Craft.				Total, 1894-95.				Total, 1893-94.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.												
From or to—												
Bengal ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	92	2,15,095	73	1,79,263	87	1,99,439	70	1,65,650
Bengal ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind... ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	18	33,621	7	15,224	26	49,906	16	31,345
Sind... ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	175	3,18,554	173	3,15,480	193	3,55,670	161	2,87,920
Bombay ... ... Sailing	3	527	3	229	3	527	3	229	...	...	6	827
Madras ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	33	54,711	3	6,230	23	37,389	4	5,735
Madras ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	39	69,395	8	14,691	42	70,904	2	3,916
British Burma ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. Steam	...	...	...	...	3	4,134	...	...	1	1,774	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. Sailing	7	1,197	...	...	7	1,197	...	...	9	1,133	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay. Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,403
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay. Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... Sailing	1	68	2	230	1	68	2	230	1	15	...	...
Returned from Sea ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Steam	...	...	...	...	360	6,95,510	264	5,30,888	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Sailing	11	1,792	5	459	11	1,792	5	459	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	7,15,082	254	4,95,969
Total, 1893-94 ... Sailing	10	1,148	6	827	...	...	...	...	10	1,148	6	827

Black figures denote Country Craft.

B 939—41 *ap*

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—*Return showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the official year 1894-95.*

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Spain.	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	TOTAL, From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.	From other Ports.	Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
April 1894	43,595	98,492	1,03,413	73,128	1,80,388	1,03,622	48,401	2,975	1,281	46,268	4,956	5,88,647	.....	5,88,647	1,17,872	7,06,519
May „	43,579	1,06,770	88,064	60,749	1,71,304	1,38,317	13,413	12,407	4,114	1,14,299	4,844	6,27,676	.....	6,27,676	1,30,184	7,57,860
June „	65,234	17,019	46,725	30,790	62,155	40,492	6,530	8,285	1,336	10,1,986	3,072	2,23,120	.....	2,23,120	1,60,504	3,83,624
July „	64,576	16,730	30,603	16,226	40,855	33,759	4,928	2,875	5,371	38,829	1,100	92,423	.....	92,423	1,63,429	2,55,852
August „	33,616	13,158	16,603	13,117	30,015	29,195	4,435	2,953	3,151	26,713	1,848	64,236	.....	64,236	1,10,568	1,74,804
September „	15,280	7,619	19,669	4,994	20,672	20,823	6,795	4,378	514	21,352	3,219	40,450	.....	40,450	84,865	1,25,315
October „	16,584	11,497	7,043	5,644	9,725	11,004	1,483	1,922	627	1,267	1,470	36,614	.....	36,614	31,652	68,266
November „	7,901	7,225	7,118	2,964	6,152	8,906	3,412	900	1,575	2,145	2,009	25,818	.....	25,818	24,489	50,307
December „	6,454	7,844	13,452	1,756	19,708	37,694	197	900	4,267	23,820	1,914	80,765	.....	80,765	37,241	1,18,006
January „	13,885	25,224	20,652	11,693	30,886	38,813	...	...	1,694	38,850	4,760	1,34,946	.....	1,34,946	51,511	1,86,457
February „	8,342	39,592	51,874	28,195	41,976	50,858	...	...	2,557	23,957	2,191	1,74,825	.....	1,74,825	74,717	2,49,542
March „	13,961	51,397	62,737	19,557	77,960	51,918	...	350	2,891	25,662	1,662	2,31,687	.....	2,31,687	76,458	3,08,145
Total ...	3,33,007	4,02,567	4,68,003	2,68,813	6,91,796	5,65,401	89,594	37,945	29,378	4,65,148	33,015	23,21,207	.....	23,21,207	10,53,490	33,84,697

D.—TRADE.—*concluded.*

(9)—Statement showing the quantity and value of Cotton exported from the Presidency of Bombay during the official year 1894-95.

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremen.		Germany. Hamburg.		Greece.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1894	25,172	6,07,368	95,546	27,06,208	87,878	24,44,590	41,650	11,75,043	20,490	5,64,235	3,605	96,655	6,160	1,48,610	129,717	36,07,867	525	18,000
May ,,	19,195	3,70,953	104,698	28,21,285	75,711	20,29,430	30,695	8,39,805	18,712	5,14,636	2,765	75,750	8,680	2,28,400	125,666	31,63,300	374	10,700
June ,,	13,903	3,14,185	10,090	2,70,573	24,744	6,45,615	10,349	2,62,415	12,085	3,36,064	2,222	68,500	7,735	2,10,210	23,074	5,98,832	675	19,300
July ,,	10,841	1,45,345	10,624	2,96,450	6,648	1,65,730	3,582	92,400	3,081	83,790	1,120	29,760	.....	.....	8,553	2,27,230	...	...
August ,,	2,929	49,491	4,460	1,18,690	8,794	2,29,490	2,812	72,700	2,674	72,580	770	20,240	.....	.....	9,385	2,49,170	...	...
September ,,	2,857	42,039	3,087	76,422	6,636	1,57,990	350	8,000	.....	.....	527	14,850	770	19,800	3,856	97,165	...	...
October ,,	9,469	78,376	6,187	1,51,970	2,879	53,450	2,596	60,950	563	12,835	385	9,900	.....	.....	3,273	81,778	...	...
November ,,	2,739	17,575	1,540	30,800	3,397	57,525	1,750	40,700	.....	.....	385	9,900	.....	.....	4,342	1,34,085	...	...
December ,,	5,684	39,509	5,968	1,35,692	6,367	1,38,022	.....	.....	405	9,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,545	1,51,210	...	...
January 1895	6,424	69,325	24,482	5,52,887	16,012	3,46,695	4,760	1,14,070	.....	.....	700	15,604	.....	.....	14,133	3,21,955	...	...
February ,,	3,902	38,407	33,743	7,56,892	31,752	6,84,981	11,732	2,69,280	5,287	1,18,463	1,172	26,300	.....	.....	18,882	4,20,925	...	...
March ,,	7,584	1,13,573	51,397	12,24,754	37,282	8,74,956	4,567	1,08,792	9,468	2,61,160	350	7,400	2,310	56,430	39,179	9,25,665	...	...
Total	110,699	18,76,146	351,822	91,42,623	308,000	78,28,474	1,14,843	30,44,155	72,766	19,63,730	14,051	3,69,859	25,655	6,63,450	386,555	99,79,177	1,574	48,000

Months.	Italy. Brindisi.		Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.		Russia. St. Petersburg.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Sweeden.		Abyssinia.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1894	...	...	59,255	15,12,950	7,350	1,84,100	14,017	3,52,577	1,225	41,150	46,228	14,66,515	2,975	84,700	1,050	30,000	62	1,697	...	...	2	30
May ,,	...	...	72,633	18,42,750	7,525	1,83,800	26,386	6,56,095	9,975	3,05,500	547	8,560	12,207	3,42,000	2,450	78,200	...	...	...	...	204	1,316
June ,,	...	...	18,683	5,05,275	2,975	71,900	9,569	2,39,245	...	...	4,550	1,43,250	4,235	1,22,800	1,085	32,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ,,	...	...	6,613	1,70,960	6,495	1,58,040	6,860	1,72,730	...	...	2,943	82,600	175	4,050	...	.....	...	...	4	120	4	67
August ,,	...	...	3,850	1,01,300	5,950	1,43,650	5,721	1,51,010	...	...	3,500	94,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	695	2,419
September ,,	...	...	1,853	46,830	8,190	2,00,110	2,958	52,720	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	213	488
October ,,	...	...	4,884	1,18,420	875	19,425	1,750	37,050	...	...	812	20,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	430	733
November ,,	2	50	1,838	49,310	525	10,100	1,260	25,250	...	...	3,412	81,900	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	357	1,433
December ,,	1	19	11,200	2,43,150	4,375	95,175	21,656	4,55,415	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	274	1,564
January 1895	...	...	16,817	3,83,450	5,600	1,22,475	14,385	3,21,900	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	871	4,863
February ,,	...	...	23,912	5,21,485	2,975	62,500	20,657	4,34,392	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	10	236	547	2,091
March ,,	...	...	29,480	7,06,505	3,850	81,800	17,850	4,01,573	...	...	...	.....	350	8,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	213	645
Total	3	69	251,018	62,02,386	56,685	13,33,075	1,42,163	33,04,957	11,200	3,46,650	61,997	18,97,825	19,942	5,61,550	4,585	1,40,800	62	1,697	14	356	3,720	15,649

Months.	Mauritius.		Aden.		Arabia. Muskat.		Ceylon.		China. Honkong.		China. Treaty Ports.		Japan.		Maldives.		Persia.		Turkey in Asia. Bassorah.		Australia. Victoria.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1894	...	...	...	...	140	810	175	4,875	1,281	31,114	A	...	44,144	13,26,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588,647	1,64,06,029
May ,,	49	420	...	...	561	2,266	199	4,417	4,114	1,01,107	...	...	1,04,329	31,42,909	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	627,676	1,67,23,614
June ,,	...	...	1	16	227	917	178	3,901	543	13,191	1	15	76,196	21,82,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,120	60,36,668
July ,,	...	...	4	66	35	140	175	4,080	4,715	1,16,318	...	...	19,946	5,38,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,473	22,93,336
August ,,	53	560	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,151	78,328	...	...	9,532	2,61,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,236	16,48,648
September ,,	...	...	...	...	437	1,351	...	...	514	12,210	...	...	8,709	2,29,694	1	28	252	1,824	...	...	...	...	40,450	9,61,521
October ,,	70	700	...	...	289	734	178	3,748	627	12,524	...	...	1,267	32,720	...	...	56	352	...	...	24	245	36,614	6,96,405
November ,,	59	416	...	...	265	1,270	350	8,625	1,575	30,750	...	...	2,145	53,114	...	...	77	577	...	...	...	...	25,818	5,53,380
December ,,	65	650	...	...	304	2,113	...	.....	3,371	76,885	...	...	14,445	3,30,401	...	...	10	73	...	...	...	...	80,765	16,79,845
January 1895	...	...	18	306	257	2,052	350	8,725	1,151	26,135	...	...	28,980	6,89,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	140	134,946	29,70,177
February ,,	...	...	2	32	336	1,983	700	17,500	1,491	32,065	...	...	17,669	4,14,303	...	...	42	360	14	84	...	...	174,825	38,02,279
March ,,	...	...	...	...	10	126	700	18,200	1,435	30,750	...	...	25,662	5,64,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,687	53,65,246
Total	296	2,746	25	420	2,861	13,762	3,005	74,071	23,968	5,61,377	1	15	3,53,214	97,60,432	1	28	437	3,186	15	99	30	385	2,321,207	5,91,37,148

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract statement of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1894-95.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion for 1894-95.		Proportion for 1893-94.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedábád	1,47,480	7,656	94·81	5·19	95·79	4·21
Ahmednagar	61,688	2,592	95·80	4·20	97·05	2·95
Belgaum	99,576	3,822	96·17	3·83	95·50	4·50
Bijápur	87,672	2,994	96·59	3·41	96·31	3·69
Broach	65,550	3,864	94·11	5·89	94·42	5·58
Cutch	6,936	156	97·76	2·24	.....	.....
Dhárwár	87,582	2,598	97·04	2·96	96·45	3·55
Kaira and Rewa Kántha...	95,640	4,824	94·96	5·04	90·94	9·06
Kánara	58,746	2,544	95·67	4·33	94·85	5·15
Káthiáwár...	108,672	2,196	97·98	2·02	98·02	1·98
Khándesh...	168,660	6,936	95·89	4·11	96·22	3·78
Kolába	57,966	1,704	97·07	2·93	95·54	4·46
Kolhápur...	61,596	1,998	96·76	3·24	97·10	2·90
Násik	75,540	3,612	95·22	4·78	94·96	5·04
Poona	116,280	4,020	96·55	3·45	95·51	4·49
Ratnágiri...	180,006	4,548	97·48	2·52	97·95	2·05
Sátára	73,404	2,274	96·91	3·09	96·65	3·35
Sholápur	62,268	2,994	95·20	4·80	95·69	4·31
Surat	50,628	2,106	95·85	4·15	96·64	3·36
Thána	84,762	5,058	94·04	5·96	93·53	6·47
Total ...	1,750,652	68,496	96·09	3·91	95·78	4·22
Money Orders	27,600	1,182	95·72	4·28	95·86	4·14
Registered Articles ...	30,792	9,150	70·29	29·71	68·98	31·02
Paid... ... Letters ...	1,411,968	30,492	97·85	2·15	97·76	2·24
Paid... ... Packets ...	80,180	1,242	98·46	1·54	98·40	1·60
Paid... ... Parcels ...	6,192	630	89·83	10·17	89·42	10·58
Unpaid ... Letters ...	191,238	25,482	86·68	13·32	85·34	14·66
Unpaid ... Packets ...	1,050	180	82·86	17·14	82·23	17·77
Unpaid ... Parcels ...	1,632	138	91·55	8·45	91·63	8·37
Total ...	1,750,652	68,496	96·09	3·91	95·78	4·22

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(1).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Protective and and the interest on the debt incurred in respect

Name of Work.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during	
				During 1894-95.			To end of 1894-95.				
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROTECTIVE WORKS.											
DAKKHAN AND GUJARÁT.											
Works in Operation.											
Nira Canal...	57,34,655	3,69,780	61,04,435	1,06,868	1,36,024	2,42,892	53,01,632	2,94,345	55,95,977	81,867	...
Mhasvad Tank	20,24,327	1,03,947	21,28,274	3,541	92	3,633	19,85,060	60,825	20,45,885	12,718	...
Gokák Canal, First Section	4,05,939	13,802	4,19,741	...	...	...	4,00,939	11,727	4,12,666	...	...
Total, Works in Operation.	81,64,921	4,87,529	86,52,450	1,10,409	1,36,116	2,46,525	76,87,631	3,66,897	80,54,528	94,585	...
Works under Construction.											
Chankápur Tank	7,01,544	38,265	7,39,809	166	25	191	64,019	3,184	67,203	...	...
Máladevi do.	9,14,975	88,026	10,03,001	...	...	...	33,955	2,161	36,116	...	...
Total, Works under Construction	16,16,519	1,26,291	17,42,810	166	25	191	97,974	5,345	1,03,319	...	...
Total, Protective Works ...	97,81,440	6,13,820	1,03,95,260	1,10,575	1,36,141	2,46,716	77,85,605	3,72,242	81,57,847	94,585	...
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.											
SIND.											
Works in Operation.											
Desert Canal	12,39,920	41,193	12,81,113	2,460	64	2,524	12,26,043	40,738	12,66,781	16,851	1,15,990
Unharwáh	6,07,923	16,191	6,24,114	94,758	2,461	97,219	5,79,000	15,386	5,94,386	110	1,13,773
Begári Canal	16,25,609	48,419	16,74,028	...	...	...	16,25,609	48,419	16,74,028	26,643	3,09,137
Eastern Nára Works ...	61,90,787	2,14,981	64,05,768	3,19,804	7,274	3,27,078	60,91,503	2,10,843	63,02,346	23,018	4,25,275
Jamrao Canal	69,66,526	2,37,248	72,03,774	1,64,139	8,341	1,72,480	1,64,139	8,341	1,72,480	...	...
Total, Sind ...	1,66,30,765	5,58,032	1,71,88,797	5,81,161	18,140	5,99,301	96,86,294	3,23,727	1,00,10,021	66,622	9,67,175
DEKKHAN AND GUJARÁT.											
Works in Operation.											
Háthmati Canal	4,94,705	30,000	5,24,705	...	...	...	4,90,925	27,470	5,18,395	11,079	...
Lower Panjra River Works	4,44,486	22,774	4,67,260	519	13	532	4,39,052	22,812	4,61,864	11,650	6,788
Kadvá River Works ...	7,50,061	34,969	7,85,030	...	...	...	6,93,761	28,655	7,22,416	11,293	594
Pravara River Works—											
Lákh Canal	3,75,189	20,277	3,95,466	511	...	511	3,52,446	19,445	3,71,891	1,501	147
Mutha Canals	62,14,206	2,40,697	64,54,903	79,910	1,883	81,793	63,22,342	2,34,147	65,56,489	2,35,822	42
Ekruk Tank	12,28,243	1,12,451	13,40,694	...	...	...	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	28,871	...
Krishna Canal	8,29,967	48,216	8,77,283	253	1,301	1,554	8,18,545	46,347	8,64,892	56,049	...
Total, Dakkhan and Gujarát	1,03,35,957	5,09,384	1,08,45,341	81,193	3,197	84,390	1,03,45,788	4,91,145	1,08,36,336	3,56,265	7,571
Total, Productive Works .	2,69,66,722	10,67,416	2,80,34,138	6,62,354	21,337	6,83,691	2,00,31,482	8,14,872	2,08,46,354	4,22,887	9,74,746
GRAND TOTAL, PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS.	3,67,48,162	16,81,236	3,84,29,398	7,72,929	1,57,478	9,30,407	2,78,17,087	11,87,114	2,90,04,201	5,17,472	9,74,746

Notes.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department

(2) The Gokák Canal, First Section, having been provincialized, the receipts and working expenses

DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE YAER 1894-95.

Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, of these works for, and to end of, 1894-95.

1894-95.	Working Expenses during 1894-95.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1894-95.	Net result, including interest.			
						Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
81,867	50,587	3,038	53,625	28,242	...	·50	...	2,09,928	...	1,81,686	...	3·25
12,718	27,132	1,328	28,460	...	15,742	...	·77	79,332	...	95,074	...	4·65
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	16,038	...	16,038	...	3·89
94,585	77,719	4,366	82,085	12,500	...	·16	...	3,05,298	...	2,92,798	...	3·64
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	...	2,557	...	3·80
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,358	...	3·76
.....	.....	...	....	...	...	...	...	3,915	...	3,915	...	3·79
94,585	77,719	4,366	82,085	12,500	...	·15	...	3,09,213	...	2,96,713	...	3·64
1,32,841	1,27,203	3,262	1,30,465	2,376	...	·19	...	48,992	...	46,616	...	3·68
1,13,883	61,392	929	62,321	51,562	...	8·67	...	21,265	30,297	.....	5·10	...
3,35,780	65,398	996	66,394	2,69,386	...	16·09	...	65,024	2,04,362	.....	12·21	...
4,51,293	1,70,019	3,626	1,73,645	2,77,648	...	4·41	...	2,37,291	40,357	.....	·64	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,727	...	3,727	...	2·16
10,33,797	4,24,012	8,813	4,32,825	6,00,972	...	6·00	...	3,76,299	2,24,673	...	2·24	....
11,079	5,933	154	6,087	4,992	...	·96	...	19,637	...	14,645	...	2·83
18,438	8,183	386	8,569	9,869	...	2·14	...	17,552	...	7,683	...	1·66
11,887	15,020	1,514	16,534	...	4,647	...	·64	27,751	...	32,398	...	4·48
1,648	11,970	1,349	13,319	...	11,671	...	3·14	14,088	...	25,759	...	6·93
2,35,864	78,100	4,087	82,187	1,53,677	...	2·34	...	2,51,295	...	97,618	...	1·49
28,871	11,403	647	12,050	16,821	...	1·25	...	49,124	...	32,303	...	2·41
56,049	13,834	432	14,266	41,783	...	4·83	...	32,737	9,046	.....	1·05	...
3,63,836	1,44,443	8,569	1,53,012	2,10,824	...	1·95	...	4,12,184	...	2,01,360	...	1·86
13,97,633	5,68,455	17,382	5,85,837	8,11,796	...	3·89	...	7,88,483	23,313	.....	·11	...
14,92,218	6,46,174	21,748	6,67,922	8,24,296	...	2·84	...	10,97,696	...	2,73,400	...	·94

calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
thereof have been included with those of the Storage Works which are classed as "Minor Works and Navigation."

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital			
				During 1894-95.			To end
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.							
SIND.							
Works in Operation.							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	2,464	63	2,527	13,31,211
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	.....	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrábwáh	66,693	6,024	72,717	.....	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal...	28,020	710	28,730	.....	...	...	23,207.
Márak Great Canal	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	.....	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwáh	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	.....	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	13,43,683	44,655	13,88,338	43,675	1,133	44,808	12,75,616
Total, Sind ...	35,66,828	1,60,882	37,27,710	46,139	1,196	47,335	34,23,748
DAKKHAN AND GUJARA'T.							
Works in Operation.							
Khári Cut	1,66,857	11,823	1,78,680	.....	...	...	1,69,868
Harṭála Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	.....	...	...	47,948
Mhasva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	.....	...	...	1,28,781
Jamda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	1,014	47	1,061	9,90,546
Parsul Tank	2,15,366	8,246	2,23,612	820	27	847	2,12,362
Pravara River Works—Ojhár Canal ...	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	57	1	58	3,09,635
Bhátodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	.....	...	...	3,52,685
Mátoba do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	.....	695	695	1,88,148
Kásurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do.	2,11,601	12,822	2,24,423	2141	...	2,141	2,11,430
Bhádalvádi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	.....	185	185	2,13,107.
Koregaon do.	40,731	1,318	42,049	.....	...	...	37,923
Ashti do.	7,54,250	80,677	8,34,927	10	...	10	7,52,189
Revári Canal	56,324	3,124	59,448	49	...	49	56,582
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	.....	...	...	4,07,421
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,80,448	47,260	7,27,708	7,455	186	7,641	6,43,201
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	.....	...	...	53,803
Maini Tank	3,68,000	22,492	3,90,492	.....	...	...	3,67,671
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	20,220	1,68,420	.....	...	...	1,40,217
Nilgund do.	8,682	340	9,022	.....	...	...	8,768
Gadikeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	.....	...	...	8,915
Dambal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	.....	...	...	60,847
Medleri do.	78,237	3,468	81,705	.....	...	...	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263.	17,144	2,49,407	.....	...	...	1,61,248
Asundi do.	67,731	14,615	82,346	.....	12,536	12,536	60,741
Mávinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	.....	...	...	27,612
Total ...	59,28,577	4,66,594	63,95,171	11,546	13,677	25,223	57,30,814
Works in Abeyance.							
Gokák Canal, Second Section...	1,78,001	13,994	1,91,995	.....	...	...	1,76,306
Total, Dakkhan and Gujarát ...	61,06,578	4,80,588	65,87,166	11,546	13,677	25,223	59,07,120
Total, Imperial ...	96,73,406	6,41,470	1,03,14,876	57,685	14,873	72,558	93,30,868
PROVINCIAL.							
Gokák Canal, First Section, and Storage Works...	7,66,145	47,127	8,13,272	4,522	13,873	18,395	7,54,578
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,04,39,551	6,8,597	1,11,28,148	62,207	28,746	90,953	1,00,85,446

NOTE.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses includes share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain
(2) No revenue has been realized on account of improvements to Nilgund Tank. The works is, however, ordered to be retained

DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the Working Expenses and to end of, 1894-95.

Outlay.		Receipts during 1894-95.			Working expenses.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses),			
of 1894-95.										Rate per cent.	
Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
60,029	13,91,240	2,439	2,20,807	2,23,246	85,137	2,391	87,528	1,35,718	...	9·76	...
22,440	4,40,977	11,097	5,93,829	6,04,926	1,40,875	3,372	1,44,247	4,60,679	...	104·47	...
6,022	72,040	305	—885	—580	3,181	193	3,374	...	3,954	...	5·49
710	23,917	577	3,421	3,998	25	98	123	3,875	...	16·20	...
7,953	2,01,553	3,221	61,728	64,949	21,808	879	22,687	42,262	...	20·97	...
6,121	1,24,680	3,392	27,391	30,783	7,021	233	7,254	23,529	...	18·87	...
46,492	13,22,108	28,844	3,24,629	3,53,473	1,87,303	4,387	1,91,690	1,61,783	...	12·24	...
1,52,767	35,76,515	49,875	12,30,920	12,80,795	4,45,350	11,553	4,56,903	8,23,892	...	23·04	...
11,980	1,81,848	9,681	.....	9,681	5,902	205	6,107	3,574	...	1·97	...
25,434	73,382	711	.....	711	952	78	1,030	...	319	...	·43
10,175	1,38,956	1,243	.....	1,243	1,132	91	1,223	20	...	·01	...
49,900	10,40,446	11,261	.....	11,261	8,970	738	9,708	1,553	...	·15	...
7,057	2,19,419	1,897	.....	1,897	1,257	102	1,359	538	...	·25	...
20,614	3,30,249	7,662	76	7,738	25,857	2,909	28,766	...	21,028	...	6·37
27,022	3,79,707	3,418	1,351	4,769	11,050	1,231	12,281	...	7,512	...	1·98
13,274	2,01,422	9,806	.....	9,806	4,048	209	4,257	5,549	...	2·75	...
4,778	45,590	517	.....	517	349	20	369	148	...	·32	...
12,273	2,23,703	2,581	.....	2,581	3,016	180	3,196	...	615	...	·27
14,307	2,27,414	850	.....	850	1,595	92	1,687	...	837	...	·37
1,266	39,189	1,028	.....	1,028	687	43	730	298	...	·76	...
78,914	8,31,103	4,388	.....	4,388	3,749	204	3,953	435	...	·05	...
2,847	59,429	6,916	.....	6,916	1,870	68	1,938	4,978	...	8·38	...
22,141	4,29,562	6,036	.....	6,036	4,071	168	4,239	1,797	...	·42	...
43,043	6,86,244	7,579	.....	7,579	23,040	712	23,752	...	16,173	...	2·36
3,639	57,442	1,442	.....	1,442	840	34	874	568	...	·99	...
22,239	3,89,910	3,988	.....	3,988	3,644	183	3,827	161	...	·04	...
18,490	1,58,707	289	.....	289	551	15	566	...	277	...	·17
259	3,027	...	.....	.....	24	1	25	...	25	...	·28
364	9,279	...	1,987	1,987	235	1	236	1,751	...	18·87	...
3,133	63,980	1,122	982	2,104	862	56	918	1,186	...	1·85	...
3,038	81,392	505	.....	505	773	62	835	...	330	...	·41
6,350	1,67,598	3,020	.....	3,020	1,576	111	1,687	1,333	...	·80	...
14,254	74,995	726	632	1,358	847	62	909	449	...	·60	...
3,235	30,847	5	1,012	1,017	101	.....	101	916	...	2·97	...
4,20,026	61,50,840	86,671	6,040	92,711	1,06,998	7,575	1,14,573	...	21,862	...	·36
13,978	1,90,284	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,34,004	63,41,124	86,671	6,040	92,711	1,06,998	7,575	1,14,573	...	21,862	...	·34
5,86,771	99,17,639	1,36,546	12,36,960	13,73,506	5,52,348	19,128	5,71,476	8,02,030	...	8·09	...
27,632	7,82,210	16,780	.....	16,780	5,426	260	5,686	11,094	...	1·42	...
6,14,403	1,06,99,849	1,53,326	12,36,960	13,90,286	5,57,774	19,388	5,77,162	8,13,124	...	7·60	...

percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
on this statement, *vide* Government Resolution No. 1592, dated 8th October 1892.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(3).—Statement showing the mileage of Roads constructed and in progress maintained from IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL FUNDS in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	IMPERIAL, MILITARY.						
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT; BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District ...	Road leading from Sásvad to foot of Purandhar hill	5 4,435	.....	5 4,435	Unknown ...	707	
	Total, Poona District ...	5 4,435	.....	5 4,435	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	5 4,435	.....	5 4,435	.....	...	
	TOTAL II.—ROADS IMPERIAL, MILITARY.	5 4,435	.....	5 4,435	.....	...	
	IMPERIAL, CIVIL.						
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Surat and Broach	Road from Dungry Railway Station to Dharasna Salt Pans	3. 0	.....	3 0	5,101	1,100	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...	
	TOTAL I.—ROADS IMPERIAL, CIVIL ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...	

PROVINCIAL.

(1).—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.

Northern Division.

Presidency ...	Máhim Causeway	0	3,558	.....	0	3,558	*3,02,498	1,041	* Original costs taken from tablets on the roads.
	Sion Causeway	1	471	.....	1	471	*82,955	1,549	
	Total, Presidency District ...	1	4,029	.....	1	4,029	.....	...	
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Bibipura to Modása *viâ* Dhansura ...	18	0	.....	18	0	6,103	(*a*) 4,339	(*a*) Average for 3 years.
	Extra Municipal roads, Ahmedábád ...	4	2,090	.....	4	2,090	Unknown.	6,398	
	Road from foot of overbridge approaches near the Kálupur gate to junction with road to Camp, Ahmedábád	1	3,000	.....	1	3,000	5,700	1,925	Constructed from Imperial Funds and repaired from Provincial Funds.
	Road from Dhansura to Harsol	13	0	.....	13	0	8,139	†2,236	†Actual for one year.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	36	5,090	.....	36	5,090	.....	...	
Kaira	Road from Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Modása up to Bibipura	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	7,690	4,300	Includes 10 miles of cleared line.
	Total, Kaira District ...	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	.....	...	
Surat and Broach .	Road from Bilimora to Chikhli, Surat in Gáikwár's Territory	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	1,025	1,500	Constructed from Provincial and Local Funds and maintained from Provincial Funds.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	74	2,959	.....	74	2,959	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	74 2,959	.....	74 2,959	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Thána ...	Road from Ulva to Cámpuli (portion in Thána Collectorate)	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	Unknown ...	4,801	
	Road from Dharamtar to Campoli (portion in the Thána Collectorate)	3 3,520	.....	3 3,520	6,735	1,547	The cost of whole road in the Thána and Kolába Collectorates is Rs. 1,59,956.
	Road from Thána to Panvel (portion in Thána Collectorate)	10 2,640	.....	10 2,640	8,073	3,727	Do. is Rs. 1,61,460.
	Road from Váda to Shirghát	30 1,320	.....	30 1,320	5,518	2,400	Part muramed only.
	Total, Thána District ...	57 4,840	.....	57 4,840	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	132 2,519	.....	132 2,519	.....	...	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot, Section from Belgaum to Korkop	43 0	.....	43 0	Unknown ...	9,170	
	Road from Belgaum to Vengurla, Section from Belgaum to Amboli at the head of the Parpoli Ghát	43 0	.....	43 0	17,910	13,615	
	Krishna Bridge Road, Section from Bridge to Sángli	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	Unknown...	895	
	Do. do. to Miraj	2 1,320	.....	2 1,320			
	Link roads in the Belgaum Cantonment ...	0 4,800	.....	0 4,800	Do. ...	900	Average for 2 years.
	Road from Khánápur to Yellápur, Section from Khánápur to Linganmath	22 0	.....	22 0	Do. ...	4,780	Do. do
	Road from Poona to Bangalore, Section from the Varna to the Dudhganga River ...	28 0	.....	28 0	Do. ...	5,325	

	Road from Dudhganga to Malaprabha river ...	75	3,960	.....	75	3,960	Do. ...	16,359	
	Total, Belgaum District ...	216	840	.....	216	840	.....	...	
Bijápur	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot— Section from Kajidoni to Bágalkot ...	19	0	.....	19	0	2,422	3,769	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	19	0	.....	19	0	.....	...	
Dhárwár ...	Kárwár-Bellary road— Section from Sangtikop to Hubli ...	28	0	.....	28	0	12,336	7,541	The cost ncludes travellers' bungalows, dharmashálas, bridges, &c.
	Poona-Bangalore road— Section from the Malaprabha river at Mugutkhán-Hubli to Harihar on Mysore Frontier ...	120	2,640	.....	120	2,640	5,758	21,765	The river Malaprabha is not bridged.
	Hubli-Kumta road— Section from Trimalkop on the Poona-Bangalore road to Wadgatti on the Dhárwár District Frontier	9	2,640	.....	9	2,640	Unknown ...	2,541	
	Kerur Railway station road	0	2,990	.....	0	2,990	3,507	125	
	Baralkod station road	0	900	.....	0	900	2,992	70	
	Dhárwár station road	0	4,900	.....	0	4,900	2,391	395	
	Mugud station road	0	600	.....	0	600	2,446	68	
	Nagargali station road	0	2,877	.....	0	2,877	1,161	174	
	Kárwár-Bellary road— Section from Gadug to Hesrur from miles 136 to 158	18	0	.....	18	0	7,604	3,514	The length of road is 29 miles from Gadag to Hesrur of which 18 miles are metalled and 11 miles unmetalled. The road has been accordingly split up.
	Dhandur Railway station road	1	660	.....	1	660	4,360	257	
	Road from Hávanur to Ekambi— Section from Samasgi road on Dhárwár Frontier.	29	1,320	.....	29	1,320	2,843	3,894	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	208	3,687	.....	208	3,687	.....	...	
Kánara ...	Road from Kárwár to Bellary— Section from Kárwár *viá* Arbail Ghát to Sangtikop on the Dhárwár Frontier ...	74	3,960	.....	74	3,960	19,004	13,622	
	Roads at Kárwár— Road from Kárwár to Kodibág	2	2,640	.....	2	2,640	Unknown ...	537	
	Road from Khánápur to Yellápar— Section from Linganmath to Haliyál ...	9	0	.....	9	0	11,891	2,782	
	Road from Koney to the Junction of Kolibág *viá* jail at Kárwár	1	2,490	.....	1	2,490	4,625	258	
	Carried over ...	87	3,810	.....	87	3,810	.....	...	
		576	1,766	.....	576	1,766	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.		In progress.		Total.		Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	576	1,766	.....		576	1,766	.....	...	
		87	3,810	.....		87	3,810	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*									
	Road from Ankola to Balagali	3	3,960	.....		3	3,960	Unknown ...	593	
	Road from Dhárwár to Haliyál—									
	Section from Haliyál to Mávinkop ...	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	1,796	824	
	Road from Hávanur to Ekambi—									
	Section from Samasgi to Ekambi on the Hubli-Kumta road	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	Unknown ...	1,422	
	Road from Pála to Bankápur—									
	Section from Pála to Wadrahosur ...	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	921	467	
	Road from Koney Bridge to Sajwad ...	2	3,780	.....		2	3,780	6,384	906	
	Road from Katgal to the bank of the Tadri river	1	0	.....		1	0	Unknown ...	289	
Kánara—*concluded.*	Road from Hubli to Kumta—									
	Section from Wadgatti to Kumta ...	78	2,640	.....		78	2,640	Do. ...	21,908	
	Road from Garsapa to Falls and Talguppa ...	25	0	.....		25	0	2,569	5,179	
	Road from Yallápur to Bankápur *viâ* Mundgad—									
	Section from Yellápur to Somnalli ...	29	0	.....		29	0	Unknown ...	4,019	
	Road from Sanikatta to Hebul	18	0	.....		18	0	Do. ...	2,717	
	Road from Haliyál to Supa	20	2,640	.....		20	2,640	Do. ...	4,751	
	Road from Sirsi to Shimoga *viâ* Banvási—									
	Section from Sirsi to Narur	19	1,320	.....		19	1,320	Do. ...	3,484	
	Road from Khánápur to Yellápur—									
	Section from Haliyál to Yellápur ...	27	0	.....		27	0	2,017	6,545	
	Total, Kánara District ...	325	4,950	.....		325	4,950	.....	...	

Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Karád to Chiplun—								
	Section from Kumbhárli Ghát to Chiplun ...	14	1,320	.....	14	1,320	19,231	5,007	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Amba Ghát—								
	Section over Amba Ghát	8	1,760	.....	8	1,760	45,448	3,194	
	Belgaum-Vengorla road—								
	Section from Amboli to Vengorla ...	35	0	.....	35	0	17,909	12,376	
	Road from Mahapral to Shirwal—								
	Section from Mahapral on the Bánkot river to Varandha Ghát	25	0	.....	25	0	Unknown ...	5,710	
	Road from Bombay to Poona—								
	Section from Ulva to Chauk	16	0	.....	16	0	4,080	4,032	
	Roads near Panvel—								
	Section from Panvel to Jasai	5	3,300	.....	5	3,300	Unknown ...	1,071	
	Road from Panvel to Thána	9	1,320	.....	9	1,320	7,573	2,946	
	Road from Alibág to Campoli *viâ* Dharamtar—								
	Section from Dharamtar to Campuli ...	20	0	.....	20	0	6,665	5,513	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...	133	2,420	.....	133	2,420	.....	...	
Sátára	Road from Poona to Bangalore—								
	Section from the Nira river to the Várna river.	100	0	.....	100	0	26,304	21,724	
	Road from Surul to Mahábaleshvar ...	26	2,640	.....	26	2,640	14,364	7,208	
	Road from Mahád to Mahábaleshvar—.								
	Section from Kaneshvar *viâ* Fitzgerald Ghát to Mahábaleshvar	20	1,320	.....	20	1,320	22,780	6,910	
	Road from Karád to Chiplun—.								
	Section from Karád to the foot of Kumbárli Ghát	46	0	.....	46	0	23,247	14,699	
	Road from Mahábaleshvar to Sátára ...	33	0	.....	33	0	26,457	7,564	
	Road from Sátára to Shendra	4	0	.....	4	0	3,101	922	
	Road from Mahapral to Pandharpur—								
	Section from Verandha to Bhor	28	0	.....	28	0	*.....	11,461	*The original cost of this road cannot be traced.
	Road from Shirval on Poona-Bangalore road to Phaltan State	18	0	.....	18	0			
	Total, Sátára District ...	275	3,960	.....	275	3,960	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	1,179	17	.....	1,179	17	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	1,311	2,536	.....	1,311	2,536	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,311 2,536	.....	1,311 2,536	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona	Road from Dápuri to the foot of the Bhor Ghát (Poona-Bombay road)	42 0	.....	42 0	Unknown ...	12,772	
	Approach road to Dakkhan Central Jail, Yerrowda	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	4,123	273	
	Road from Poona to Shirval (new Sátára road)	26 2,112	.....	26 2,112	24,983	12,528	
	Road from Fitzgerald bridge, Poona, to Sirur (Poona-Ahmednagar road)	41 0	.....	41 0	Unknown ...	13,410	
	Road joining Fitzgerald and Holkar's Bridges...	1 3,420	.....	1 3,420	Do. ...	Not kept separately.	Metalled up to Lákdipul, the rest is muramed.
	Singhar road from Bombay road to join Khadakvásla road	3 1,230	.....	3 1,230	Do. ...		
	Road from Bhámburda level-crossing to Oundh.	3 4,720	.....	3 4,720	Do. ...		
	Road joining Bombay road with Oundh road ...	1 4,565	.....	1 4,565	Do. ...		
	Roads within the limits of Poona Cantonment...	4 2,232	.....	4 2,232	Do. ...	5,770	Average of 3 years, the roads having been reclassified in 1892.
	Do. do. Kirki Cantonment ...	4 865	.....	4 865	Do. ...	3,477	
	Do. do. Suburban Municipality ...	12 4,477	.....	12 4,477	Do. ...	12,583	
	Do. do. City Municipality ...	1 1,080	.....	1 1,080	Do. ...	1,983	
	Roads not within the Cantonment or Municipal areas	10 113	.....	10 113	Do. ...	10,038	
	Total, Poona District ...	153 5,014	.....	153 5,014	.....	...	
Sholápur... ...	Road from Bársi road station to Bársi town ...	21 0	.....	21 0	23,800	7,066	A portion of this about 2·20 miles passes through Bársi Municipal limits and is repaired at their cost.
	Total, Sholápur District ...	21 0	.....	21 0	.....	...	

Násik	Manmád and Kopargaon Road	21	0	.....	21	0	Unknown ...	2,593	Passing *vid* Ankaighat and Yeola Town.
	Total, Násik District ...	21	0	.....	21	0	.....	...	
Khándesh ...	Rombay and Agra Road	106	0	.....	106	0	Unknown ...	37,527	
	Málegaon and Manmád Road	21	0	.....	21	0	Do. ...	10,065	
	Kondaibári Ghát Road	4	0	.....	4	0	Do. ...	1,844	
	Dhulia and Chálisgaon Road	34	0	.....	34	0	14,922	11,903	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	165	0	.....	165	0	.....	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Sirur	31	0	.....	31	0	6,739	7,937	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	31	0	.....	31	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	391	5,014	.....	391	5,014	.....	...	
	INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.								
Western Canals. Nára	Baghothoro Road	5	0	.....	5	0	2,128	306	Some parts of the road are paved, not metalled. Cross drainage is not fully provided for.
	Total, Western Nára District ...	5	0	.....	5	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, I. R. B. DIVISION ...	5	0	.....	5	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	1,708	2,270	.....	1,708	2,270	.....	...	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.								
	NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Thána	Road from Kurla to Kasára (Bombay and Agra road)	68	0	.....	68	0	Unknown ...	19,532	
	Road from Dáhánu to Jawhár	27	0	.....	27	0	8,173	...	21 miles metalled.
	Total, Thána District ...	95	0	.....	95	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	95	0	.....	95	0	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	1,803	2,270	.....	1,803	2,270	.....	...	
	Carried over Total of I ...	1,708	2,270	.....	1,708	2,270	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed. Ms.	ft.	In progress. Ms.	ft.	Total. Ms.	ft.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	1,708	2,270	.....		1,708	2,270	.....	...	
		1,803	2,270	.....		1,803	2,270	.....	...	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*continued.*									
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Poona	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to 40 miles. (Poona-Sholápur road, Section No. 1.)	37	2,640	.....		37	2,640	Unknown ...	9,409	
	Total, Poona District ...	37	2,640	.....		37	2,640	.....	...	
Sholápur ...	Road from Bársi to Yedsi	20	0	.....		20	0	6,309	7,016	A portion of this about 1·90 miles passes through Bársi Municipal limits, and is repaired at cost.
	Road from Yedsi to Tadvala	8	0	.....		8	0	8,050	3,251	
	Cantonment roads, Sholápur	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	.....	1,154	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	32	2,640	.....		32	2,640	.....	...	
Násik	Bombay-Agra road from foot of Kasára Ghát to Ráhud Ghát	85	0	.....		85	0	Unknown ...	15,451	Passing *vid* Thul Ghát, Igatpuri, Násik, Pimpalgaon, Basvant and Chándori. The river Godávari at Násik is being bridged. Kadwa at Kokangaon not bridged.
	Nándgaon-Aurangabad road from Nándgaon to Kasára	12	0	.....		12	0	Do. ...	3,517	Metalled and bridged except at the Tanyad and Manyad river crossings.

	Násik-Poona road from Násik to Nandur Shingoti	33	0	.....	33	0	Unknown.	10,032	Passing *vid* Sinde Palse and Sinnar. River Darna at Chehedi not bridged.
	Násik-Balsád road from Násik to Udhan ...	39	0	.....	39	0	Do. ...	8,501	Passing *vid* Ramsej Hill Chachedgaon, Sawal Ghát and Peint. Metalled up to 20th mile, rest muramed
	Total, Násik District ...	169	0	.....	169	0	.....	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Dhond... ...	45	2,640	.....	45	2,640	2,616	1,166	
	Road from Imámpur Ghát to Toka ...	27	0	.....	27	0	4,714	5,075	
	Road from Ahmednagar to Paithan ...	52	2,640	.....	52	2,640	4,048	13,727	Partly drained only.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	125	0	.....	125	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	364	0	.....	364	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	459	0	.....	459	0	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.								
	NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Surat and Broach.	Road from Párdi to Chiwal	13	0	.....	13	0	2,847	2,800	Constructed and maintained from Provincial Funds.
	Road from Daman to Wápi in British Territory.	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	2,600	900	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	16	2,640	.....	16	2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	16	2,640	.....	16	2,640	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	2,183	4,910	.....	2,183	4,910	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I. and II. ...	2,167	2,270	.....	2,167	2,270	.....	...	

989—45 *ap*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.		In progress.		Total.		Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,167	2,270	.....		2,167	2,270	.....	...	
		2,183	4,910	.....		2,183	4,910	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
	Road from Devgad to Nipáni—									
	Section from Dájipur to Nipáni on Poona-Bangalore road	38	3,960	.....		38	3,960	Unknown ...	5,642	
	Road from Belgaum to Kárwár—									
Belgaum ...	Section from Belgaum to Shitavda *viâ* Khánápur	35	0	.....		35	0	Do. ...	7,164	Average for 2 years.
	Khánápur Railway Station road ...	0	2,640	.....		0	2,640	2,088	98	
	Gunji do. do. ...	0	3,960	.....		0	3,960	4,540	92	
	Londa do. do. ...	0	3,960	.....		0	3,960	4,963	158	
	Total, Belgaum District ...	75	3,960	.....		75	3,960	.....	...	
	Road from Dhárwár to Goa—									
	Section from Dhárwár to Tinai Ghát on the Goa Frontier	59	2,640	.....		59	2,640	2,672	7,580	
	Sholápur-Hubli Road—									
	Section from Konur to Hubli	47	0	.....		47	0	5,217	5,330	Original cost per mile was Rs. 4,670. Rs. 24,736 were spent on reconstructing drains, &c.
	Road from Hávanur to Ekambi 1st Section ...	19	3,960	.....		19	3,960	2,715	2,686	
	Road from Kárwár to Bellary—									
Dhárwár ...	Section from Hubli to Gadag	47	0	.....		47	0	*12,312	6,002	*The cost includes travellers' bungalows, dharmshala, bridges, &c. Original cost per mile was Rs. 12,270.

	Section from Gadag to Hesrur from mile 153 to 165	11	0	.....	11	0	4,653	2,145
	Road from Anwad to Hemadgeh—							
	Section from Anwad at the head of the Tinai Ghát to Hemadgeh towards Kháná-pur	6	0	.....	6	0	Unknown ...	1,388
	Hulkati Railway Station road	0	3,300	.....	0	3,300	3,659	74
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	190	4,620	.....	190	4,620	.....	...
	Koney sea slope road at Kárwár	1	2,844	.....	1	2,844	12,079	438
	Road from Sadáshivgad to Goa Frontier ...	5	2,640	.....	5	2,640	1,014	406
Kánara ...	Road from Belgaum to Kárwár—							
	Section from Shitavde to Kárwár *vid* Kadra and Nushi Ghát	52	0	.....	52	0	2,619	6,562
	Road from Yellápur to Bárboli	19	0	.....	19	0	Unknown ...	730
	Total, Kánara District ...	78	204	.....	78	204	.....	...
	Road from Mirya Bay to Ratnágiri ...	4	1,760	.....	4	1,760	7,580	637
	Road from Devgad to Nipáni—							
	Section from Devgad to Dájipur *vid* Phonda Ghát	41	1,320	.....	41	1,320	2,364	3,952
	Road from Alibág to Campoli *vid* Dharamtar—							
	Section from Alibág to Dharamtar ..	13	0	.....	13	0	Unknown ...	3,781
Ratnágiri and Kolába ...	Do. from Pen to Wáshi	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	4,646	800
	Road from Dharamtar to Mahád—							
	Section from Dharamtar to Nágothna ...	13	2,640	.....	13	2,640	10,544	2,935
	Road from Alibág to Campoli *vid* Dharamtar—							
	Section from Pen to Antore	1	3,960	.....	1	3,960	Unknown ...	264
	Road from Poladpur to Hathkambe—							
	Section from Poladpur on the Mahád Fitzgerald Ghát road to Hathkambe on the Ratnágiri Amba Ghát road	94	2,640	.....	94	2,640	4,070	8,829
	Carried over ...	171	4,400	.....	171	4,400	.....	...
		2,528	3,134	.....	2,528	3,134	.....	...
	Carried over Totals of I and II ...	2,167	2,270	.....	2,167	2,270	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,167 2,270	.....	2,167 2,270	.....	...	
		2,528 3,134	.....	2,528 3,134	.....	...	
		171 4,400	.....	171 4,400	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Ratnágiri and Kolába—*contd.*	Road from Viziadurg to Phonda near foot of Phonda Ghát	42 0	.....	42 0	Unknown ...	3,219	
	Road from Páli to Kasarde— Section from Páli on the Ratnágiri-Amba Ghát road to Kasarde on Viziadurg-Phonda road.	54 0	.....	54 0	Do. ...	6,922	
	Road from Mahád to Mahábaleshvar— Section from Mahád to Kineshwar ...	16 633	.....	16 633	Do. ...	5,442	
	Road from Dharamtar to Mahád— Section from Nagothna to Mahád ...	40 0	.....	40 0	Do. ...	11,668	
	Road from Sangameshwar to Sakharpe— Section from Sangameshwar on the Poladpur-Hathkambe road to Sakharpe on the Ratnágiri-Amba Ghát road	20 1,320	.....	20 1,320	4,941	4,128	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Amba Ghát— Section from Ratnágiri to foot of Amba Ghát	34 0	.....	34 0	Unknown ...	4,197	
	Road from Harnai to Khed *viâ* Dápoli ...	25 0	.....	25 0	Do. ...	3,151	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába ...	403 1,073	.....	403 1,073	.....	...	

Bijápur ...	Road from Bijápur to Miraj— Section from Bijápur to Honwad ...	...	24	2,640	.....	24	2,640	2,867	4,717	
	Road from Sholápur to Hubli— Section from Tákli on the Bhima river to Konur on the Malaprabha river ...	...	115	2,640	.....	115	2,640	Unknown ...	9,105	
	Road from Karád to Bijápur— Section from Nagaz to Tikoti ...	...	14	2,640	.....	14	2,640	Do. ...	1,097	
	Total, Bijápur District	...	154	2,640	.....	154	2,640	.....	...	
Sátára ...	Road from Karád to Bijápur— Section from Karád to Nagaz ...	...	59	0	.....	59	0	Unknown ...	9,961	
	Total, Sátára District	...	59	0	.....	59	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION	...	961	1,937	.....	961	1,937	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Khándesh ...	Jakria Bári Ghát road...	...	.....		2 59	2	59	.....	...	Under construction.
	Neri Ajanta road (Portion in British Territory)	...	.....		17 14	17	14	.....	...	
	Total, Khándesh District	...	.....		19 73	19	73	.....	...	
Násik	Nanáshi Ghát road	...	3	3,960	.....	3	3,960	6,570	402	A road for Forest purposes only.
	Total, Násik District	...	3	3,960	.....	3	3,960	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION	...	3	3,960	19 73	22	4,033	.....	...	
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT		981	3,257	19 73	1,000	3,330	.....	...	
	Carried over	...	3,149	247	19 73	3,168	320	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I, II and III	...	3,149	247	19 73	3,168	320	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(*3*).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	3,149 247	19 73	3,168 320	.....	...	
		3,149 247	19 73	3,168 320	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Thána ...	Road from Narel to Mátherán	7 2,640	.....	7 2,640	Unknown ...	2,644	Is a bridal path, only partly metalled.
	Satowli-Khind Road	2 0	.....	2 0	3,530	275	
	Total, Thána District ...	9 2,640	.....	9 2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	9 2,640	.....	9 2,640	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona	Road from 40 miles to 90 miles (Poona-Sholápur Road, Section Nos. II and III)	50 0	.....	50 0	Unknown ...	6,469	
	Road from Dápuri to 59 mile stone (Poona-Násik Road)	53 0	.....	53 0	Do. ...	9,859	
	Total, Poona District ...	103 0	.....	103 0	.....	...	

Sholápur	Portion of Poona-Hyderabad road from the Bhima River to Tandulvádi ...	75	0	.....	75	0	4,125	8,409	
	Sholápur-Tákli Road	19	0	.....	19	0	6,052	3,494	
	Kuslumb-Yermala Road (A branch road to Nizám's Frontier)	8	0	.....	8	0	3,125	1,383	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	102	0	.....	102	0	.....	...	
Khándesh	Dhulia-Surat road from Dhulia to Sákri ...	32	0	.....	32	0	6,994	11,177	
	Road connecting Government buildings at Bhusával...	0	2,640	.....	0	2,640	1,614	502	
	Cross Roads at Málegaon	3	1,760	.....	3	1,760	Unknown ...	842	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	35	4,400	.....	35	4,400	.....	...	
Ahmednagar	Road from Nandur-Shingota to Alekhind (Násik-Poona Road)	37	0	.....	37	0	1,810	5,667	Partly metalled.
	Road from Ahmednagar to Pimpalgaon (Nagar-Málegaon Road)	66	0	.....	66	0	1,397	6,346	Partly drained only.
	Road from Jámgaon to Kotul	10	0	.....	10	0	2,859	...	Total average cost per mile calculated on estimated amounts. The roads are practically completed.
	Road from Randha to Samrad	9	0	.....	9	0	3,325	...	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	122	0	.....	122	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	362	4,400	.....	362	4,400	.....	...	
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	372	1,760	.....	372	1,760	.....	...	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.								
	NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Ahmedábád	Road from Ahmedabad to Hársol	38	0	.....	38	0	2,609	1,854	Constructed from Imperial Funds and repaired from Provincial Funds partly drained and bridged.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	38	0	.....	38	0	...	...	
	Total, Northern Division ...	38	0	.....	38	0	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	3,559	2,007	19 73	3,578	2,080	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I, II, III and IV ...	3,521	2,007	19 73	3,540	2,080	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(*3*).—*Provincial Roads*—concluded.

Excutive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed. Ms.	ft.	In progress. Ms.	ft.	Total. Ms.	ft.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
	Brought over ...	3,521	2,007	19	73	3,540	2,080	.....	...	
		3,559	2,007	19	73	3,578	2,080	.....	...	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS—*continued.*									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
	Ghat approach Roads.									
Kánara ...	Kundal Ghát approach...	9	0	.....		9	0	Unknown ...	487	
	Dhokarpa Ghát approach	7	2,640	.....		7	2,640	Do. ...	294	
	Kuveshi Ghát approach	11	0	.....		11	0	Do. ...	336	
	Diggy Ghát approach	20	2,640	.....		20	2,640	Do. ...	1,226	
	Road from Karka to Samzoda	19	0	.....		19	0	Do. ...	1,054	
	Wharf road and wall at Kárwár	0	4,717	.....		0	4,717	3,83,606	968	
	Total, Kánara District ...	67	4,717	.....		67	4,717	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION. ...	67	4,717	.....		67	4,717	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Málegaon to Ambit	11	0	.....		11	0	1,095	340	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	11	0	.....		11	0	.....	...	
Khándesh ...	Dhulia-Surat Road from Sákri to Pakhari ...	50	0	.....		50	0	.....	2,116	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	50	0	.....		50	0	.....	...	

Násik...	Road from Karanjalé to Hársul ...	...	18	0	.....	18	0	Unknown ...	773	A road for administration purposes only; little or no traffic.
	Satighát Road	...	5	0	.....	5	0	Do. ...	402	A road for Forest purposes only.
	Satighát-Harsul Road	...	3	0	.....	3	0	Do. ...	420	Do. do. do.
	Total, Násik District	...	26	0	.....	26	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISON	...	87	0	.....	87	0	.....	...	
	INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.									
Begári Canals ...	Road from Jacobabad to Khaira Garhi	...	33	0	.....	33	0	Unknown ...	411	
	Total, Begári Canals	...	33	0	.....	33	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION	...	33	0	.....	33	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS	...	225	4,717	.....	225	4,717	.....	...	
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS	...	3,747	1,444	19 73	3,766	1,517	.....	...	
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV & V	...	3,747	1,444	19 73	3,766	1,517	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—Abstract of Provincial Roads.

	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED, AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.		II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.		III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.		IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.		V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.	
	PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
	Length in miles.		Length in miles.		Length in miles.		Length in miles.		Length in miles.	
	Completed.	In progress	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.
	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.
Northern Division ...	132 2,519	.....	95 0	.....	16 2,640	.....	9 2,640	.....	38 0	.....
Southern Division ...	1,179 17	.....	.....	.....	961 1,937	19 73	.....	.....	67 4,717	.....
Central Division	391 5,014	.....	364 0	.....	3 3,960	.....	362 4,400	.....	87 0	.....
I. R. Bank Division ...	5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0	.....
Total ...	1,708 2,270	.....	459 0	.....	981 3,257	19 73	372 1,760	.....	225 4,717	.....

	LENGTH IN MILES.			
	Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.
Imperial Military	5 4,435	.....	5 4,435	5 4,435
Do. Civil	3 0	.....	3 0	3 0
Provincial Roads I, II, III, IV & V ...	3,747 1,444	19 73	3,766 1,517	3,766 1,517

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the Mileage, &c., and Progress of LOCAL FUND ROADS maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in Miles. Completed. Ms.	ft.	In progress. Ms.	ft.	Total. Ms.	ft.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.							Rs.	Rs.	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Bávla to near the Sábarmati Railway Station *viá* Ahmedábád	24	0	.....		24	0	4,814	9,854	Constructed from Bávla to Ahmedabad from Imperial Funds, and the remaining portion from Local Funds.
	Road from Sárkhej to Sánand	9	0	.....		9	0	7,572	3,789	
	Road from Sánand to Sánand Railway Station...	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	8,857	1,136	
	Road from Ahmedábád to Báreja	.....		11	0	11	0	10,511	847	In progress.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	.....	...	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Kaira to Mehmadábád	11	660	.....		11	660	8,399	3,998	Stone metal is being collected for metalling the 4th mile.
	Road from Kaira to Sábarmati River, including a branch to Náika from Vásna	14	3,960	.....		14	3,960	6,112	5,377	
	Road from Vásad to Borsad	11	660	.....		11	660	11,016	4,144	
	Road from Anand to Petlád	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	7,537	600	
	Road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj	27	0	.....		27	0	14,975	4,701	Out of 27 miles, 20 miles are metalled and materials collected for remaining 7 miles.
	Road from Dákor to Kapadvanj	20	0	.....		20	0	6,891	6,126	Toll huts and one additional culvert built during the year.
	Road from Bárejri Railway Station to Náika ...	14	1,320	.....		14	1,320	6,857	5,047	
	Road from Linakheda to Jhálod	25	0	.....		25	0	5,765	5,935	Toll hut built during the year.
	Road from Godhra to Dohad, including a branch to Báriya from Ashádi	53	0	.....		53	0	12,514	16,739	
	Carried over ...	179	3,960	.....		179	3,960	.....	...	
		35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	Length in miles. In progress.	Length in miles. Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	35 2,640	11 0	46 2,640	.....	...	
		179 3,960	.....	179 3,960	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Kaira and Panch Mahals—*continued.*	Road from Nadiád to Wásna, including branches to Shedhi Bridge near Kaira, *vid* Ratanpur from Mátra and Saudhán ...	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	6,180	4,735	
	Road from Petlád to Cambay, Cambay portion	0 3,960	4 2,292	5 972	9,143	...	Earth-work completed and metal being collected.
	Road from Petlád to Cambay, British portion ...	5 4,875	.....	5 4,875	8,847	...	The road is completed and account closed.
	Road from Municipal limit to the Railway Station at Dohad	.....	0 3,022	0 3,022	3,892	...	In progress.
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts ...	204 4,875	5 34	209 4,909	.....	...	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Surat to Bárdoli (in British Territory)	3 0	2 1,320	5 1,320	23,241	1,400	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Bilimora to Chikhli (in British Territory)	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	1,025	1,000	Constructed from Provincial and Local Funds and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Hánsot, Broach Collectorate	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	16,135	4,000	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Bori Bhata, Broach Collectorate	3 0	.....	3 0	13,093	900	Do. do

Thána ...	Road from Kim to Turkeshvar and thence to Mándvi	24	0	3	0	27	0	10,804	5,061	This road is 27 miles long, of which the first 18 miles are metalled with the exception of 3 miles and the last 9 miles are muramed. The road is bridged and drained throughout. Metalling the 3 miles is in progress and will be completed as funds are available. The road was constructed and is maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Sachin to Lajpor	3	0	.....		3	0	4,218	900	Constructed and maintained from funds provided by the Sachin State.
	Road from Surat to Sachin in British Territory	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	11,426	4,000	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Surat to Sachin in Sachin State ...	4	0	.....		4	0	6,253		Do. do. from funds provided by the Sachin State.
	Road from Broach to Jambusar	29	0	.....		29	0	25,345	6,500	This was constructed and is maintained from Local Funds.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	85	2,640	5	1,320	90	3,960	.....	...	
	Road from Sanjan Railway Station to Sanjan Bandar	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	Unknown...	...	
	Road from Virár to Agáshi	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	17,302	858	
	Road from Bándra to Ghodbandar... ...	18	1,320	.....		18	1,320	Unknown...	8,000	
	Road from Kandiwli to Bándra, Ghodbandar ...	0	2,800	.....		0	2,800	.....	231	
	Road from Málád to Bándra, Ghodbandar Road	0	3,960	.....		0	3,960	.....	...	
	Road from Chinchavli to Bándra, Ghodbandar Road	0	1,600	.....		0	1,600	.....	...	
	Road from Goregaon Railway Station to Bándra Ghodbandar road	0	1,690	.....		0	1,690	3,568	...	
	Road from Kondivtey to Kurla, Versáva road...	0	2,100	.....		0	2,100	Unknown ...	...	
	Road from Saki to Vehár	3	0	.....		3	0	Do. ...	510	
	Road from Sion to Trombay	6	0	.....		6	0	Do. ...	1,975	
	Road from Vadávli to Sion, Trombay ...	0	2,800	.....		0	2,800	Do. ...	...	
	Road from Maroli to Ghátcooper	1	4,320	.....		1	4,320	Do. ...	300	
	Bhándup Station Road...	0	1,000	.....		0	1,000	Do. ...	...	
	Road from Bhiwndi to Kom	5	0	.....		5	0	Do. ...	...	
	Road from Vevji to Umbargaon	3	1,320	.....		3	1,320	1,516	500	
	Carried over ...	46	1,790	.....		46	1,790	.....	...	
		325	4,875	21	1,354	347	949	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(*4*).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	325 4,875	21 1,354	347 949	.....	...	
		46 1,790	.....	46 1,790	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Thána—*contd.*	Road from Dáhánu Railway station to Powda Creek	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	Unknown ...	207	
	Road from Boisar to Tárápur and Chinchni ...	7 2,640	.....	7 2,640	20,566	1,499	
	Road from Pápdi to Khárághoda	5 1,320	.....	5 1,320	13,687	1,190	
	Road from Kurla to Versova	6 2,640	.....	6 2,640	Unknown ...	1,466	
	Road from Kurla to Kule-Kalyán	0 1,600	.....	0 1,600	Do. ...	...	
	Road from Ghátcooper to Chahul	6 2,640	.....	6 2,640	Do. ...	758	
	Povai road	1 2,520	.....	1 2,520	Do. ...	1,600	
	Pokhran road	4 1,320	.....	4 1,320	Do. ...	503	
	Road from Chowk to Karjat	6 0	.....	6 0	11,491	...	
	Road from Sopara to Nila	.....	1 980	1 980	4,376	...	
	Total, Thána District ...	85 1,950	1 980	86 2,930	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	411 1,545	22 2,334	433 3,879	.....	...	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Sankeshwar to Hukeri... ...	9 0	.....	9 0	1,654	1,733	
	Road from Dhupdal Railway station to Gokák Mills	3 1,320	.....	3 1,320	7,778	...	Completed in 1894-95, and therefore no cost of maintenance.
	Total, Belgaum District ...	12 1,320	.....	12 1,320	.....	...	

Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár-Haliyál road ...	...	17	556	.....	17	556	1,301	3,555	Original cost per mile was Rs. 1,285.
	Motebannur-Byádgi road ...	...	3	0	.....	3	0	2,240	435	
	Navalgund-Annigeri road ...	...	11	2,640	.....	11	2,640	9,585	2,624	
	Dhárwár-Saundatti road ...	...	13	1,425	.....	13	1,425	2,312	2,659	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...		44	4,621	.....	44	4,621	.....	...	
Bijápur ...	Road from Hungund to Ilkal	...	8	0	.....	8	0	2,891	668	Average of one year only.
	Guledgud-Katigeri road ...	...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	4,504	763	
	Bágalkot-Hungund road ...	...	27	2,640	.....	27	2,640	2,437	3,779	
	Total, Bijápur District ...		42	0	.....	42	0	.....	...	
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Uran-Karanja road	...	4	0	.....	4	0	Unknown ...	1,237	Average cost of one year only.
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába District ...		4	0	.....	4	0	.....	...	
Sátára	Wái-Wáthár road	...	18	0	.....	18	0	7,103	5,616	
	Sátára-Pádli road	...	10	0	.....	10	0	9,309	3,161	
	Wái-Panchvád road	...	8	0	.....	8	0	1,925	913	
	Peth-Sángli road	...	20	0	.....	20	0	4,795	2,688	
	Tasgaon-Ashta station road ...	...	6	0	.....	6	0	4,732	1,484	Average of three years only.
	Total, Sátára District ...		62	0	.....	62	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		165	661	.....	165	661	.....	...	
	Carried over ...		576	2,206	22 2,334	598	4,540	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Total average cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	576 2,206	22 2,334	598 4,540	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona ...	Road from Junnar to Náráyangaon ...	9 0	.....	9 0	Unknown ...	1,355	
	Road from Poona to Alandi	9 0	.....	9 0	Do. ...	1,856	
	Road from Poona to Singhar	13 0	.....	13 0	Do. ...	2,911	
	Road from Poona to Paud	17 2,640	.....	17 2,640	Do. ...	3,454	
	Total, Poona District ...	48 2,640	.....	48 2,640	.....	...	
Khándesh ...	Sávda-Gatha road	3 0	.....	3 0	2,649	1,579	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...	
Násik ...	Násik-Trimbák road	18 0	.....	18 0	2,567	2,165	Passing *vid* Myrawai and Anjaneri. Metalled throughout and small nálas drained.
	Roads in and about Násik	2 0	.....	2 0	Unknown ...	362	These form 2 branches, one Sharanpur, and the Vetal branch.
	Shelbárighát road	3 0	.....	3 0	Do. ...	402	Metalled and drained ghát road.
	Total, Násik District ...	23 0	.....	23 0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	74 2,640	.....	74 2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	650 4,846	22 2,334	673 1,900	.....	...	

II.—ROADS, METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedábád ...	Road from Dhandhuka to Gogo (Portion in British Territory)	34	0	.....	34	0	*18,980	3,834	*This includes the cost of improvements lately sanctioned by the District Local Board for a portion of road 6 miles in length from Dhandhuka to Tagdi.
	Road from Dhandhuka to Ránpur... ...	18	0	.....	18	0	4,860	3,180	Constructed from Imperial Funds, but now repaired from Local Funds.
	Portion of road from Ahmedábád to Dholka ...	8	0	.....	8	0	4,313	†3,774	† Average for 3 years.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	60	0	.....	60	0	.....	...	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bárdoli to Surbhan	5	660	.....	5	660	3,445	400	Completed in 1894-95. The road is constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	5	660	.....	5	660	.....	...	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Godhra to Shera	14	0	.....	14	0	3,828	715	Metal is being collected for metalling this road. Transferred from Class IV.
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	14	0	.....	14	0	.....	...	
Thána ...	Road from Bhayndar to Utan	4	0	2 2,640	6	2,640	5,204	5,000	In progress.
	Road from Malad to Merwa	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	6,427	727	Metalling remains to be done.
	Road from Bhiwndi to Váda, 1st and 2nd sections	25	0	.....	25	0	5,844	7,000	
	Road from Kalyán to Málsej Ghát... ...	35	0	.....	35	0	6,388	12,000	
	Road from Thána to Ghodbandar	7	1,320	.....	7	1,320	Unknown ...	1,900	
	Total, Thána District ...	74	3,960	2 2,640	77	1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	153	4,620	2 2,640	156	1,980	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	804	4,186	24 4,974	829	3,880	.....	...	
	Carried over Total of I ...	650	4,846	22 2,334	673	1,900	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	650 4,846	22 2,334	673 1,900	.....	...	
		804 4,186	24 4,974	829 3,880	.....	...	
	II.—ROADS, METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*continued.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Násik ...	Ghoti Bari Ghát road	13 1,320	.....	13 1,320	2,767	1,711	Passing *vid* Ubhade to Bari Ghát. Rivers Darna, Ghoti and Kadva beyond not bridged.
	Total, Násik District ...	13 1,320	.....	13 1,320	.....	...	
Khándesh ...	Shirpur Branch road	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	Unknown ...	161	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	14 3,960	.....	14 3,960	.....	...	
	TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	168 3,300	2 2,640	171 660	.....	...	
	III.—MURÁM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Godhra to Khákhria	22 2,640	.....	22 2,640	9,894	1,211	

	Road from Kálol to Jámbughoda	27	0	.....	27	0	971	780	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahál District ...	49	2,640	.....	49	2,640	.....	...	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bulsár to Dharampor	15	1,320	.....	15	1,320	5,545	3,500	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Majura gate to Bhurthana in Chorási Táluka	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	2,700	...	Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,045 by Public Works Department from Local Funds and is maintained by Civil Agency.
	Road from Ránder to Olpád	8	2,640	.....	8	2,640	10,805	3.500	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Surat to Sachín in British Territory.	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	Unknown ...	2,000	Completed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Surat to Sachin in Sachin State Territory...	4	0	.....	4	0	Do. ...		Completed and maintained by the Sachin State.
	Road from Chikhli to Bánsda in British Territory	10	2,640	.....	10	2,640	1,608	1,850	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Kim to Sahol	7	0	.....	7	0	Unknown ...	700	Do. do.
	Road from Bulsár to Párdi *vid* Par river ...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Do. ...	1,500	Do. do. Par and Vanki rivers are not bridged.
	Road from Hope Bridge to Bhatta in Chorási Táluka of the Surat Collectorate	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	750	700	Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Kentish Junction to Gavier ...	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	Unknown ...	2,000	Do. do.
	Road from Surat Railway station to Varacha ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	4,984	980	Completed in 1894-95. Constructed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	69	1,320	.....	69	1,320	.....	...	
Thána ...	Road from Govindi to Sion-Trombay ...	3	0	.....	3	0	Unknown ...	145	
	Road from Bhándup to Vehár	2	2,640	.....	2	2,640	Do. ...	258	
	Total, Thána District ...	5	2,640	.....	5	2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	124	1,320	.....	124	1,320	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	943	4,186	24 4,974	968	3,880	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I and II ...	819	2,866	24 4,974	844	2,560	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	819 2,866	24 4,974	844 2,560	.....	...	
		943 4,186	24 4,974	968 3,880	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Gokák to Navalgund	45 0	.....	45 0	8,981	5,557	
	Road from Hukeri to Gokák	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	10,027	2,584	Average of three years only.
	Road from Nipáni to Mahálingpur ...	36 0	.....	36 0	8,645	5,586	
	Road from Áthni to Kágvád	24 0	.....	24 0	Unknown.	2,892	
	Road from Gotur to Tásgaon	47 0	.....	47 0	Do.	3,530	
	Road from Saundatti to Dhárwár	11 2,640	.....	11 2,640	4,328	661	
	Road from Manoli to Saundatti	6 1,320	.....	6 1,320	5,034	729	
	Road from Kudchi to Terdal	.....	10 3,005	10 3,005	.....	...	In progress.
	Total, Belgaum District ...	188 1,320	10 3,005	198 4,325	.....	...	
Dhárwár ...	Pála-Bádámi road	78 0	.....	78 0	1,869	10,268	
	Masur-Mundargi road	43 2,640	.....	43 2,640	741	6,119	
	Byádgi-Havasbávi road	10 3,960	.....	10 3,960	2,240	1,849	
	Harihar-Samasgi road	51 1,320	.....	51 1,320	Unknown.	7,414	
	Tadas-Gundi road	34 2,640	.....	34 2,640	Do.	4,961	
	Navalgund-Ron road	28 0	.....	28 0	6,322	3,787	
	Dhárwár-Tadas road	19 2,640	.....	19 2,640	1,890	3,339	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	265 2,640	.....	265 2,640	.....	...	

Bijápur ...	Road from Kerúr to Katgeri	9	0	.....	9	0	2,882	634	Average of one year.
	Road from Miria Bay to Sindgi *viâ* the Ambaghát (section from Bijápur to Sindgi) ...	35	2,640	.....	35	2,640	.....	4,029	
	Road from Bijápur to Indi	30	0	.....	30	0	.....	1,629	
	Road from Bijápur to Bâgevádi	24	0	.....	24	0	.....	3,470	
	Almel-Pandharpur road (portion from Almel to Shirdhon)	48	0	.....	48	0	.....	1,670	
	Road from Indi to Indi road station ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	3,600	675	
	Muddebihál-Chimalgi road	19	2,640	.....	19	2,640	4,372	2,883	
	Sholápur-Bellary road (portion from Indi to Tambe)	13	0	.....	13	0	Unknown.	1,636	Average of two years.
	Total, Bijápur District ...	182	2,640	.....	182	2,640	.....	...	
Sátára	Sátára-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District)	60	0	.....	60	0	1,277	9,491	
	Sátára-Lonand road (portion of old Poona road from Vaduth to the Níra river)	27	0	.....	27	0	753	2,351	
	Sátára-Tásgaon road	64	0	.....	64	0	722	5,263	
	Malharpeth-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District)	54	0	.....	54	0	879	6,257	
	Karád-Tásgaon road	35	0	.....	35	0	2,345	4,074	
	Pusegaon-Vadúj road	12	0	.....	12	0	2,264	1,112	
	Total, Sátára District ...	252	0	.....	252	0	.....	...	
Ratnágîri and Kolába.	Road from Alibág to Rewas	15	0	.....	15	0	10,033	2,604	
	Road from Alibág to Revdanda (portion from Sákharpe to Revdanda)	7	3,960	.....	7	3,960	2,322	1,803	Average cost of three years only.
	Road over Mutholi Khind (section of Indápur-Tale road)	2	1,320	.....	2	1,320	7,585	494	
	Road from Pen to Kharepada	8	0	.....	8	0	Unknown.	1,305	Average cost of three years only.
	Carried over ...	33	0	.....	33	0	.....	...	
		1,832	226	35 2,699	1,867	2,925	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I and II ...	819	2,866	24 4,974	844	2,560	.....	...	

930—50 *a*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(*4*).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
		819 2,866	24 4,974	844 2,560	.....	...	
	Brought forward ...	1,832 226	35 2,699	1,867 2,925	.....	...	
		33 0	.....	33 0	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*						
	Southern Division—*concluded.*						
Ratnágiri and Kolába—*contd.*	Portion of Pen-Panvel road between Dusoi and Kalhe Khind	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	4,856	1,128	
	Road from Salao to Korlai	2 1,090	.....	2 1,090	2,428	488	
	Road from Kálka to Palaspe	2 0	.....	2 0	Unknown.	184	Average cost of two years only.
	Road from Guhágar to Chikhli	8 0	.....	8 0	2,520	1,021	Do. of one year.
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...	48 3,730	.....	48 3,730	.....	...	
	Total, Southern Division ...	936 5,050	10 3,005	947 2,775	.....	...	
	Central Division.						
Ahmednagar ...	Road from the village of Belvandi to the Belvandi Railway station	3 1,320	.....	3 1,320	4,940	299	
	Road from Shrigonda to Mádha-Vadgaon ...	7 3,960	.....	7 3,960	2,115	779	
	Road from the town of Belápur to the Belápur Railway station	4 0	.....	4 0	3,829	581	
	Road from Loni to Belápur	14 0	.....	14 0	3,574	797	
	Road from Rahatta to Chitale	10 0	.....	10 0	4,405	1,213	

	Road from Kopargaon to Signápur ...	...	2	1,320	.....	2	1,320	4,965	333	
	Ráhuri feeder roads	...	3	0	.....	3	0	3,545	562	
	Road from Khospuri to Islámpur ...	...	12	0	.....	12	0	4,685	914	
	Road from Karjat to Chincholi ...	...	7	0	.....	7	0	Unknown.	811	
	Road from Párner to Chincholi ...	...	5	0	.....	5	0	Do.	441	
	Road from Jámkhed to Moho Ghát	...	5	0	.....	5	0	Do.	1,069	
	Road from Shrigonda to Kashti ...	...	8	0	.....	8	0	Do.	1,952	Average for four years.
	Total, Ahmednagar District	...	81	1,320	.....	81	1,320	.....	...	
Sholápur...	Road from Jeur to Karmála ...	...	11	0	.....	11	0	4,917	1,183	This road is being metalled. About six miles have been completed.
	Total, Sholápur District	...	11	0	.....	11	0	.....	...	
Khándesh	Road from Amalner to Chopda (section from Amalner to Tápti) ...	...	.....		12 0	12	0	.....	...	Under construction.
	Road from Tápti river to Chopda ...	...	.....		8 0	8	0	.....	...	
	Road from Bhusával to Jalgaon ...	...	3	0	11 0	14	0	.....	...	
	Road from Duskheda to Anjala ...	...	.....		5 0	5	0	.....	...	
	Total, Khándesh District	...	3	0	36 0	39	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION	...	95	1,320	36 0	131	1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	...	1,156	2,410	46 3,005	1,203	135	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Urwáda *vid* Morva to Sunth Frontier	...	20	0	.....	20	0	3,641	1,028	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts	...	20	0	.....	20	0	.....	...	
	Carried over	...	1,995	5,276	71 2,699	2,067	2,695	.....	...	
	Carried over Totals of I, II and III	...	1,975	5,276	71 2,699	2,047	2,695	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of contruction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,975 5,276	71 2,699	2,047 2,695	.....	...	
		1,995 5,276	71 2,699	2,067 2,695	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*continued.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Thána ...	Road from Máhim to Váda (section from Manor to Váda)	33 2,640	.....	33 2,640	4,247	4,979	
	Road from Borovli to Gorai	4 2,640	.....	4 2,640	3,546	851	One mile metalled.
	Road from Nirmal to Girinj	1 920	.....	1 920	1,703	200	
	Road from Kulwa to Belápur	7 1,320	7 3,960	15 0	2,541	898	In progress.
	Road from Kalyán to Dhaisar	9 0	.....	9 0	4,656	1,097	
	Road from Bhayndar to Utan	6 0	0 2,640	6 2,640	5,212	735	
	Total, Thána District ...	61 2,240	8 1,320	69 3,560	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	81 2,240	8 1,320	89 3,560	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Sholápur ...	Road from Bársi road station to Pandharpur ...	31 0	.....	31 0	3,706	5,977	
	Road from Pandharpur to Janoni	41 0	.....	41 0	1,220	4,893	
	Road from Sholápur to Bársi	42 0	.....	42 0	1,329	1,791	
	Road from Mohol station to Pandharpur ...	24 0	.....	24 0	Unknown ...	1,415	
	Portion of Temburni Malsiras road ...	10 0	.....	10 0	209	693	
	Portion of Pandharpur Phaltan road ...	3 0	.....	3 0	Unknown ...	275	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	151 0	.....	151 0	.....	...	

Poona	Road from Narayanpur to Kapurvohol	...	7	2,692	.....	7	2,692	782	898	In process of being metalled.		
	Road from Talegaon to Railway Station	...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	1,776	212			
	Road from Hadapsar to Nira Bridge (old Sátára road)	...	38	4,224	.....	38	4,224	3,483	4,777			
	Road from Vadgaon to Shikárpur	...	33	0	.....	33	0	2,586	5,765			
	Road from Kárli Railway Station to Bombay Mail road	...	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	691	158			
	Road from Pátas to Pátas Railway Station	...	3	1,320	.....	3	1,320	Unknown	359			
	Road from Loni-Kalbhar to join Sholápur road	...	0	412	.....	0	412	Do.	92			
	Road from Bárámati to Khanávta	...	21	0	.....	21	0	Do.	1,998			
	Road from Nira Bridge to Sirúr	...	55	3,960	.....	55	3,960	Do.	5,022			
	Road from Khed to Pábal	...	12	0	.....	12	0	589	1,158			
	Road from Khed to Bhórgiri	...	31	0	.....	31	0	Unknown	3,071			
	Road from Munchar to Ghoda	...	8	0	.....	8	0	763	1,168			
	Road from Junnar to Rájur	...	6	0	.....	6	0	Unknown	684			
	Road from Diksal Railway Station to join Sholápur road	...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	315	174			
	Road from Lonávli to foot of Sákarpathár	...	3	0	.....	3	0	Unknown	200			
	Road from Yewat Railway Station to join Sholápur road	...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	475	58			
	Road from Loni to Chandgaon	...	4	0	.....	4	0	Unknown	199			
	Road from Chinchvad to Railway Station	...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	Do.	140			
	Road from Loni to Pábal	...	15	0	.....	15	0	Do.	863	Only half the road is kept in repair, the grant being insufficient for the whole.		
	Road from Inámpur to Bárámati	...	31	0	.....	31	0	228	3,542			
	Road from the village of Mándva to the proposed new station on the G. I. P. R. Line	...	0	3,692	.....	0	3,692	2,990	142			
	Road from Ghoda to Ambegaon	...	10	4,100	.....	10	4,100	4,880	1,225			
	Total, Poona District	...	287	1,920	.....	287	1,920	.....	.....			
Násik	Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road	...	44	0	.....	44	0	4,170	4,902			
	Khándesh and Nizam's Frontier road	...	82	0	.....	82	0	1,530	6,592			
	Satána-Málegaon road	...	23	0	.....	23	0	Unknown	2,613			
	Dholbári-Shelbári road	...	.....		10	10	0	3,434	.....	Work in progress in all the miles.		
	Násik-Vághera road	...	22	0	.....	22	0	Unknown	3,034			
	Road from foot of Nanásighát to Haste and Barhe	...	11	0	.....	11	0	2,264	749			
	Carried over	...	182	0	10	192	0	.....	...			
			2,495	4,156	79	4,019	2,575	2,895	.....	...		
	Carried over Totals of I, II, and III	...	1,975	5,276	71	2,699	2,047	2,695	.....	...		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.		In progress.		Total.		Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,975	5,276	71	2,699	2,047	2,695	.....	...	
		2,495	4,156	79	4,019	2,575	2,895	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*continued.*	182	0	10	0	192	0	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*									
Násik—*contd.*	Road from Harsal to Goldari	11	0	.....		11	0	855	750	
	Cherrai-Bari road	1	0	.....		1	0	Unknown ...	209	
	Dubera-Thangaon road	0	3,960	.....		0	3,960	7,432	.....	Taken over by the Local Board for maintenance.
	Ambegan-Nanasi road	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	5,062	.....	Work started as distressed work in May 1894 and is in progress.
	Total, Násik District ...	194	3,960	11	2,640	206	1,320	.....	.....	
Khándesh ...	Station Road Dhulia	8	0	.....		8	0	Unknown ...	885	
	Bhusával-Yával road	11	0	.....		11	0	6,919	2,257	
	Neri-Jámner road	9	0	.....		9	0	Unknown ...	1,768	Originally constructed by Táluka Local Board.
	Chálisgaon-Outram Ghát road	12	2,640	.....		12	2,640	19,372	3,687	
	Dhulia-Amalner road	18	0	.....		18	0	47,770	1,597	
	Dondaicha-Sháháda road	14	0	3	0	17	0	1,14,632	2,697	
	Máheji Station road	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	Unknown ...	576	
	Erandol-Tápti road	18	2,640	.....		18	2,640	Do. ...	3,934	
	Jalgaon-Neri road	14	0	.....		14	0	Do. ...	3,185	
	Jalgaon-Dharangaon road	20	0	.....		20	0	4,939	4,019	
	Kajgaon-Párola road	22	0	.....		22	0	6,004	4,268	
	Mhaswad-Dhulia road	46	0	.....		46	0	Unknown ...	9,575	Portion from Dhulia to Fagna (4½ miles) is metalled.
	Nasirabad-Bhadli road	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	4,018	402	

	Páchora-Bhádgaon road	8	2,640	.....		8	2,640	2,385	1,637	
	Songhir-Nandurbár road	45	0	.....		45	0	5,723	14,015	
	Sákri-Pimpalner road	13	2,640	.....		13	2,640	5,954	2,844	
	Bhadgaon-Talvada road	9	0	.....		9	0	Unknown ...	2,113	
	Cross road at Chálisgaon	1	0	.....		1	0	Do. ...	105	
	Chálisgaon Station road	1	0	.....		1	0	Do. ...	143	
	Junction road at Bhadgaon	1	783	.....		1	783	5,620	.....	
	Cross road at Erandol	1	453	.....		1	453	6,228	262	
	Bhusával-Sákegaon road	.....		2	3,960	2	3,960	.....	.....	Work in progress.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	277	1,236	5	3,960	282	5,196	.....	.....	
	Road from Khadke to Belápur station *viâ* Nevása	24	0	.....		24	0	6,563	1,570	Most of the small nálas not bridged.
	Road from Tisgaon to Pathardi	7	1,320	.....		7	1,320	3,279	690	
	Road from Kolhar to Bari	65	0	.....		65	0	2,669	8,674	
	Road from Nagar to Takli-Khándeshvar ...	40	0	.....		40	0	Unknown ...	4,098	
	Road from Supa to Pimpalgaon-Depa ...	47	0	.....		47	0	Do. ...	4,743	
	Road from Ahmednagar to Shevgaon ...	39	0	.....		39	0	Do. ...	3,430	
	Road from Ahmednagar to Jámkhed ...	47	0	.....		47	0	Do. ...	3,707	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Kharda to Shrigonda (up to the river Seena)	34	0	.....		34	0	Do. ...	4,565	
	Road from Supa to Sarola	7	0	.....		7	0	Do. ...	456	Village road improved.
	Road from Jamgaon to Kotul	10	0	.....		10	0	2,859	246	Average for one year.
	Road from Randha to Sámrad	9	0	.....		9	0	3,325	246	Do. do.
	Road from Shendi to Wámbori	8	0	.....		8	0	.....	555	
	Road from Nevása to Shevgaon	20	0	4	0	24	0	1,812	.....	Total average cost per mile calculated on estimated amount. The work is in progress.
	Road from Nevása to Kukana (portion of Nevása-Shevgaon road)	10	0	.....		10	0	.....	989	Average for four years.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	367	1,320	4	0	371	1,320	.....	.....	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	1,277	3,156	21	1,320	1,298	4,476	.....	.....	
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,359	116	29	2,640	1,388	2,756	.....	.....	
	Carried over ...	3,335	112	101	59	3,436	171	.....	..	
	Carried over Totals of I, II, III, and IV ...	3,335	112	101	59	3,436	171	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—*Local Fund Roads*—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.		In progress.		Total.		Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	3,335	112	101	59	3,436	171	.....	.....	
		3,335	112	101	59	3,436	171	.....	.....	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.									
	Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad ...	Roads from Viramgám to Hansalpur ...	2	0	.....		2	0	1,016	149	Average for two years.
	Total, Ahmedabad District ...	2	0	.....		2	0	.....	.....	
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Godhra to Páli	16	0	.....		16	0	182	166	
	Road from Páli to Bálásinor	8	1,320	.....		8	1,320	1,118	405	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts ...	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....	.....	
	Total, Northern Division ...	26	1,320	.....		26	1,320	.....	.....	
	Southern Division.									
Kánara ...	Road from Áminhalli to Kumta *vid* Nilkund Ghát	32	0	.....		32	0	Unknown ...	2,227	
	Road from Yellápur to Kodkani *vid* Sirsi ...	63	0	.....		63	0	Do. ...	5,026	
	Road from Sirsi to Hilloor *vid* Vadi Ghát ...	32	2,640	.....		32	2,640	Do. ...	906	
	Road from Siddápur to Nilkund	21	0	.....		21	0	Do. ...	1,487	
	Road from Ankola to Madras Frontier *vid* Meerjan, Kumta and Honávar	63	0	.....		63	0	Do. ...	4,689	
	Total, Kánara District ...	211	2,640	.....		211	2,640	.....	.....	

Sátára	Sátára-Páralı road	6	0	.....	6	0	2,344	788	Average of 2 years only.
	Tásgaon-Pingli road	45	0	.....	45	0	348	3,532	
	Pusesávli-Singnápur road ...	34	0	.....	34	0	168	2,154	
	Total, Sátára District ...	85	0	.....	85	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	296	2,640	.....	296	2,640	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona	Road from foot of Sakalpáthár to Bhorkas ...	8	2,640	.....	8	2,640	Unknown ...	300	The total length is 81 miles, but only the first 8¼ miles are kept in repair by this Department.
	Road from Bhorgiri to Bhimáshankar ...	4	2,246	.....	4	2,246	594	171	
	Total, Poona District ...	12	4,886	.....	12	4,886	.....	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Arangaon to Walki	3	0	.....	3	0	.....	211	
	Road from Párner to Tákli *viâ* Jámgaon ...	12	0	.....	12	0	.....	535	
	Road from Thugaon to Kotul	11	0	.....	11	0	.....	637	
	Panodi Ghát road	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	.....	804	Average for three years.
	Loni-Sinnar road	24	0	.....	24	0	.....	1,105	Do. do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	51	1,320	.....	51	1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	64	926	.....	64	926	.....	...	
	TOTAL V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.	386	4,886	.....	386	4,886	.....	...	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR LOCAL ROADS ...	3,721	4,998	101 59	3,822	5,057	.....	...	
	Totals of I, II, III, IV and V ...	3,721	4,998	101 59	3,822	5,057	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Statement showing the Progress made in the Demarcation of roads under Public Works Agency during the year 1894-95.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft	
	IMPERIAL MILITARY.						
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District	Road leading from Sásvad to foot of the Purandhar Hill	5 4,435	1 3,960	.....	1 3,960	4 475	Demarcated by aloe hedge.
	Total, Imperial Military roads ...	5 4,435	1 3,960	.....	1 3,960	4 475	
	IMPERIAL CIVIL.						
	II.—ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT NOT METALLED.						
Thána ...	NORTHERN DIVISION. Road om Umele to Pápdi ...	1 3,425	1 2,800	.....	1 0	0 3,425	
	Total, Imperial Civil roads	1 3,425	1 2,800	.....	1 0	0 3,425	

PROVINCIAL.

I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedábád	Extra Municipal roads, Ahmedábád	4	2,090	4	2,090	.....		4	2,090	.....	
	Road from foot of overbridge approaches near the Kálupur Gate to junction with road to Camp Ahmedabad	1	3,000	1	3,000	.....		1	3,000	.....	
	Road from Modása to Bibipura	18	0	18	0	.....		18	0	.....	
	Road from Dhunsura to Harsol	13	0	13	0	.....		13	0	.....	
	Total, Ahmedabad District	36	5,090	36	5,090	.....		36	5,090	.....	
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Kapadvanj to Bibipura, including a branch to Ladyel	33	0	33	0	.....		33	0	.....	
	Limkheda and Jhálod road (Provincial portion)	11	0	7	0	2	2,640	9	2,640	1	2,640
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals	44	0	40	0	2	2,640	42	2,640	1	2,640
Thána	Road from Neral to Mátherán	7	2,640	.....		6	0	6	0	1	2,640
	Road from Dáhánu to Jawhár	27	0	27	0	.....		27	0	.....	
	Road from Ulwa to Campuli	13	2,640	11	1,320	.....		11	1,320	2	1,320
	Road from Dharamtar to Campuli	3	2,640	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	.....	
	Road from Váda to Shirghát	30	0	30	0	.....		30	0	.....	
	Road from Thána to Panvel	10	2,640	.....		.....		.....		10	2,640
	Esplanade roads, Thána	1	3,780	.....		.....		.....		1	3,780
	Total, Thána District	93	3,780	71	3,960	6	0	77	3,960	15	5,100
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION	174	3,590	148	3,770	8	2,640	157	1,130	17	2,460
	Carried over	174	3,590	148	3,770	8	2,640	157	1,130	17	2,460

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	174 3,590	148 3,770	8 2,640	157 1,130	17 2,460	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District	Road from Poona to the foot of the Bhor Ghât (Poona-Bombay road)...	42 0	24 0	13 0	37 0	5 0	13 miles by boundary stones. 24 do. by trench and hedges.
	Approach road to Deccan Central Jail, Yerrowda	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	1 1,320	.....	By boundary stones.
	Road from Poona to Shirval (new Sátára road)	26 2,112	25 1,320	1 0	26 1,320	0 792	1½ miles by stones and the rest by aloe hedges.
	Road from Fitzgerald Bridge, Poona to Sirur (Poona-Ahmednagar Road).	41 0	15 3,960	7 0	22 3,960	18 1,320	12 miles by stones. 10¾ miles by aloe hedges.
	Roads within the limits of the Poona Cantonments	4 2,232	.....	0 1,400	0 1,400	4 832	
	Roads within Kirkee Cantonment ...	4 865	.....	0 1,100	0 1,100	3 5,045	
	Roads within Suburban Municipality.	12 4,477	.....	0 2,900	0 2,900	12 1,577	By boundary stones.
	Roads within City Municipality ...	1 1,080	.....	1 1,080	1 1,080	.....	
	Roads not within the Cantonment or Municipal areas	10 113	.....	10 113	10 113	.....	
	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to Hingangaon (Poona-Sholápur road, Section No. I) ...	37 2,640	21 2,640	16 0	37 2,640	.....	Partly hedge and partly by boundary stones.
	Total, Poona District ...	180 4,279	86 2,640	50 2,633	136 5,273	43 4,286	

Sholápur ...	Bársi-Yadsi road	20	0	18	0	.....	18	0	2	0	Demarcated with stones.
	Yadsi-Tádwála road	8	0	8	0	.....	8	0	.....		Do. Earthen Mounds.
	Bársi Station-Bársi Town road ...	21	0	20	2,640	.....	20	2,640	0	2,640	Demarcated with stones.
	Cantonment road	4	2,640	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	.....		
	Total, Sholápur District ...	53	2,640	51	0	.....	51	0	2	2,640	
Násik ...	Manmád and Kopargaon road ...	20	3,300	3	3,960	.....	3	3,960	16	4,620	
	Bombay-Agra road	85	660	16	1,980	.....	16	1,980	68	3,960	Kadva River not bridged.
	Nándgaon-Aurangabad road ...	11	3,300	3	3,960	.....	3	3,960	7	4,620	Manyad River not bridged.
	Násik-Poona road	33	0	8	2,640	.....	8	2,640	24	2,640	Darna River not bridged.
	Satighát road	5	0	.....		.....	.....		5	0	
	Do. Harsul road	2	0	.....		.....	.....		2	0	
	Total, Násik District ...	157	1,980	32	1,980	.....	32	1,980	125	0	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Paithan.	52	660	5	0	47	660	52	660	.....	Bounding stones completed.
	Road from Ahmednagar to Dhond...	46	0	.....		20	0	20	0	26	0
	Road from Nandur-Shingota to Ale Khind (Násik-Poona road) ...	37	0	5	0	2	0	7	0	30	0 Gutter trench and stones.
	Road from Ahmednagar to Sirúr ...	31	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	26	0 By stones.
	Road from the foot of Imámpur Ghát to Toka	27	0	2	500	24	4,780	27	0	.....	Bounding stones completed.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	193	660	15	500	96	160	111	660	82	0
Khándesh ...	Málegaon-Manmád road ...	21	0	21	0	.....	21	0	.....		
	Bombay-Agra road	106	0	89	0	17	0	106	0	.....	
	Dhulia-Chálisgaon road ...	34	0	34	0	.....	34	0	.....		
	Total, Khándesh District ...	161	0	144	0	17	0	161	0	.....	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	745	4,279	328	5,120	163	2,793	492	2,633	253	1,646
	Carried over ...	920	2,589	477	3,610	172	153	649	3,763	270	4,106

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F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	920 2,589	477 3,610	172 153	649 3,763	270 4,106	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Poona to Bangalore— Section from Dudhganga to Malaprabha river	75 3,960	70 3,960	.....	70 3,960	5 0	5 miles are not required to be demarcated as they pass through Government Forest land, villages, towns, &c.
	Road from Várna to Dudhganga ...	28 0	28 0	.....	28 0	.....	
	Krishna Bridge road	3 1,980	3 1,980	.....	3 1,980	.....	
	Road from Khánápur to Yellápur— Section from Khánápur to Linganmath	22 0	22 0	.....	22 0	.....	
	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot— Section from Belgaum to Korkup	43 0	34 1,320	.....	34 1,320	8 3,960	8 miles 3,960 feet of road to be demarcated are in Sángli State.
	Road from Belgaum to Vingurla— Section from Belgaum to Amboli.	43 0	30 0	.....	30 0	13 0	13 miles are not required to be demarcated as they pass through Government Forest land, villages, towns, &c.
	Total, Belgaum District ...	215 660	188 1,980	.....	188 1,980	26 3,960	
	Road from Poona to Bangalore— Section from Malaprabha river at Mugutkhán-Hubli to Harihar	120 2,640	112 4,761	7 3,159	120 2,640	.....	
	Dhárwar Railway feeder road ...	0 4,900	0 4,900	.....	0 4,900	.....	
	Road from Kárwár to Bellary— Section from Sangtikop to Hubli.	27 3,300	21 1,320	1 0	22 1,320	5 1,980	
	Dandur Railway station road ...	1 660	.....	1 660	1 660	.....	

Dhárwár ...	Road from Hubli to Kumta—											
	Section from Trimalkop on the Poona-Bangalore road to Wadgatti on the Dhárwár District Frontier ...	9	1,980	.....		5	660	5	660	4	1,320	
	Kerur Railway feeder road ...	0	2,990	0	2,990	.....		0	2,990	.....		These roads were omitted from previous statements.
	Barlkod do. ...	0	900	0	900	.....		0	900	.....		
	Mugud do. ...	0	600	0	600	.....		0	600	.....		
	Nagargalli do. ...	0	2,877	0	2,877	.....		0	2,877	.....		
	Kárwár-Bellary road—											
	Section from Gadag to Hasrur...	29	0	12	2,860	16	2,420	29	0	.....		18 miles are metalled.
	Road from Havanur to Ekambi—											
	Section from Háveri to Samasgi.	28	1,320	28	1,320	.....		28	1,320	.....		
	Road to connect Hulkoti Railway Station to the Kárwár-Bellary road	0	3,300	0	3,300	.....		0	3,300	.....		This road was omitted from the previous statement.
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	218	4,347	177	4,708	31	1,619	209	1,047	9	3,300	
Bijápur ...	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot—											
	Section from Kajidoni to Bágalkot	18	1,980	18	1,980	.....		18	1,980	.....		
	Total, Bijápur District ...	18	1,980	18	1,980	.....		18	1,980	.....		
Sátára ...	Poona-Bangalore Road—											
	Section from Nira river to Varna river	100	0	.....		2	0	2	0	98	0	
	Road from Mahábaleshvar to Sátára.	33	0	25	0	.....		25	0	8	0	
	Surul-Mahábaleshvar road ...	26	2,640	24	0	.....		24	0	2	2,640	
	Road from Karád to Chiplun—											
	Section from Karád to the foot of the Kumbhárli Ghát ...	46	0	36	0	.....		36	0	10	0	
	Road from Sátára to Shendra ...	4	0	3	0	.....		3	0	1	0	
	Mahápral-Pandharpur road—											
	Section from Shirval to Lonand.	18	0	.....		2	0	2	0	16	0	
	Total, Sátára District ...	227	2,640	88	0	4	0	92	0	135	2,640	
	Carried over ...	1,600	1,656	950	1,718	207	1,772	1,157	3,490	442	3,446	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,600 1,656	950 1,718	207 1,772	1,157 3,490	442 3,446	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*						
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Bombay to Poona— Section from Ulva to Chowk ...	16 0	16 0	.....	16 0	.....	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Amba Ghát— Section over Amba Ghát ...	8 1,760	7 1,760	.....	7 1,760	1 0	This road has now been divided into sections. One from Ratnágiri to foot of Amba Ghát and the other road over Amba Ghát.
	Road from Alibág to Campoli— 2nd Section from Dharamtar to Campoli	20 0	8 2,640	10 0	18 2,640	1 2,640	
	Roads near Panvel— 1st Section from Thána to Panvel	9 1,320	.....	4 0	4 0	5 1,320	
	2nd Section from Panvel to Jassai	6 3,300	.....	1 3,960	1 3,960	4 4,620	
	Karád-Chiplun road— Section from Kumbhárli to Gowalkot *viâ* Chiplun ...	14 2,640	.....	8 0	8 0	6 2,640	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts	74 3,740	31 4,400	23 3,960	55 3,080	19 660	
	Road from Sangtikop to Kárwár *viâ* Arbail Ghát	74 3,960	18 5,252	.....	18 5,252	55 3,988	55 miles 3,988 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.

	Road from Yekumbi to Samasgi ...	6	2,640	.....		0	4,700	0	4,700	5	3,220	Out of this 5 miles 3,220 feet	do. do.
	Road from Palla to Bankápur ...	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640	2 miles 2,640 feet	do. do.
	Road from Kárwár to Kodibág ...	2	2,640	1	4,839	.....		1	4,839	0	3,081	3,081 feet	do. do.
	Road from Koney Bridge to Shezwad	2	3,780	2	3,008	.....		2	3,008	0	772	772 feet	do. do.
	Road from Katgal to the bank of Tadri river	1	0	0	2,105	.....		0	2,105	0	3,175	3,175 feet	do. do.
	Road from Haliyál to Belgaum Frontier up to Linganmath ...	9	0	8	970	.....		8	970	0	4,310	4,310 feet	do. do.
	Road from Koney to the Kodibág road *viá* Jail at Kárwár	1	2,490	0	2,640	.....		0	2,640	0	5,130	5,130 feet	do. do.
	Road from Junction of Nolur deviation near Ballaguli to Ankola ...	3	3,960	2	210	.....		2	210	1	3,750	1 mile 3,750 feet	do. do.
Kánara ...	Road from Haliyál to Mavinkop ...	4	2,640	2	1,620	.....		2	1,620	2	1,020	2 miles 1,020 feet	do. do.
	Road from Kárwár to Kodibág ...	2	2,640	1	4,839	.....		1	4,839	0	3,081	3,081 feet	do. do.
	Road from Dhárwár Frontier near Wadgatti to Kumta *viá* Sirsi ...	78	2,640	4	5,230	4	746	9	696	69	1,944	69 miles 1,944 feet	do. do.
	Road from Gairsappa to Falls and Talguppa	25	0	.....		0	2,535	0	2,535	24	2,745	24 do. 2,745 feet	do. do.
	Road from Yellápur to Bankápur *viá* Mundgad	29	0	3	836	.....		3	836	25	4,444	25 do. 4,444 feet	do. do.
	Road from Sanikatta to Hebul ...	18	0	7	1,345	.....		7	1,345	10	3,935	10 do. 3,935 feet	do. do.
	Road from Haliyál to Supa... ...	20	2,640	2	3,635	.....		2	3,635	17	4,285	17 do. 4,285 feet	do. do.
	Road from Sirsi to Shimoga *viá* Banvási	19	1,320	.....		5	4,772	5	4,772	13	1,828	13 do. 1,828 feet	do. do.
	Road from Yellápur to Haliyál ...	27	0	5	4,850	.....		5	4,850	21	430	21 do. 430 feet	do. do.
	Total, Kánara District ...	325	4,950	60	4,860	11	2,193	72	1,773	253	3,177		
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	1,080	2,477	565	2,088	70	2,492	635	4,580	444	3,177		
	INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.												
Western Canals.	Nára Bágho-thoro road	5	0	5	0	.....		5	0	.....			
	TOTAL, INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION...	5	0	5	0	.....		5	0	.....			
	Carried over ...	2,005	5,066	1,048	418	242	2,645	1,290	3,063	715	2,003		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	2,005	5,066	1,048	418	242	2,645	1,290	3,063	715	2,003	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*											
	ADEN.											
Aden ...	Shaik Othman road from Barrier Gate at Isthmus to Cantonment boundary	2	4,045	2	4,045	.....		2	4,045	.....		
	Branch road from mileage O. C. 140 on Shaik Othman road to Khor ...	1	2,920	1	2,920	.....		1	2,920	.....		
	TOTAL, ADEN DISTRICT ...	4	1,685	4	1,685	.....		4	1,685	.....		
	TOTAL (I) ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	2,010	1,471	1,052	2,103	242	2,645	1,294	4,748	715	2,003	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Thána ...	Bombay-Agra road portion from Kurla to Kására	68	0	30	0	.....		30	0	38	0	
	Total, Thána District ...	68	0	30	0	.....		30	0	38	0	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	68	0	30	0	.....		30	0	38	0	

	TOTAL (II) ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	68	0	30	0	.....	30	0	38	0
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.									
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Násik	Násik-Balsad Road	39	0	2	0	.....	2	0	37	0
	Total, Násik District ...	39	0	2	0	.....	2	0	37	0
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	39	0	2	0	.....	2	0	37	0
	TOTAL (III) MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	39	0	2	0	.....	2	0	37	0
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Thána ...	Satowli Khind Road	2	0	2	0	.....	2	0	.....	
	Medwan and Nanivli Khind roads...	10	0	10	0	.....	10	0	.....	
	Total, Thána District ...	12	0	12	0	.....	12	0	.....	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	12	0	12	0	.....	12	0	.....	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Poona District	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to Hingangaon (Poona-Sholápur Road, Sections Nos. II and III)	50	0	26	0	24	0	50	0	.....
	Road from Dápuri to 59 mile stone (Poona-Násik Road)	53	0	17	0	20	0	37	0	16	0
	Total, Poona District ...	103	0	43	0	44	0	87	0	16	0
	Carried over ...	2,232	1,471	1,139	2,103	286	2,645	1,425	4,748	806	2,003
	Carried over totals of I, II and III.	2,117	1,471	1,084	2,103	242	2,645	1,326	4,748	790	2,003

Partly hedge and partly by boundary stones.

17 miles by trench and aloe hedge.
20 miles by stones.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward	2,117	1,471	1,084	2,103	242	2,645	1,326	4,748	790	2,003	
		2,232	1,471	1,139	2,103	286	2,645	1,425	4,748	806	2,003	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*continued:*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*concluded.*											
Sholápur	Poona-Hyderabad Road— Section from River Bhima to Tandulvádi	75	0	75	0	.....		75	0	.....		By stones.
	Sholápur-Bijápur Road— Section from Sholápur to Tákli	20	0	20	0	.....		20	0	.....		
	Kuslumb-Yermala Road	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....		
	Total, Sholápur District	103	0	103	0	.....		103	0	.....		
Ahmednagar	Road from Ahmednagar to Pimpalgaon (Málegaon Road)	66	0	1 & 16 miles on right. 18 „ on left		.....		1 & 16 miles on right. 18 „ on left		49 47	0 0	The figures given refer to demarcation on both the sides of the road.
	Road from Jámgaon to Kotul	10	0	10	0	.....		10	0	.....		Stones. Completed in 1893-94.
	Road from Randha to Samrad	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....		
	Total, Ahmednagar District	85	0	37	0	.....		37	0	48	0	

Khándesh	Cross roads between Cantonment and Málegaon	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....		
	Dhulia-Surat Road	86	0	26	2,640	4	0	30	2,640	55	2,640	
	Roads connecting Government buildings at Bhusával	1	0	1	0	.....		1	0	.....		
	Total, Khándesh District	90	0	30	2,640	4	0	34	2,640	55	2,640	
Násik	Nanashi Ghát Road	4	0	.....		.....		.....		4	0	
	Total, Násik District	4	0	.....		.....		.....		4	0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION	385	0	213	2,640	48	0	261	2,640	123	2,640	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Belgaum	Road from Belgaum to Kárwár— Section fom Belgaum to Shitvadi.	35	0	14	0	.....		14	0	21	0	21 miles are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Road from Devgad to Nipáni— Section from Dájipur to Nipáni on Poona-Bangalore road	38	3,960	38	3,960	.....		38	3,960	.....		
	Total, Belgaum District	73	3,960	52	3,960	.....		52	3,960	21	0	
Dharwár	Road from Hávanur to Ekambi— Section from Hávanur to Háveri.	22	0	22	0	.....		22	0	.....		
	Road from Anmod to Hemadgi— Section from Aumod at the head of the Tinai Ghát to Hemadgi towards Khánápur	6	3,630	6	0	0	3,630	6	3,630	.....		
	Road from Kárwár to Bellary— Section from Hubli to Gadag	34	0	34	0	.....		34	0	.....		
	Hubli-Sholápur road— Section from Konur to Hubli	40	0	38	0	.....		38	0	2	0	
	Road from Dhárwár to Goa— Section from Dhárwár to Tinai Ghát	57	3,600	20	1,250	29	3,954	49	5,204	7	3,676	
	Total, Dhárwár District	160	1,950	120	1,250	30	2,304	150	3,554	9	3,676	
	Carried over	2,748	2,101	1,482	4,673	320	4,949	1,803	4,342	944	3,039	
	Carried over totals of I, II and III.	2,117	1,471	1,084	2,103	242	2,645	1,326	4,748	790	2,003	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	2,117 1,471	1,084 2,103	242 2,645	1,326 4,748	790 2,003	
		2,748 2,101	1,482 4,673	320 4,949	1,803 4,342	944 3,039	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*concluded.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*						
Bijápur	Road from Bijápur to Miraj— Section from Bijápur to Honwad.	24 3,300	22 850	.....	22 850	2 2,450	The portion to be demarcated is within the town of Bijápur and within Municipal limits.
	Road from Sholápur to Hubli— Section from Tákli on the river Bhima to Konur on the Malaprabha	115 2,640	44 660	12 4,950	57 330	58 2,310	
	Road from Karád to Bijápur— Section from Nágaz to Tikote...	14 2,640	14 2,640	.....	14 2,640	.....	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	154 3,300	80 4,150	12 4,950	93 3,820	60 4,760	
	Road from Alibág to Campoli— Section from Alibág to Dharamtar	13 0	13 0	.....	13 0	.....	
	3rd Section from Pen to Antore..	1 3,960	.....	0 2,640	0 2,640	1 1,320	
	4th Section from Pen to Washi..	3 2,640	.....	1 1,320	1 1,320	2 1,320	
	Road from Dharamtar to Mahád— 1st Section from Dharamtar to Nagothna	13 2,640	.....	4 2,640	4 2,640	9 0	
	2nd Section from Nágothna to Mahád	40 0	3 0	3 2,640	6 2,640	33 2,640	

Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Devgad to Nipáni— Section from Devgad to Dájipur.	41	1,320	10	0	10	0	20	0	21	1,320	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Mirya Bay	4	1,760	.....		.....		.....		4	1,760	Stones have been collected for 2 miles, but not fixed.
	Road from Poladpur to Hathkambe	94	2,640	40	1,320	12	0	52	1,320	42	1,320	
	Road from Viziadurg to Phonda. ...	42	0	7	0	6	0	13	0	29	0	
	Road from Pálli to Kasarde ...	54	0	12	0	12	0	24	0	30	0	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Ambághát— Section from Ratnágiri to foot of Ambághát	34	0	10	0	.....		10	0	24	0	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába. District.	341	4,400	95	1,320	49	3,960	145	0	196	4,400	
Kánara	Road from Karka to Shimzoda ...	19	0	0	3,800	.....		0	3,800	18	1,480	18 miles and 1,480 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Road from Sadáshivgad to Goa Frontier	5	2,640	4	3,420	.....		4	3,420	0	4,500	4,500 feet do. do.
	Road from Shitavde to Kárwár *viâ* Kadra and Anshi Ghát	52	0	2	2,710	.....		2	2,710	49	2,570	49 miles 2,570 feet. do. do.
	Road from Yellápur to Bárbóli ...	19	0	0	1,710	.....		0	1,710	18	3,570	18 miles 3,570 feet do. do.
	Koney Sea Slope road to Kárwár ...	1	2,844	0	2,470	.....		0	2,470	1	374	1 mile 370 feet do. do.
	Total, Kánara District ...	97	204	8	3,550	.....		8	3,550	88	1,934	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	827	3,254	357	3,670	93	654	450	4,324	376	4,210	
	TOTAL (IV) MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,224	3,254	583	1,030	141	654	724	1,684	500	1,570	
	Carried over. ...	3,341	4,725	1,667	3,133	383	3,299	2,051	1,152	1,290	3,573	
	Carried over totals of I, II, III and IV	3,341	4,725	1,667	3,133	383	3,299	2,051	1,152	1,290	3,573	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Provincial Roads*—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.	In 1894-95.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward...	3,341 4,725	1,667 3,133	383 3,299	2,051 1,152	1,290 3,573	
		3,341 4,725	1,667 3,133	383 3,299	2,051 1,152	1,290 3,573	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.]						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Ahmedábád to Hársol (British portion)	23 0	18 3,960	4 1,320	23 0	.....	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	23 0	18 3,960	4 1,320	23 0	.....	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	23 0	18 3,960	4 1,320	23 0	.....	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Násik ...	Karanjali-Harsul road	18 0	2 0	.....	2 0	16 0	
	Total, Násik District ...	18 0	2 0	.....	2 0	16 0	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Malegaon to Ambit ...	11 0	3 0	.....	3 0	8 0	By stones.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	11 0	3 0	.....	3 0	8 0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	29 0	5 0	.....	5 0	24 0	

	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Kánara ...	Kundal Ghát approach ...	9 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0	9 miles are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Dhokerpa Ghát approach ...	7 2,640	.....	.....	.....	7 2,640	17 miles 2,640 feet do. do.
	Kúveshi Ghát approach ...	11 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 miles do. do.
	Diggy Ghát approach	20 2,640	.....	.....	.....	20 2,640	20 miles 2,640 feet do. do.
	Total, Kánara District ...	48 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	48 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0	
	INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.						
Begári Canals...	Road from Jacobábád to Khaira Garhi	32 2,640	12 3,802	19 4,118	32 2,640	.....	
	TOTAL, INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION	32 2,640	12 3,802	19 4,118	32 2,640	.....	
	TOTAL (V) VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	132 2,640	36 2,482	24 158	60 2,640	72 0	
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS	3,474 2,085	1,704 335	407 3,457	2,111 3,792	1,362 3,573	
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV AND V.	3,474 2,085	1,704 335	407 3,457	2,111 3,792	1,362 3,573	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms. ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	LOCAL.										
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.										
	NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Ahmedábád...	Ahmedábád to Bareja road ...	11 0	11	0	.....		11	0	.....		
	Road from Bowla to near Sábarmati Railway Station, Ahmedábád ...	24 0	24	0	.....		24	0	.....		
	Road from Sarkhej to Sánand	9 0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....		
	Road from Sánand town to the Sánand Railway Station ...	2 2,640	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	.....		
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	46 2,640	46	2,640	.....		46	2,640	.....		
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Kaira and Mehmadábád road, including branches	11 1,320	11	1,320	.....		11	1,320	.....		
	Kaira and Sábarmati road, including branches	14 3,960	14	3,960	.....		14	3,960	.....		
	Nadiád and Vásna road, including branches	18 2,640	18	2,640	.....		18	2,640	.....		
	Barejri and Náika road, Kaira Section	9 2,640	9	2,640	.....		9	2,640	.....		Clearly demarcated by survey pillars and water channels.
	Do. do. Ahmedábád Section.	4 3,960	4	3,960	.....		4	3,960	.....		
	Petlád and Cambay road (British portion)	6 0	6	0	.....		6	0	.....		Demarcated by the Survey Department.
	Nadiád and Kapadvanj road ..	27 0	27	0	.....		27	0	.....		
	Dákor and Kapadvanj road ...	20 0	20	0	.....		20	0	.....		
	Vásad and Borsad road	11 1,320	11	1,320	.....		11	1,320	.....		
	Limkheda-Jhálod road (British portion)	14 2,640	9	0	3	0	12	0	2	2,640	

	Godhra and Dohad road (British portion)	21	0	18	2,640	3	0	21	2,640	2	2,640
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals District	161	2,640	150	2,640	6	0	156	2,640	5	0
Surat and Broach.	Road from Anklesvar to Hánsot ...	13	2,640	13	2,640	.....		13	2,640	.....	
	Road from Anklesvar to Bore Bhátha	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....	
	Road from Surat to Sachin... ...	7	2,640	7	2,640	.....		7	2,640	.....	
	Road from Sachin to Lajpur ...	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....	
	Road from Kim to Tarkeshvar ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Road from Tarkeshvar to Mándvi ...	18	0	18	0	.....		18	0	.....	
	Road from Surat to Bárdoli... ...	5	1,320	.....		5	1,320	5	1,320	.....	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts .	59	1,320	54	0	5	1,320	59	1,320	.....	
Thána ...	Road from Chowk to Karjat ...	6	0	1	0	.....		1	0	5	0
	Road from Bándra to Ghodbandar .	16	1,320	16	0	.....		16	0	0	1,320
	Road from Sanján Railway Station to Bandar	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640
	Road from Vevji to Umbargaon ...	3	2,640	.....		.....		.....		3	2,640
	Road from Dáhánu Railway station to Pawada Creek	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320
	Road from Boisar to Chinchni ...	7	2,640	6	2,640	0	1,320	6	3,960	0	3,960
	Road from Bhiwndi to Kone ...	5	0	1	2,640	1	0	2	2,640	2	2,640
	Road from Sion to Trombay ...	6	0	.....		1	3,960	1	3,960	4	1,320
	Road from Ghátcooper to Mahul ...	6	0	.....		2	3,960	2	3,960	3	1,320
	Road from Verár to Agáshi ...	3	2,640	.....		.....		.....		3	2,640
	Road from Wadowli to Sion-Trombay	0	2,800	.....		.....		.....		0	2,800
	Road from Kurla to Kole-Kalyán ...	0	1,000	.....		.....		.....		0	1,000
	Pawai Village road	2	2,350	.....		.....		.....		2	2,350
	Road from Kandivali to Bándra-Ghorbandar road	0	3,000	.....		0	3,000	0	3,000	.....	
	Pokharan road	4	1,320	.....		4	1,320	4	1,320	.....	
	Road from Kurla to Versowa ...	7	2,640	1	0	3	2,640	4	2,640	3	0
	Road from Sáki to Vehár	3	0	.....		1	0	1	0	2	0
	Road from Bassein to Nirmal ...	5	2,640	2	0	.....		2	0	3	2,640
	Road from Pápdi to Gokhirwa ...	6	3,960	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	3	1,320
	Kusar Ghát road	6	0	.....		.....		.....		6	0
	Road from Bhándup to Agra road...	0	3,025	.....		.....		.....		0	3,025
	Road from Bhándup to Vehár ...	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640
	Carried over ...	97	1,615	31	2,640	15	360	46	3,000	50	8,895
		267	1,320	251	0	11	1,320	262	1,320	5	0

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Local Fund Roads*—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms. ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	267 1,320	251	0	11	1,320	262	1,320	5	0	
		97 1,615	31	2,640	15	360	46	3,000	50	3,895	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*										
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*										
Thána ...	Road from Malád to Merva ...	3 2,640	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	.....		
	Road from Govindi to Sion Trombay	0 3,100	.....		.....		.....		0	3,100	
	Road from Maroli to Amik-Chembur	0 960	.....		.....		.....		0	960	
	Khandwati road	0 2,200	.....		.....		.....		0	2,200	
	Chinchiwali road	0 1,600	.....		.....		.....		0	1,600	
	Road from Thána to Ghodbandar ...	7 2,640	.....		5	2,640	5	2,640	2	0	
	Total, Thána District ...	109 4,195	31	2,640	24	360	55	3,000	54	1,195	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	377 235	282	2,640	35	1,680	317	4,320	59	1,195	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.										
Belgaum ...	Road from Sunkeshwar to Hukeri...	9 0	.....		9	0	9	0	.....		
	Total, Belgaum District ...	9 0	.....		9	0	9	0	.....		

Dhárwár	Dhárwár-Haliyál road	16	2,640	16	2,640	.....		16	2,640	.....		
	Motebennur-Byádgi road	3	0	.....		1	0	1	0	2	0	
	Navalgund-Annigeri road	11	2,640	11	2,640	.....		11	2,640	.....		
	Dhárwár Soundatti road	11	1,320	.....		11	1,320	11	1,320	.....		
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	42	1,320	28	0	12	1,320	40	1,320	2	0	
Bijápur	Bágalkot-Hungund road	27	2,640	5	1,320	4	0	9	1,320	18	1,320	
	Guledgud Katgeri road	6	2,640	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	.....		
	Roads from Hungund to Ilkal ...	7	3,960	.....		3	0	3	0	4	3,960	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	41	3,960	11	3,960	7	0	18	3,960	23	0	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	93	0	39	3,960	28	1,320	68	0	25	0	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from Poona to Singhar ...	13	0	8	0	.....		8	0	5	0	By trench and aloe hedge.
	Road from Poona to Poud	17	2,640	5	2,640	.....		5	2,640	12	0	
	Road from Junnar to Náráyangaon	9	0	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	6	2,640	
	Road from Poona to A'landi ...	9	0	4	3,960	.....		4	3,960	4	1,320	
	Portion of road from Lakdipul to join Ganesh Khind road	1	220	.....		1	220	1	220	.....		By boundary stones.
	Total, Poona District ...	49	2,860	20	3,960	1	220	21	4,180	27	3,960	
Násik	Násik-Trimbak road	17	2,640	2	0	.....		2	0	15	2,640	Darna and Kadva rivers not bridged.
	Roads in and about Násik	2	0	0	2,640	.....		0	2,640	1	2,640	
	Ghoti Barighát road...	13	1,320	2	0	.....		2	0	11	1,320	
	Total, Násik District ...	32	3,960	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	28	1,320	
	Carried over ...	552	1,775	347	2,640	64	3,220	412	580	140	1,195	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated. Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.		Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	552	1,775	347	2,640	64	3,220	412	580	140	1,195	
	I.—ROADS METALLED BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Ahmednagar	Road from Kolhar to Bári ...	65	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	61	0	By Stones.
	Road from Kopargaon to Signápur...	2	2,640	2	0	.....		2	0	0	2,640	Do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	67	2,640	4	0	2	0	6	0	61	2,640	
Khándesh ...	Chálisgaon Station road ...	0	4,400	0	4,400	.....		0	4,400	.....		
	Chálisgaon Railway crossing road ...	0	3,800	0	3,800	.....		0	3,800	.....		
	Station road at Pachora ...	0	2,000	.....		0	2,000	0	2,000	.....		
	Sávda Gátha road ...	3	0	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	
	Jalgaon Dharangaon road ...	19	2,640	10	2,640	1	2,640	12	0	7	2,640	
	Songir-Nandurbar road ...	44	3,960	22	0	14	0	36	0	8	3,960	
	Chálisgaon-Outramghat road ...	13	1,320	13	1,320	.....		13	1,320	.....		
	Shirpur branch road	2	0	.....		.....		.....		2	0	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	84	2,280	48	4,240	15	4,640	64	3,600	19	3,960	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	234	1,180	78	280	18	4,860	96	5,140	137	1,320	
	TOTAL (I) ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	704	1,415	400	1,600	82	2,580	482	4,180	221	2,515	

	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.										
	NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Ahmedábád...	Road from Ahmedábád to Dholka up to Mile No. 8	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....	
	Road from Dhandhuka to Ránpur ...	18	0	18	0	.....		18	0	.....	
	Dhandhuka-Gogo road (British portion)	30	0	30	0	.....		30	0	.....	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	56	0	56	0	.....		56	0	.....	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Broach to Jambusar ...	29	0	29	0	.....		29	0	.....	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	29	0	29	0	.....		29	0	.....	
Thána ...	Road from Kalyán to Málsej Ghát...	35	0	35	0	.....		35	0	.....	
	Road from Kalyán to Dhaisar ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Road from Kalwa to Belápur ...	7	0	7	0	.....		7	0	.....	
	Road from Máhim to Váda ...	32	0	29	0	3	0	32	0	.....	
	Road from Bhyndar to Utan ...	6	1,320	4	2,640	1	3,960	6	1,320	.....	
	Road from Bhiwndi to Váda ...	25	2,640	25	2,640	.....		25	2,640	.....	
	Total, Thána District ...	114	3,960	110	0	4	3,960	114	3,960	.....	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	199	3,960	195	0	4	3,960	199	3,960	.....	
	TOTAL (II) ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	199	3,960	195	0	4	3,960	199	3,960	.....	
	Carried over ...	904	95	595	1,600	87	1,260	682	2,860	221	2,515
	Carried over totals of I and II ...	904	95	595	1,600	87	1,260	682	2,860	221	2,515

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	904 95	595	1,600	87	1,260	682	2,860	221 2,515	
		904 95	595	1,600	87	1,260	682	2,860	221 2,515	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Godhra and Khakheria road, including branch to Godhra Railway Station	24 1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....	
	Kálol and Chámpáner road ...	9 0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Chámpáner and Jámbughoda road (British portion)	9 0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts	42 1,320	42	1,320	.....		42	1,320	.....	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bulsár to Dharampor ...	15 2,640	15	2,640	.....		15	2,640	.....	
	Road from Bulsár to Párdi *vid* Pár river	6 2,640	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	.....	
	Road from Domas-Kentish Junction to Gavier...	4 2,640	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	.....	

	Road from Ránder to Olpád ...	8	2,640	8	2,640	.....		8	2,640	.....	
	Road from Surat Railway Station to Varachha	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	.....	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	38	2,640	35	0	3	2,640	38	2,640	.....	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	80	3,960	77	1,320	3	2,640	80	3,960	.....	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.										
Sholápur ...	Jeur-Karmála road	11	0	11	0	.....		11	0	.....	By stones.
	Bársi Station-Pandharpur road ...	31	0	29	0	.....		29	0	2	0	Do. the work has been suspended for want of a revenue surveyor.
	Pandharpur-Janoni road ...	41	0	.....		.....		.....		41	0	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	83	0	40	0	.....		40	0	43	0	
Ahmednagar .	Ráhuri Station and branch feeder road.	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....	Gutter and stones. Completed up to 31st March 1894.
	Belvandi feeder road	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....	Gutters. Completed up to 31st March 1893.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	6	0	6	0	.....		6	0	.....	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	89	0	46	0	.....		46	0	43	0	
	TOTAL (III) MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	169	3,960	123	1,320	3	2,640	126	3,960	43	0	
	Carried over ...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	
	Carried over totals of I, II and III...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	
		1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Thána ...	Road from Ambadi to Vajreshvari	4	2,640	1	1,053	.....		1	1,053	3	1,587	This road is not constructed but only surveyed and land is not acquired.
	Total, Thána District ...	4	2,640	1	1,053	.....		1	1,053	3	1,587	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Godhra and Shera road	14	0	14	0	.....		14	0	.....		
	Udvada and Sunth road	20	0	20	0	.....		20	0	.....		
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls District	34	0	34	0	.....		34	0	.....		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	38	2,640	35	1,053	.....		35	1,053	3	1,587	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
	Road from Talegaon to Railway station...	1	1,320	0	2,640	.....		0	2,640	0	3,960	By trench and albe hedge.
	Road from Hadapsar to Nira Bridge (old Sátára road)	38	4,224	11	2,640	0	2,640	12	0	26	4,224	Aloe hedge.
	Road from Vadgaon to Shikrápur ...	33	0	11	0	1	0	12	0	21	0	1 mile by stone and 11 miles by aloe hedge.
	Road from Kárli Railway Station to join Bombay Mail road	1	2,640	.....		.....		.....		1	2,640	
	Road from Pátas to Pátas Railway Station	3	1,320	2	0	.....		2	0	1	1,320	1¼ mile aloe hedge and ¾ mile by stone on one side.

Poona	Road from Bárámati to Khanota	21	0	4	4,620	.....		4	4,620	16	660	3 miles 4,620 feet by aloe hedge and 1 mile by stones.
	Road from Nira Bridge to Sirúr	55	3,960	9	0	.....		9	0	46	3,960	By aloe hedge.
	Road from Khed to Pábal	12	0	6	0	.....		6	0	6	0	Trench and prickly-pear and aloe hedge.
	Road from Khed to Bhorgiri	31	0	12	0	.....		12	0	19	0	Do. do.
	Road from Manchár to Ghoda	8	0	6	0	.....		6	0	2	0	Do. do.
	Road from Junnar to Rájur	6	0	2	1,320	.....		2	1,320	3	3,960	By trench and aloe hedge.
	Road from Diksál Railway Station to join Sholápur road	1	1,320	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	.....		1 mile by stones on one side and aloe hedge on the other, and ½ mile by stones on one side.
	Road from Lonávli to foot of Sakalpathár	3	0	.....		.....		.....		3	0	
	Road from Yevat Railway Station to join the Sholápur road	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320	
	Road from Loni to Chandgaon	4	0	.....		.....		.....		4	0	
	Road from Chinchwad to railway station	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320	
	Road from Loni to Pábal	15	0	.....		.....		.....		15	0	
	Road from Indápur to Bárámati	31	0	.....		.....		.....		31	0	
	Road from village of Mandva to the proposed station on the G. I. P. line	0	3,692	.....		.....		.....		0	3,692	
	Road from Loni Kalbhar to join Sholápur road	0	412	.....		.....		.....		0	412	
	Road from Ghoda to Ambegaon	10	4,100	10	2,640	.....		10	2,640	0	1,460	By trench and partly prickly-pear hedge and aloe.
	Road from Náráyanpur to Kapurwhol	7	2,692	.....		.....		.....		7	2,692	
	Total, Poona District	287	1,920	76	4,620	1	2,640	78	1,980	208	5,220	
Násik	Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road	44	0	5	660	.....		5	660	38	4,620	Flat stones with semi-circular beads.
	Shelbári road	3	0	.....		.....		.....		3	0	
	Khándesh and Nizám's Frontier road	82	0	3	1,320	.....		3	1,320	78	3,960	
	Satána-Málegaon road	23	0	4	1,320	.....		4	1,320	18	3,960	
	Násik-Vagheda road	22	0	3	0	.....		3	0	19	0	
	Nánáshighát-Barhi road	11	0	1	0	.....		1	0	10	0	
	Dholbári Shelbári road	10	0	.....		.....		.....		10	0	
	Ambegaon-Nánáshi road	1	2,640	.....		.....		.....		1	2,640	Road-works in progress.
	Cheraibári road	1	0	.....		.....		.....		1	0	
	Total, Násik District	197	2,640	16	3,300	.....		16	3,300	180	4,620	
	Carried over	1,597	695	847	1,333	92	1,260	939	2,593	657	3,382	
	Carried over totals of I, II and III	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Local Fund Roads*—continued

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	
		1,597	695	847	1,333	92	1,260	939	2,593	657	3,382	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED —*continued.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*concluded.*											
Ahmednagar	Road from Ahmednagar to Jámkhed.	20	3,960	15	3,960	.....		15	3,960	5	0	Gutters and trees.
	Road from Supa to Pimpalgaon Dipa	47	3,960	7	0	3	660	10	660	37	3,300	Stone.
	Road from Supa to Sárola	8	0	3	0	1	2,640	4	2,640	3	2,640	Do.
	Road from Nagar to Takli-Khándeshvar	39	1,320	29	0	.....		29	0	10	1,320	Partly stone and partly trench.
	Road from Tisgaon to Páthardi ..	7	1,320	7	1,320	.....		7	1,320	.....		Gutter and trench. Completed up to 31st March 1893.
	Road from Khadke on Ahmednagar-Toka road to Belápur Railway Station *viâ* Nevása	24	0	21	0	.....		21	0	3	0	Do.
	Road from Ahmednagar to Shevgaon	40	0	0	875	39	4,405	40	0	.....		Boundary stones completed.
	Road from Kharda to Shrigonda ...	66	0	30	2,640	.....		30	2,640	35	2,640	Gutter.
	Road from Shendi to Vámbori ..	8	2,640	0	3,960	7	3,960	8	2,640	.....		Boundary stones completed.
	Road from Nevása to Badhegaon *viâ* Shevgaon	25	0	21	2,640	.....		21	2,640	3	2,640	Trench.
	Road from Raháta to Chitali Railway Station	10	0	1	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	Stone.
	Road from Jámkhed to Mohoghát...	5	0	5	0	.....		5	0	.....		Completed up to 31st March 1893.
	Road from Khosepuri to Ismálpur...	12	2,640	12	2,640	.....		12	2,640	.....		Gutter and trench boundary stones completed.

	Road from Loni to Belápur Railway Station	14	0	14	0	.....		14	0	.....		Do. do.
	Road from Belápur town to Belápur Railway Station	4	0	4	0	.....		4	0	.....		Do. do.
	Shrigonda-Vadgaon road *vid* Pimpri Railway Station	7	0	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	0	2,640	Gutter and trench stones.
	Road from Karjat to Chincholi ...	6	2,640	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	4	0	Gutter.
	Road from Párner to Chincholi ...	5	0	2	1,320	1	1,320	3	2,640	1	2,640	Stone.
	Road from Párner to Jámgaon Tákli *vid* Jámgaon	12	0	1	1,320	0	2,640	1	3,960	10	1,320	Stone.
	Shrigonda-Kashti road ...	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....		Completed up to 31st March 1893.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	370	2,640	192	4,835	57	5,065	250	4,620	119	3,300	
	Cross road at Erandol	1	2,640	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	.....		
	Bhadgaon-Talvada road ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....		
	Mahiji Station road	2	2,640	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	.....		
	Mhásvad-Dhulia road	46	0	31	1,320	.....		31	1,320	14	3,960	
	Erandole-Dharangaon-Chopda road	18	1,320	6	3,960	.....		6	3,960	11	2,640	
	Kajgaon-Párola road	22	660	12	0	8	0	20	0	2	660	
	Dondaicha-Sháháda road ...	17	0	4	0	11	3,960	15	3,960	1	1,320	
	Páchora-Bhadgaon road ...	8	1,980	8	1,980	.....		8	1,980	.....		
Khándesh ...	Junction road at Bhadgaon ...	1	1,320	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	.....		
	Dhulia-Amalner road	18	1,320	18	1,320	.....		18	1,320	.....		
	Jalgaon-Neri road	14	0	4	0	9	0	13	0	1	0	
	Neri-Jámner road	8	1,320	.....		.....		.....		8	1,320	
	Nasirábád-Bhadli road... ...	1	2,640	1	0	.....		1	0	0	2,640	
	Bhusával-Yával road	10	0	8	0	.....		8	0	2	0	
	Bhusával-Sakegaon road ...	3	3,960	1	1,320	1	2,640	2	3,960	1	0	
	Sákri-Pimpalner road	13	2,640	2	2,640	8	0	10	2,640	3	0	Stones are ready for 11 miles.
	Station road at Dhulia... ...	9	0	.....		.....		.....		9	0	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	204	1,320	111	3,300	38	1,320	149	4,620	54	1,980	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	1,059	3,240	398	215	97	3,745	495	3,960	563	4,560	
	Carried over ...	2,171	4,655	1,151	4,188	188	2,365	1,340	1,273	831	3,382	
	Carried over totals of I, II, and III ...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5.)—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of roads.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,073	4,055	718	2,920	90	3,900	809	1,540	264	2,515	
		2,171	4,655	1,151	4,188	188	2,365	1,340	1,273	831	3,382	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED —*concluded.*											
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Belgaum ...	Road from Hukedi to Gokák ...	18	2,640	.....		18	2,640	18	2,640	.....		
	Total ...	18	2,640	.....		18	2,640	18	2,640	.....		
Bijápur ...	Bijápur-Sindgi road	35	2,640	5	2,640	4	0	9	2,640	26	0	
	Road from Indi to Indi Road Station	3	1,760	3	1,760	.....		3	1,760	.....		
	Sholápur-Bellary road— Portion from Indi to Tambe ...	13	0	0	4,500	2	780	3	0	10	0	Demarcation by ½ furlong stones only of which 3 miles have been fixed.
	Almel-Pandharpur road	48	0	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	46	2,640	Demarcation of 1½ miles carried previously has been completed by ½ furlong stones.
	Mudebihál-Chimalgi road	19	2,640	17	0	.....		17	0	2	2,640	During 1894-95, furlong stones were fixed on one side of the road from Mudebihal to Almati.
	Havin-Hippargi-Telgi road ...	19	2,640	8	3,280	.....		8	3,280	10	4,640	
	Road from Karur to Katgeri ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....		This road is demarcated by side trenches.
	Road from Bijápur to Indi	29	3,000	.....		2	2,640	2	2,640	27	360	During 1894-95 furlong stones were fixed in the demarcation line for 2½ miles on one side only.
	Bijápur-Bágevadi road	25	2,640	.....		.....		.....		25	2,640	Demarcated by ½ furlong stones only.
	Total, Bijápur District ...	202	4,760	45	4,260	8	3,420	54	2,400	148	2,360	Demarcated by furlong stones only on one side of the road.

Dhárwár ...	Masur-Mundergi road	47	660	.....		21	1,320	21	1,320	25	4,620	
	Pála-Bádámi road	78	1,980	.....		49	2,660	49	2,660	28	4,600	
	Tadas-Gundi road	34	3,960	.....		10	660	10	660	24	3,300	
	Harihar-Samasgi road	51	1,980	.....		22	0	22	0	29	1,980	
	Byádgi-Havasbhávi road	10	3,960	.....		10	3,960	10	3,960	.....		
	Dhárwár-Tadas road...	27	660	.....		5	2,640	5	2,640	21	3,300	
	Navalgund-Ron road	28	0	.....		6	0	6	0	22	0	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	277	2,640	.....		125	680	125	680	152	1,960	
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Alibág to Rewas ..	15	0	15	0	.....		15	0	.....		
	Road from Pen to Kharpada ...	7	0	7	0	.....		7	0	.....		
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts	22	0	22	0	.....		22	0	.....		
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	520	4,760	67	4,260	152	1,460	220	440	300	4,320	
	TOTAL (IV) MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,619	80	501	248	249	5,205	751	173	867	5,187	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Godhra and Páli road	16	0	16	0	.....		16	0	.....		
	Páli and Bálásinor road	8	1,320	8	1,320	.....		8	1,320	.....		Demarcated by the Survey Department.
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts	24	1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	24	1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....		
	Carried over ...	2,717	175	1,243	4,488	340	3,825	1,584	3,033	1,132	2,422	
	Carried over totals of I, II, III and IV	2,692	4,135	2,219	3,168	340	3,825	1,560	1,713	1,132	2,422	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

(5.)—*Provincial Roads*—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Names of roads.	Length of roads.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1894.		In 1894-95.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	2,692	4,135	1,219	3,168	340	3,825	1,560	1,713	1,132	2,422	
		2,717	175	1,243	4,488	340	3,825	1,584	3,033	1,132	2,422	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS—*concluded.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from foot of Sákalpáthár to Bhorkus	8	2,640	.....		.....		.....		8	2,640	
	Road from Bhorgiri to Bhimashankar	4	2,246	.....		.....		.....		4	2,246	
	Total, Poona District ...	12	4,886	.....		.....		.....		12	4,886	
Násik	Harsul, Thána and Golbari road ...	10	0	2	0	.....		2	0	8	0	
	Total, Násik District ...	10	0	2	0	.....		2	0	8	0	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Thugaon to Kotul ...	11	0	2	0	.....		2	0	9	0	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	11	0	2	0	.....		2	0	9	0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	33	4,886	4	0	.....		4	0	29	4,886	
	TOTAL (V) VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS	58	926	28	1,320	.....		28	1,320	29	4,886	
	GRAND TOTAL, LOCAL FUND ROADS	2,750	5,061	1,247	4,488	340	3,825	1,588	3,033	1,162	2,028	
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV and V ...	2,750	5,061	1,247	4,488	340	3,825	1,588	3,033	1,162	2,028	

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—General statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + or —	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + or —	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ... ... Imperial	8,16,72,194	9,48,21,362	+1,31,49,168	80,57,769	83,86,091	+3,28,322	
Civil Department ... ... Provincial	3,99,76,019	3,93,78,225	−5,97,794	3,71,05,812	3,79,49,019	+8,43,207	
Civil Department ... ... Local	58,16,213	56,67,631	−1,48,582	42,65,907	44,88,003	+2,22,096	
Irrigation, Imperial	7,36,413	7,27,891	−8,522	30,42,236	35,02,338	+4,60,002	
Do. Provincial	30,646	16,780	−13,866	1,38,981	9,122	−1,29,860	
Military Works, Imperial	24,079	11,365	−12,714	1,94,441	1,68,616	−25,825	
Civil Works, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	3,87,078	60,539	−3,26,539	
Do. Provincial	8,41,015	8,85,044	+44,029	33,60,360	33,22,978	−37,382	
Do. Local	.....	.....	.....	12,16,118	14,42,314	+2,26,196	
State Railway, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do. Provincial	1,42,534	1,46,416	+3,882	1,14,074	1,07,205	−6,869	
Do. Construction, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	76,556	58,707	−17,849	
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Land	.....	.....	.....	39,903	22,152	−17,751	
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Central	.....	.....	.....	2,37,403	2,32,375	5,028	
Telegraph Department ... Imperial	23,66,231	24,23,303	+57,072	25,39,434	24,72,069	−67,365	
Telegraph Department ... Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Military Department	8,14,140	9,44,046	+1,29,906	2,97,63,721	2,98,88,317	+1,24,596	
Postal Do.	26,52,860	26,94,419	+41,559	18,96,676	19,58,318	61,642	
Total ...	13,50,72,344	14,77,16,482	+1,26,44,138	9,24,36,469	9,40,68,062	+16,31,593	

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency, showing gross receipts, charges against each item and the net receipts for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Heads of Revenue.	1893-94.					1894-95.		
	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, *minus* refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, *minus* refunds, drawbacks and assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,70,01,715	1,09,95,850	3,60,05,865	64,16,482	2,95,89,383	4,53,91,739	1,09,40,534	3,44,51,205
Opium	1,60,45,946	.....	1,60,45,946	25,849	1,60,20,097	1,80,55,519	24	1,80,55,495
Salt	2,21,87,208	86,701	2,21,00,507	15,74,621	2,05,25,886	2,39,88,674	1,22,807	2,38,65,867
Stamps	55,93,297	96,667	54,96,630	2,43,408	52,53,222	58,09,528	1,25,200	56,84,328
Excise	1,07,17,657	2,53,379	1,04,64,278	3,48,931	1,01,15,347	1,10,08,923	2,10,169	1,07,98,754
Customs	44,37,238	1,41,999	42,95,239	5,36,798	37,58,441	1,60,56,961	4,60,612	1,55,96,349
Assessed Taxes	36,68,116	22,852	36,45,264	53,086	35,92,178	37,91,286	27,771	37,63,515
Forest	37,94,349	9,088	37,85,261	20,62,852	17,22,409	37,50,307	6,066	37,44,241
Tributes	12,73,595	.....	12,73,595	.....	12,73,595	12,56,009	.....	12,56,009
Mint	15,50,495	.....	15,50,495	4,22,618	11,27,877	9,830	.....	9,830
Interest	20,44,370	246	20,44,124	(a)4,56,660	15,87,464	16,77,522	365	16,77,157
Total ...	11,83,13,986	1,16,06,782	10,67,07,204	1,21,41,305	9,45,65,899	13,07,96,298	1,18,93,548	11,89,02,750

Heads of Revenue.	1894-95—*continued.*		1893-94.			1894-95.			Remarks.
	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments and Political pensions.	Total.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments and Political pensions.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	64,69,068	2,79,82,187	2,05,870	1,07,89,980	1,09,95,850	1,49,972	1,07,90,562	1,09,40,534	
Opium	26,129	1,80,29,366	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
Salt	16,25,543	2,22,40,324	86,701	.....	86,701	1,22,807	.....	1,22,807	
Stamps	2,62,816	54,21,512	96,667	.....	96,667	1,25,200	.....	1,25,200	
Excise	3,45,164	1,04,53,590	2,53,379	.....	2,53,379	2,10,169	.....	2,10,169	
Customs	6,90,581	1,49,05,768	1,41,999	.....	1,41,999	4,60,612	.....	4,60,612	
Assessed Taxes	53,499	37,10,016	22,852	.....	22,852	27,771	.....	27,771	
Forest	20,65,248	16,78,993	9,088	.....	9,088	6,066	.....	6,066	
Tributes	.....	12,56,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mint	2,00,520	−1,30,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Interest	(a) 3,97,546	12,79,611	246	.....	246	365	.....	365	
Total ...	1,21,36,114	10,67,66,636	8,16,802	1,07,89,980	1,16,06,782	11,02,986	1,07,90,562	1,18,93,548	

(a) This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of collection.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing gross and net charges against each item for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Heads of Service.	1893-94.					1894-95.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,87,484	3,964	2,91,448	6,02,468	—3,11,020	2,88,093	3,986	2,92,079	6,31,760	—3,39,681	
Post Office	1,03,486	...	1,03,486	...	1,03,486	1,02,541	...	1,02,541	...	1,02,541	
General Administration ...	18,10,814	...	18,10,814	...	18,10,814	19,10,764	...	19,10,764	...	19,10,764	
Law and Justice (including Jails)	51,38,926	31,896	51,70,822	6,33,071	45,37,751	52,23,609	37,708	52,61,517	5,86,520	46,74,997	
Police	51,74,519	503	51,75,013	4,26,333	47,48,680	56,02,770	1,269	56,04,039	4,27,126	51,76,913	
Marine	45,106	...	45,106	62,815	—17,403	60,412	...	60,412	68,550	—8,138	
Education	16,72,086	407	16,72,493	3,05,368	13,09,125	16,71,486	304	16,71,790	3,11,666	13,60,124	
Ecclesiastical	3,65,267	...	3,65,267	...	3,65,267	3,52,384	...	3,52,384	...	3,52,384	
Medical	15,16,097	396	15,16,493	1,19,439	13,97,054	15,46,844	490	15,47,334	1,34,989	14,12,345	
Political	9,94,796	...	9,94,796	...	9,94,796	9,77,636	...	9,77,636	...	9,77,636	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,97,666	96	1,97,962	27,413	1,70,549	2,21,390	107	2,21,497	23,647	1,97,850	
Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,929	...	2,929	...	2,929	636	...	636	...	636	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	17,63,259	617	17,63,876	4,03,125	13,60,751	18,25,384	602	18,25,986	3,79,136	14,46,850	
Stationery and Printing ...	10,14,372	65	10,14,437	1,06,065	9,08,372	11,75,282	8	11,75,290	1,24,899	10,50,391	
Miscellaneous	2,26,265	3,393	2,29,658	4,64,155	—2,35,497	2,31,081	8,544	2,39,625	5,32,000	—2,92,375	
Famine Relief	84	...	84	...	84	.....	...	...	...	...	
Civil Works	8,438	...	8,438	2,782	5,656	8,424	...	8,424	3,044	5,380	
Total ...	2,03,20,785	41,337	2,03,62,122	31,50,734	1,72,11,388	2,11,98,936	53,018	2,12,51,954	32,23,337	1,80,28,617	

(4).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.		Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1893-94.	B. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,96,19,910	1,97,01,756	...	6,78,533	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,15,253	9,03,761	2,88,506	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	7,60,379	...			2.—Assignments and Compensations ...	3,14,289	3,00,877	...	13,412
II.—Opium	1,60,45,946	1,80,55,519	20,09,573	...	4.—Opium	25,849	26,129	280	...
III.—Salt	2,21,33,763	2,39,31,911	17,98,148	...	5.—Salt	15,74,621	16,25,543	50,922	...
IV.—Stamps	13,98,324	14,52,382	54,058	...	6.—Stamps	60,852	65,704	4,852	...
V.—Excise	80,38,243	82,56,986	2,18,743	...	7.—Excise	2,61,698	2,58,900	...	2,798
VII.—Customs	43,89,065	1,59,77,503	1,15,88,438	...	9.—Customs	5,36,798	6,90,581	1,53,783	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,46,084	19,94,538	48,454	...	10.—Assessed Taxes...	26,543	26,750	207	...
IX.—Forest	18,97,174	18,75,153	...	22,021	11.—Forests	10,31,426	10,32,624	1,198	...
X.—Registration	3,01,234	3,16,880	14,646	...	12.—Registration	1,43,742	1,44,046	304	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States...	12,73,595	12,56,009	...	17,586	13.—Interest on ordinary Debt ...	125	57	...	68
XII.—Interest	27,60,678	23,84,458	...	3,76,220	14.—Interest on other obligations ...	4,56,414	3,97,181	...	59,233
XV.—Mint	15,50,495	9,836	...	15,40,665	17.—Mint	4,22,618	2,00,520	...	2,22,098
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,61,190	1,48,229	...	12,961	18.—General Administration	4,33,720	4,52,142	18,422	...
XXIII.—Stationary and Printing ...	38,967	59,020	20,053	...	22.—Ecclesiastical	3,65,267	3,52,384	...	12,883
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,57,147	4,02,188	45,041	...	25.—Political	6,18,233	6,31,151	12,918	...
					26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	35,535	41,394	5,859	...
					27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	49,587	7,13,156	...	36,431
					28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,929	637	...	2,292
					29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	68,578	91,128	22,550	...
					30.—Stationery and Printing	2,84,000	4,01,936	1,17,936	...
					32.—Miscellaneous	29,690	29,490	...	200
Total ...	8,16,72,194	9,48,21,362	1,57,97,154	26,47,986	Total ...	80,57,769	83,86,091	6,77,737	3,49,415

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5.)—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts Expenditure (Provincial) for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Income. A. 1893-94.	Actual Income. B. 1894-95.	B. Compared with A. Increase.	B. Compared with A. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance ...	38,31,218	40,25,649	...	...
I.—Land Revenue ...	2,06,21,426	2,56,80,984	...	9,31,442
III.—Salt ...	53,446	56,763	3,317	...
IV.—Stamps ...	41,94,973	43,57,146	1,62,173	...
V.—Excise ...	26,79,414	27,52,329	72,915	...
VII.—Customs ...	48,173	79,458	31,285	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,22,092	17,96,708	74,676	...
IX.—Forest ...	18,97,175	18,75,154	...	22,021
X.—Registration	3,01,234	3,15,850	14,616	...
XII.—Interest ...	2,83,692	2,93,064	9,372	...
XVA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,19,504	4,11,847	...	7,657
XVB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	2,13,566	1,74,365	...	39,201
XVII.—Police ...	4,26,333	4,26,766	433	...
XVIII.—Marine ...	62,515	68,550	6,035	...
XIX.—Education ...	3,03,308	3,11,606	8,298	...
XX.—Medical ...	1,19,438	1,34,989	15,551	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	27,413	23,647	...	3,766
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation...	2,41,935	2,30,856	...	11,079
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	67,098	66,635	...	463
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,07,008	1,29,108	22,100	...
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works ...	2,782	3,044	262	...
Contribution from Local Funds...	1,83,494	1,80,266	...	3,228
Total ...	3,99,76,019	3,93,78,325	4,21,063	10,18,857
Departmental Heads.				
XXVI.—State Railway Gross receipts ...	1,42,534	1,46,416	3,882	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	30,646	16,780	...	13,866
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers	8,41,015	8,85,044	44,029	...
Total Departmental Heads ...	10,14,195	10,48,240	47,911	13,863
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	4,09,90,214	4,04,26,465	4,68,974	10,32,723
Grand Total ...	4,48,21,432	4,44,52,114	...	5,03,749

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. A. 1893-94.	Actual Expenditure. B. 1894-95.	B. Compared with A. Increase.	B. Compared with A. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,05,265	2,02,847	...	2,418
2.—Assignments and Compensations	97,26,104	97,76,529	50,425	...
3.—Land Revenue	64,16,481	64,69,068	52,587	...
6.—Stamps	1,82,[illegible]	1,97,112	14,656	...
7.—Excise	87,2[illegible]	86,300	...	933
10.—Assessed Taxes	26,543	26,749	206	...
11.—Forest	10,31,420	10,32,624	1,198	...
12.—Registration	1,43,742	1,44,047	305	...
13.—Interest on ordinary Debt ...	2,19,243	2,27,806	8,563	...
14.—Interest on other obligations ...	246	365	119	...
15.—Post Office	1,03,486	1,02,541	...	945
18.—General Administration ...	13,77,994	14,58,622	81,628	...
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	45,08,933	46,00,156	91,223	...
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	6,61,889	6,59,929	...	1,960
20.—Police	51,75,013	50,04,069	42,04,069	...
21.—Marine	45,106	60,413	15,307	...
22.—Education	16,72,493	16,71,790	...	703
24.—Medical	15,16,493	15,47,734	31,241	...
25.—Political	3,76,563	3,46,485	...	30,078
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,62,427	1,80,103	17,676	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16,95,298	17,34,858	39,560	...
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	7,30,437	7,73,354	42,917	...
32.—Miscellaneous	1,98,903	2,10,133	11,166	...
33.—Famine Relief	84	.....	...	84
45.—Civil Works	8,437	8,424	...	13
Contributions to Local Funds ...	8,34,252	8,26,961	...	7,291
Total ...	3,71,05,812	3,79,49,019	8,87,632	44,425
Departmental Heads.				
37.—Construction of Railways ...	76,556	58,707	...	17,849
41.—Miscellaneous—Railway Expenditure	.....	.....	...	...
43.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	1,38,981	9,121	...	1,29,860
45.—Building and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	33,60,360	33,22,978	...	37,382
38.—State Railway Working Expenses	1,14,074	1,07,205	...	6,869
Total Departmental Heads ...	36,99,971	34,98,011	...	1,91,960
Total Expenditure ...	4,07,95,783	4,14,47,030	8,87,632	2,36,385
Closing Balance ...	40,25,649	30,05,084	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,48,21,432	4,44,52,114	6,51,247	...

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1894-95.

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—		
Government Stock Notes	.....	200
Unfunded Debt—		
Special Loans	.....	.....
Deposits of Service Funds ...	1,44,057	52,928
Savings Bank Deposits... ...	15,95,245	18,37,066
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—		
Balance of Provincial Savings	11,79,518	24,62,879
Excluded Local Funds	21,92,655	22,93,889
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ...	2,01,33,448	1,98,03,940
Local Funds Debt Accounts ...	41,883	36,182
Advances recoverable	22,58,766	22,44,029
Permanent Advances	3,770	3,577
Account with Foreign States	2,71,873	3,11,165
Coinage Account	13,83,067	5,01,138
Suspense Accounts	10,98,511	11,37,304
Cheques and Bills	2,55,57,944	2,53,61,796
Departmental Accounts	21,760	23,024
Miscellaneous	4,70,140	5,55,028
Imperial Advance and Loan Account ...	1,05,450	1,91,632
Provincial Advance and Loan Account ...	6,46,965	9,55,391

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Remittances—		
Other Local Remittances	15,45,97,427	15,45,90,237
Remittances by Bills	3,46,33,339	3,45,91,146
Foreign Remittances	3,21,32,590	2,20,20,801
Account between Civil and Civil	63,61,499	6,00,74,853
Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Post Office	95,62,336	1,45,06,633
Telegraph	24,23,303	24,72,089
Marine	1,52,708	16,23,496
Military	9,66,489	2,37,10,214
Public Works	2,12,20,425	2,85,15,747
Guaranteed Railways	6,53,48,081	3,18,46,952
Remittance Account between England and India	9,91,568	9,105
Secretary of State's Bills	9,79,66,581	14,11,27,921
Total ...	47,49,56,998	58,18,59,242

B.—LAND

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances

YEAR

Collectorates.	Gross Revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment of Land not available for cultivation.	Remainder.	*Deduct*—On account of net alienations.								Remainder Government revenue.
				Political Inâms.	Personal Inâms.	Devasthan and Dharmadaya Inâms.	Watan Inâms.	Inâms of táluka service watandárs whose services have been retained.	Allowances of village servants useful to village community.	Allowances of village servants useful to Government.		Total Inâms.	
										Revenue.	Police.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábad	31,16,683	10,266	31,06,417	32,109	5,13,163	32,655	5,172	....	10,118	10,578	29,343	6,33,138	24,73,279
Kaira	30,93,798	17,503	30,76,295	2,153	7,16,616	34,934	16,815	...	8,370	34,151	25,173	8,38,212	22,38,083
Panch Mahals	6,17,349	17,025	6,00,324	1,463	54,644	13,124	44,279	20	8,176	18,899	5,121	1,45,706	4,54,618
Broach	30,07,161	42,185	29,64,976	...	4,35,108	23,833	22,554	...	39,146	58,188	29,840	6,08,619	23,56,357
Surat	28,42,905	51,514	27,91,391	3,503	2,84,383	20,835	20,140	...	24,017	43,828	21,559	4,18,245	23,73,146
Thána	11,72,401	2,259	11,70,142	...	82,389	8,406	3,989	...	1,452	8,258	4,110	1,08,604	10,61,538
Total ...	1,38,50,297	1,40,752	1,37,09,545	39,228	20,86,303	1,33,787	1,12,929	20	91,279	1,73,852	1,15,126	27,52,524	1,09,57,021
Central Division.													
Násik	17,77,653	6,375	17,71,278	44,181	1,02,502	15,178	20,025	197	8,467	45,872	22,586	2,59,008	15,12,270
Khándesh	44,58,879	60,445	43,98,434	36,979	92,497	14,703	31,401	1,615	19,428	93,792	1,05,412	3,95,827	40,02,607
Ahmednagar	19,81,879	9,504	19,72,375	53,137	1,53,037	36,973	20,858	...	5,951	40,275	6,794	3,17,075	16,55,300
Poona	17,06,886	13,556	16,93,330	45,875	1,63,209	76,052	26,008	27	3,741	53,240	14,521	3,82,673	13,10,657
Sholápur	12,66,584	1,370	12,65,214	11,705	56,084	12,066	37,189	...	3,332	17,590	10,054	1,48,120	11,17,094
Sátára	25,96,980	14,587	25,82,393	75,892	4,11,818	84,372	1,12,413	64	17,12	1,05,894	28,531	8,36,207	17,46,186
Total ...	1,37,88,861	1,05,837	1,36,83,024	2,67,769	9,79,297	2,39,344	2,47,994	1,903	58,042	3,56,663	1,87,898	23,38,910	1,13,44,114
Southern Division.													
Belgaum...	21,51,463	8,420	21,43,043	31,107	2,04,938	44,709	1,54,165	863	16,828	85,511	82,797	6,20,918	15,22,125
Dhárwár	30,49,305	28,131	30,21,174	30,476	1,86,036	69,225	80,808	...	24,650	78,380	47,986	5,17,560	25,03,614
Bijápur	17,72,595	545	17,72,050	7,935	94,061	28,051	1,08,157	...	13,897	57,785	61,006	3,70,892	14,01,158
Kánara	10,64,902	13,553	10,51,349	...	798	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	10,46,449
Ratnágiri	9,71,891	11	9,71,880	2,126	58,282	10,889	4,953	...	57	298	27	76,632	8,95,248
Kolába	13,75,474	722	13,74,752	13,252	62,845	14,166	4,933	844	247	1,451	701	98,439	12,76,313
Total ...	1,03,85,630	51,382	1,03,34,248	85,896	6,06,959	1,71,142	3,53,016	1,707	55,679	2,23,425	1,92,517	16,89,341	86,44,907
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,80,24,788	2,97,971	3,77,26,817	6,91,893	36,72,559	5,44,273	7,13,939	3,630	2,05,000	7,53,940	4,95,541	67,80,775	3,09,46,042

YEAR

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábád	30,86,742	10,200	30,76,542	32,686	5,07,588	32,437	5,165	...	10,155	10,567	29,319	6,27,917	24,48,625
Kaira	29,56,451	20,071	29,36,380	2,132	6,63,390	33,812	16,347	...	7,445	31,876	24,201	7,79,203	21,57,177
Panch Mahâls	6,16,887	17,015	5,99,872	1,463	54,596	13,122	44,259	20	8,178	18,901	5,121	1,45,660	4,54,212
Broach	30,09,784	42,106	29,67,678	...	4,35,144	23,849	22,554	...	39,150	58,140	29,857	6,06,694	23,58,984
Surat	28,43,190	50,660	27,92,530	3,508	2,84,467	20,35	20,140	...	24,017	43,828	21,539	4,18,329	23,74,201
Thána	11,72,351	2,202	11,70,149	...	82,423	8,408	3,989	...	1,453	8,258	4,110	1,08,641	10,61,508
Total ...	1,36,85,405	1,42,254	1,35,43,151	39,784	20,27,608	1,32,463	1,12,454	20	90,398	1,71,570	1,14,147	26,88,444	1,08,54,707
Central Division.													
Násik	17,99,925	7,127	17,92,798	44,113	1,02,338	15,150	20,008	197	8,706	45,558	22,769	2,58,779	15,34,019
Khándesh	44,56,723	60,623	43,96,100	37,324	92,187	14,318	31,356	1,613	19,429	95,237	1,05,484	3,97,148	39,98,952
Ahmednagar	19,87,168	11,241	19,75,927	52,957	1,50,394	35,763	20,828	...	5,950	39,945	6,738	3,12,580	16,63,347
Poona	16,95,178	13,379	16,81,799	45,873	1,62,156	76,407	25,889	27	3,686	52,448	14,136	3,80,622	13,01,177
Sholápur	12,66,673	1,350	12,65,323	11,706	54,739	12,023	37,282	...	3,332	17,600	10,377	1,47,368	11,17,955
Sátára	25,38,660	19,389	25,19,271	75,650	4,00,098	81,836	1,10,939	63	16,804	1,03,615	28,091	8,17,056	17,02,215
Total ...	1,37,44,327	1,13,109	1,36,31,218	2,67,623	9,61,822	2,35,502	2,46,352	1,900	57,907	3,54,752	1,87,735	23,13,553	1,13,17,665
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	21,51,424	4,063	21,47,361	31,557	2,05,584	44,151	1,54,168	863	16,810	87,651	83,469	6,23,805	15,23,556
Dhárwár	30,49,181	31,939	30,17,242	30,476	1,86,046	69,226	80,847	...	24,637	78,345	47,953	5,17,530	24,99,712
Bijápur	17,72,498	546	17,47,952	7,935	94,091	28,082	1,08,156	...	13,918	61,599	61,783	3,75,514	13,96,438
Kánara	10,61,432	13,188	10,51,244	...	798	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	10,46,344
Ratnágiri	9,72,038	3	9,72,035	2,128	58,422	11,084	5,065	...	57	255	5	77,016	8,95,019
Kolába	13,75,423	877	13,74,546	13,251	63,086	14,173	5,080	843	247	1,454	707	98,841	12,75,705
Total ...	1,03,84,996	50,616	1,03,34,380	84,897	6,08,027	1,70,768	3,53,311	1,706	55,669	2,29,312	1,93,916	16,97,006	86,30,774
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,78,14,728	3,05,979	3,75,08,749	3,92,304	35,97,757	5,38,733	7,12,117	3,626	2,03,974	7,55,594	4,95,798	66,99,603	3,08,09,146

(a). Total amount fixed Rs. 14,85,180;

REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay, for the revenue years 1894-95 and 1893-94, together outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1894-95.

Deduct—assessment of			Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue Taleband.	Total.	*Deduct*—Remissions on net Government revenue for year under report on account of								
Occupied culturable land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder.	Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands.			Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects or animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,06,863	7,76,025	15,90,361	14,31,600	1,58,761	1,19,737	17,10,098	...	1,426	...	749	...	...	...	2,119	4,294
1,18,013	78,886	20,41,185	(a)14,58,335	5,56,604	47,715	20,62,054	2,678	444	...	613	...	...	603	782	5,120
38,990	1,14,285	3,01,343	2,69,059	32,284	27,329	3,28,672	...	330	...	15	...	...	11	1,223	1,579
62,802	98,159	21,95,396	19,65,851	2,29,545	1,13,160	23,08,556	...	563	...	315	...	...	10,603	1,028	12,509
56,036	17,354	22,99,756	21,55,705	1,44,051	59,866	23,59,622	...	166	...	221	...	...	914	238	1,539
23,667	16,061	10,21,810	9,88,726	33,084	72,303	10,94,113	...	15	...	14	...	34	37	55	155
4,06,401	11,09,770	94,49,850	82,69,276	11,53,729	4,40,110	98,63,115	2,678	2,944	...	1,927	...	34	12,168	5,445	25,196
19,548	972	14,91,750	14,02,050	89,700	61,597	15,53,347	...	68	...	8	...	...	...	456	532
1,55,720	5,412	38,41,475	36,85,799	1,55,676	2,16,169	40,57,644	73,831	...	...	456	...	1	...	6	74,294
9,193	158	16,45,954	15,27,954	1,18,000	34,639	16,80,593	31,883	2,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,176
4,032	3,264	13,03,361	12,17,899	85,462	42,292	13,45,653	14,743	12	672	...	...	...	...	72	15,499
5,077	419	11,11,598	10,57,771	53,827	21,888	11,33,486	18,327	2	...	...	...	...	...	681	19,010
4,865	1,142	17,40,179	14,04,054	3,36,125	49,910	17,90,089	33,012	1,165	...	...	179	...	1	431	34,788
1,98,435	11,362	1,11,34,317	1,02,95,527	8,38,790	4,26,495	1,15,60,812	1,71,796	3,540	672	464	179	1	1	1,646	1,78,299
10,858	75	15,11,192	11,07,647	4,03,545	51,162	15,62,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,749	762	24,63,103	19,09,863	5,53,240	68,733	25,31,836	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
12,847	23	13,88,288	11,20,137	2,68,150	31,223	14,19,511	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	2	23
62,715	1,135	9,82,599	9,82,578	22	30,664	10,13,263	...	...	...	484	...	100	...	326	910
2,353	29,167	8,63,728	8,44,015	19,713	50,860	9,14,588	42,782	48	...	9	...	4	...	17	42,860
4,450	97,064	11,74,799	11,54,333	20,466	44,899	12,19,698	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	105
1,32,972	1,28,226	83,83,709	71,18,573	12,65,136	2,77,541	86,61,250	42,782	48	...	518	...	209	...	345	43,902
7,37,808	12,40,358	2,89,67,876	2,56,83,376	32,57,655	11,44,146	3,00,85,177	2,17,256	6,532	672	2,909	179	244	12,169	7,436	2,47,397

1893-94.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93,026	7,61,840	15,93,759	14,34,372	1,59,387	79,999	16,73,668	183	1,255	...	316	...	1,000	604	213	3,571
1,05,152	78,982	19,73,043	14,16,709	5,56,334	53,568	20,26,611	...	823	28	88	...	...	592	698	2,220
42,528	1,15,820	2,95,864	2,63,597	32,267	32,299	3,28,163	...	305	...	7	...	...	8	1,212	1,532
65,912	98,157	21,94,915	19,65,334	2,29,581	1,20,937	23,15,852	...	648	...	...	...	...	9,900	913	11,466
56,606	17,390	23,00,205	21,55,991	1,44,214	63,404	23,63,609	...	170	...	...	...	...	713	246	1,129
23,712	16,409	10,21,382	9,88,190	33,192	72,812	10,94,194	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5
3,86,941	10,88,598	93,79,168	82,24,193	11,54,975	4,22,929	98,02,097	183	3,201	28	412	...	1,004	11,817	3,287	19,932
22,953	995	15,10,071	14,20,551	89,520	38,209	15,48,280	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	543	610
1,62,771	5,445	38,30,766	36,76,917	1,53,849	2,68,736	40,99,502	85,591	2	...	695	...	...	...	24	86,312
10,078	153	16,53,116	15,35,222	1,17,894	21,263	16,74,379	33,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,230
5,649	3,291	12,92,237	12,07,738	84,499	41,567	13,33,744	10,858	39	703	...	...	...	...	107	11,707
5,428	...	11,12,527	10,59,021	53,506	21,911	11,34,438	20,572	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,711	23,286
5,160	24	16,97,031	13,79,016	3,18,015	47,589	17,44,620	37,995	1,906	...	...	...	3	1	163	40,068
2,12,009	9,908	1,10,95,748	1,02,78,465	8,17,283	4,39,215	1,15,34,963	1,88,246	2,017	703	695	...	3	1	3,548	1,95,213
15,538	67	15,07,951	11,07,208	4,00,743	36,707	15,44,658	3,665	497	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,165
36,460	762	24,62,490	19,09,202	5,53,288	45,247	25,07,737	132	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
14,427	23	13,81,988	11,18,455	2,63,533	30,097	14,12,085	450	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	482
63,732	1,180	9,81,432	9,81,411	21	28,158	10,09,590	...	...	...	261	...	12	...	303	676
2,701	29,306	8,63,012	8,43,297	19,715	64,301	9,17,313	51,326	48	...	13	...	64	...	...	51,451
4,728	49,858	12,31,119	12,00,726	20,393	40,570	12,61,689	1,07,579	...	...	...	...	538	...	...	1,08,117
1,37,586	81,196	84,17,992	71,60,299	12,57,693	2,35,080	86,53,072	1,63,152	557	...	309	...	614	...	303	1,64,935
7,36,536	11,79,702	2,88,92,908	2,56,62,957	32,29,951	10,97,224	2,99,90,132	3,51,581	5,775	731	1,416	...	1,621	11,815	7,138	3,80,030

deduct Rs. 26,845 according to Igatpuri concession.

B.—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1894-95 and 1893-94, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	Year 1894-95—concluded.										
	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former year outstanding at end of last year.	*Deduct*—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realization up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád	17,05,804	7,263	4,856	2,407	17,08,211	16,97,814	473	16,98,287	7,990	1,934	9,924
Kaira	20,56,934	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)20,56,934	(*b*)20,56,603	...	20,56,603	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahals	3,27,093	44	40	4	3,27,097	3,27,081	4	3,27,085	12	...	12
Broach	22,96,046	314	197	117	22,96,163	22,93,022	116	22,93,138	3,024	...	3,024
Surat	23,58,084	1,652	5	1,647	23,59,731	23,57,046	64	23,57,110	1,037	1,584	2,621
Thána	10,93,958	11,775	263	11,512	11,05,470	10,91,884	3,011	10,94,895	2,075	8,501	10,576
Total ...	98,37,919	21,048	5,361	15,687	98,53,606	98,23,450	3,668	98,27,118	14,138	12,019	26,157
Central Division.											
Násik	15,52,815	38,148	1,222	36,926	15,89,741	15,50,230	5,617	15,55,847	2,585	31,309	33,894
Khándesh	39,83,350	4,507	378	4,129	39,87,479	39,78,306	1,890	39,80,196	5,044	2,239	7,283
Ahmednagar	16,46,417	2,760	1,686	1,074	16,47,491	16,45,413	415	16,45,828	1,004	659	1,663
Poona	13,30,154	483	180	302	13,30,456	13,29,464	267	13,29,731	690	35	725
Sholápur	11,14,476	898	18	880	11,15,356	11,13,563	744	11,14,307	913	136	1,049
Sátára	17,55,301	10,546	3,273	7,373	17,62,674	17,50,694	1,499	17,52,193	4,608	5,773	10,381
Total ...	1,13,82,513	57,341	6,757	50,584	1,14,33,097	1,13,67,670	10,432	1,13,78,102	14,844	40,151	54,995
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,62,354	5,153	.....	5,153	15,67,507	15,67,365	703	15,62,068	989	4,450	5,439
Dhárwár	25,31,832	771	.....	771	25,32,603	25,31,081	...	25,31,081	751	771	1,522
Bijápur	14,19,488	1,280	.....	1,280	14,20,768	14,18,676	337	14,19,013	811	944	1,755
Kánara	10,12,353	92	24	68	10,12,421	10,12,029	69	10,12,098	323	...	323
Ratnágiri	8,71,728	78,142	23,927	54,215	9,25,943	8,51,241	1,594	8,52,835	20,486	52,622	73,108
Kolába	12,19,593	344	.....	344	12,19,937	12,19,592	345	12,19,937	.....	...	.....
Total ...	86,17,348	85,782	23,951	61,831	86,79,179	85,93,984	3,048	85,97,032	23,360	58,787	82,147
Grand Total ...	2,98,37,780	1,64,171	36,069	1,28,102	2,99,65,882	2,97,85,104	17,148	2,98,02,252	52,342	1,10,957	1,63,299

Collectorates.	Year 1893-94—concluded.										
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád	16,70,097	25,670	20,700	4,970	16,75,067	16,65,392	2,412	16,67,804	4,705	2,558	7,263
Kaira	20,24,382	.....	.....	.....	20,24,382	20,24,382	...	20,24,382	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahals	3,26,631	185	80	105	3,26,736	3,26,605	88	3,26,693	25	18	43
Broach	23,04,386	100	.....	100	23,04,486	23,04,101	71	23,04,172	285	29	314
Surat	23,62,480	1,351	86	1,265	23,63,745	23,61,620	474	23,62,094	860	791	1,651
Thána	10,94,189	9,335	178	9,157	11,03,346	10,91,316	255	10,91,571	2,872	8,903	11,775
Total ...	97,82,165	36,641	21,044	15,597	97,97,762	97,73,416	3,300	97,76,716	8,747	12,299	21,046
Central Division.											
Násik	15,47,670	43,795	2,009	41,786	15,89,456	15,44,849	6,459	15,51,308	2,831	35,327	38,148
Khándesh	14,13,190	7,068	4,811	2,247	40,15,437	40,10,367	563	40,10,930	2,823	1,684	4,507
Ahmednagar	16,41,149	2,394	1,251	1,143	16,42,292	16,38,966	506	16,39,532	2,184	576	2,760
Poona	13,22,037	1,271	.....	1,271	13,23,308	13,21,587	1,239	13,22,826	450	32	482
Sholápur	11,11,152	291	5	286	11,11,438	11,10,435	105	11,10,540	717	181	898
Sátára	17,04,552	6,860	473	6,387	17,10,939	16,99,323	1,070	17,00,393	5,229	5,317	10,546
Total ...	1,13,39,750	61,669	8,549	53,120	1,13,92,870	1,13,25,527	10,002	1,13,35,529	14,224	43,117	57,341
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,40,493	4,319	21	4,298	15,44,791	15,39,448	190	15,39,638	1,045	4,108	5,153
Dhárwár	25,07,593	2,486	416	2,070	25,09,663	25,07,372	1,520	25,08,892	221	550	771
Bijápur	14,11,603	2,454	58	2,396	14,13,999	14,10,873	1,847	1,412,720	730	549	1,279
Kánara	10,09,014	89	1	88	10,09,102	10,08,922	88	10,09,010	92	...	92
Ratnágiri	8,65,862	67,595	2,893	64,702	9,30,564	8,47,599	4,973	8,52,572	18,263	59,729	77,992
Kolába	11,53,572	.....	.....	.....	11,53,572	11,53,228	...	11,53,228	344	...	344
Total ...	84,88,137	76,943	3,389	73,554	85,61,691	84,67,442	8,618	84,76,060	20,695	64,936	85,631
Grand Total ...	2,96,10,052	1,75,253	32,982	1,42,271	2,97,52,323	2,95,66,385	21,920	2,95,88,305	43,666	1,20,352	1,64,018

(*b*). The difference of Rs. 331 between the amount shown in column 35 and that of collection in column 36 is owing to that amount being collected in 1893-94 in advance for 1894-95.

B.—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land-Revenue of the several Districts of the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1894-95 and 1893-94, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1894-95.

Number.	District.	Gross revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienation.						Government revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tuḥband.	Total.	*Deduct*—Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (i.e. for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shares direct.	Political Inams (including all Jaghirs).	Political Inams (including holders of Garden grants and Mashdars).	Religious Inams (including Khairatdars).	Service grants (including Sen, Mamul and Thali).	Total.		Uncoccupied cultivable land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kocha).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	29,33,472	1,53,321	8,74,070	19,06,081	...	78,811	79	41	101	79,035	18,27,046	8,88,612	157	9,38,277	9,37,699	578	26,053	9,64,330	515	9,63,815
2	Shikárpur ...	1,03,33,472	4,226	12,39,329	90,89,917	...	7,54,377	2,498	6,30,089	1,316	13,88,280	77,01,637	43,37,198	7,560	33,56,779	33,35,786	20,992	90,092	34,46,871	18,223	34,28,648
3	Hyderábád ...	94,23,700	20,622	19,68,931	74,34,147	...	8,80,145	3,535	195	3,295	8,87,170	65,46,977	44,98,241	1,748	20,46,988	19,92,602	54,387	1,04,456	21,51,444	46,941	21,04,503
4	Karáchi	52,65,815	4,144	7,33,761	45,27,910	...	3,57,878	888	153	1,710	5,60,624	41,67,286	28,20,792	115	13,46,379	13,38,390	7,990	1,19,857	14,66,236	7,673	14,58,563
5	Thar and Párkar.	35,13,677	...	14,61,830	20,51,847	...	62,731	101	9	2,716	65,557	19,86,290	12,70,345	317	7,15,627	7,13,368	2,259	47,051	7,62,678	2,222	7,60,456
	Total ...	3,14,70,136	1,82,313	62,77,921	2,50,09,902	...	21,33,927	7,101	6,30,490	9,138	27,80,666	2,22,29,236	1,38,15,188	9,997	84,04,050	83,17,845	86,206	3,87,509	87,91,559	75,574	87,15,985

1894-95—*concluded.*

Number.	District.	*Deduct*—Remission on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of							Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct*—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.						Total realization.	Balance outstanding on 1st August.		
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remainder.						Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.				On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
																Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	Land Revenue.	Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).				
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	26,144	174	...	704	1,148	4,597	7,403	40,170	9,23,644	68,359	13,574	54,785	9,78,429	8,04,467	48,981	63	32,751	1,289	...	8,87,491	70,193	20,745	90,938
2	Shikárpur ...	1,001	143	...	335	...	56 715	75,947	1,34,145	32,94,503	11,521	1,088	10,433	33,04,936	31,02,417	1,88,504	9	2,837	145	...	32,93,912	3,570	7,451	11,021
3	Hyderábád ...	3,306	...	...	174	1	16,30	1,15,218	1,35,004	19,69,500	6,048	438	5,610	19,75,110	18,55,031	1,09,611	...	3,489	237	...	19,68,768	4,858	1,483	6,341
4	Karáchi	22,054	...	...	8,841	...	1,40,[illegible]	71,922	2,43,216	12,15,316	47,729	2,649	45,080	12,60,396	11,11,132	59,761	27	25,923	1,090	1	11,97,934	44,396	18,066	62,462
5	Thar and Párkar.	452	...	...	...	...	21,878	3,456	25,786	7,34,670	3,336	502	2,834	7,37,504	6,96,009	33,561	36	1,844	96	...	7,31,546	5,064	894	5,958
	Total ...	52,957	317	...	10,054	1,149	2,89,928	2,73,946	5,78,351	81,37,633	1,37,593	18,251	1,18,742	82,56,375	75,68,996	4,40,418	135	67,244	2,857	1	80,79,651	1,28,081	48,639	1,76,720

B.—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1894-95 and 1893-94, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.—continued.

Number.	District.	1893-94.																			
		Gross Revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment		Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienation.						Remainder Government revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Taluband.	Total.	*Deduct*—Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (i.e., for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shares direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Political Ináms (including holders of Garden grants and Máfidárs).	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri, Mánai and Thali).	Total.		Unoccupied cultivable land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kpcha).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	25,39,168	1,38,249	7,35,562	16,65,357	...	73,705	90	44	80	73,920	15,91,437	8,01,073	166	7,90,198	7,89,630	568	31,816	8,22,014	499	8,21,515
2	Shikárpur ...	1,64,00,075	36,91,316	14,52,656	1,12,56,003	...	7,51,142	2,599	6,31,509	1,358	13,86,608	98,69,395	69,08,204	4,301	29,56,890	29,38,715	18,175	1,08,393	30,65,283	15,541	30,49,742
3	Hyderábad ...	1,03,12,430	18,315	23,22,372	79,71,743	...	9,30,784	3,537	197	3,352	9,37,870	70,33,873	50,68,666	1,930	19,63,277	19,10,489	52,788	78,449	20,41,726	49,909	19,91,817
4	Karáchi	53,16,145	3,904	8,71,293	44,40,948	...	3,64,384	922	162	1,643	3,67,111	40,73,837	29,54,536	106	11,19,195	11,11,220	7,975	82,191	12,01,386	7,650	11,93,736
5	Thar and Párkar.	5,94,791	...	.....	5,94,791	...	6,407	89	4	2,442	8,941	5,85,850	.....	274	5,85,576	5,84,041	1,535	36,180	6,21,756	1,181	6,20,57
	Total ...	3,51,62,609	38,51,884	53,81,883	2,59,28,842	...	21,26,422	7,237	6,31,916	8,875	27,74,450	2,31,54,392	1,57,32,479	6,777	74,15,136	73,34,095	81,041	3,37,029	77,52,165	74,780	76,77,3855

Number.	District.	1893-94—*continued.*																				
		Deduct—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct*—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.							Balance outstanding on 1st August.		
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.						Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.			Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
																Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	Land Revenue.	Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).				
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	82,788	...	2	24	...	...	10,275	93,087	7,28,428	33,318	3,462	29,856	7,58,284	6,46,034	33,248	69	9,272	403	...	6,89,926	48,177	20,181	68,358
2	Shikárpur ...	24,426	...	...	...	...	18,620	13,791	56,837	29,92,905	24,592	10,258	14,384	30,07,429	28,21,450	1,69,710	7	4,302	219	...	29,95,718	1,738	9,783	11,521
3	Hyderábad ...	3,528	...	8	11,819	...	2,154	40,873	58,382	19,33,435	8,069	2,147	6,822	19,40,257	18,19,935	1,08,909	1	4,467	268	...	19,33,580	4,590	2,087	6,677
4	Karáchi	29,661	...	...	14,452	...	67,882	36,247	1,48,242	10,45,494	81,118	52,899	28,219	10,73,713	9,55,861	53,031	40	16,249	741	2	10,25,984	36,501	11,228	47,729
5	Thar and Párkar.	...	...	...	...	...	854	53	907	6,19,668	3,992	21	3,971	6,23,639	5,89,671	27,409	354	3,447	51	...	6,20,932	2,234	473	2,707
	Total ...	1,40,101	...	10	26,295	...	89,510	1,01,239	3,57,455	73,19,920	1,51,989	68,787	83,202	74,03,132	69,33,851	3,92,367	471	37,737	1,712	2	72,66,140	93,240	43,752	1,36,992

C.—EXCISE.

C.—

(1).—Excise Revenue and

DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING

Districts.	Imported liquors.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.				Country Spirits and Fermented Liquors.								Opium and its including	
	License fees.	Duty on Spirits.	Duty on Malt liquors.	License fees.	Total.	Still-head duty.	Proceeds of out-still farms.	License fees for sale of Country Spirits.	Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Revenue for still-head duty.	Tree Tax.	Toddy-shop license fees.	Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Revenue for Tree Tax.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	69,573	3,819	..	5	3,824	17,64,478	..	2,90,799	..	2,01,792	9,225	..	22,66,294	9,75,450	3,600
Ahmedábád	1,485	..	..	..	..	1,71,646	8,400	..	..	750	370	..	1,81,066	51,100	70
Kaira	145	..	..	..	..	47,429	..	..	..	715	525	..	48,669	..	..
Panch Maháls	180	..	..	..	..	33,770	19,000	..	..	..	..	..	52,770	..	..
Broach	205	..	..	..	..	1,60,581	..	..	..	11,223	2,484	..	1,74,288	..	..
Surat	1,810	..	..	..	..	6,77,220	..	..	..	3,00,237	1,66,695	..	11,44,152	..	..
Thána	3,025	..	..	..	..	7,86,778	..	..	..	1,02,270	20,417	..	9,09,465	..	..
Násik	1,517	..	..	..	..	1,96,654	..	..	..	1,222	150	280	1,99,306	..	..
Khándesh	829	..	..	..	..	5,39,563	..	..	437	..	..	..	5,40,000	..	..
Ahmednagar	805	..	..	..	..	81,841	..	..	..	3,420	6,240	..	91,501	..	..
Poona	4,824	..	46,172	52	46,224	5,35,485	..	..	..	15,900	12,560	..	5,64,792	..	..
Sátára	1,106	..	..	..	..	1,04,452	..	..	..	8	..	..	1,04,460	..	..
Sholápur	1,270	..	..	..	..	1,28,073	..	..	..	40,058	23,210	..	1,91,241	..	..
Bijápur	265	..	..	..	..	80,611	..	..	..	59,198	80,694	..	2,20,503	..	525
Belgaum	920	..	..	..	..	2,95,891	..	..	..	45,322	83,753	..	4,24,966	..	2,964
Dhárwár	990	..	..	..	..	2,83,547	..	..	..	63,560	1,01,962	..	4,49,069	..	4,794
Kánara	405	..	..	..	..	1,07,658	..	..	..	54,793	19,231	2,217	1,83,899	..	522
Ratnágiri	375	..	..	..	..	63,094	..	..	..	1,42,619	37,182	..	2,42,895	..	746
Kolába	1,545	..	..	..	..	3,56,522	..	..	..	21,357	1,911	..	3,79,790	..	2
Total	91,325	3,819	46,172	57	50,048	64,16,093	27,400	2,90,799	437	10,70,350	5,66,550	2,497	83,74,126	10,26,550	13,223
Sind.															
Karáchi	12,142	(a) 683	..	..	683	2,94,098	..	9,450	..	..	992	..	3,04,640	40,835	..
Hyderábád	(b) 2,154	..	..	..	..	2,62,438	..	8,692	..	..	..	..	2,71,130	73,005	..
Shikárpur	2,511	..	..	..	..	1,43,535	..	6,064	..	..	..	..	1,49,599	37,004	..
Thar and Párkar	50	..	..	..	..	23,080	..	1,153	..	..	..	..	24,233	55,674	..
Upper Sind Frontier	200	..	..	..	..	25,581	..	873	..	..	..	..	26,454	5,160	..
Total	17,057	683	..	..	683	7,48,732	..	26,232	..	..	992	..	7,75,056	2,21,678	..
Aden and Shaikh Othmán	6,300	..	..	..	..	23,118	..	1,178	..	..	..	..	24,296	..	1,300
GRAND TOTAL	1,14,682	4,502	46,172	57	50,731	71,87,943	27,400	3,18,209	437	10,70,350	5,67,542	2,497	91,74,378	12,48,128	14,523

EXCISE.

Net Revenue of 1894-95.

THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM

preparations poppy heads.			Drugs other than Opium.			Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous.					Grand Total.	Total charges in Statement 2.	Net Revenue in the year.	Remarks.
			Gánja, Bháng, &c.											
Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Vend.	Gain on sale-proceeds of Opium.	Total.	Fees on permits.	License fees.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures under A'bkári Act.	Fines and forfeitures under Opium Act.	Other items, A'bkári Revenue.	Other items, Excise Opium Revenue.	Total.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	44,373	10,23,423	260	48,000	48,260	156	3,591	37,037	137	40,921	34,52,295	2,45,198	32,07,097	
..	..	57,170	67	6,690	6,757	..	14,304	..	3,000	17,304	2,57,782	22,262	2,35,520	
..	..	.. ..	40	1,320	1,360	11	362	1	1,800	2,174	52,348	17,161	90,897	
..	..	.. ..	32	599	631	21	..	298	1,800	2,119	55,700			
..	..	.. ..	39	2,350	2,389	6	59	34	1,800	1,899	1,78,781	6,534	1,72,247	
..	..	.. ..	77	4,425	4,502	180	8	246	1,200	1,634	11,52,098	18,077	11,34,021	
..	..	.. ..	37	6,505	6,542	64	..	1,257	..	1,321	9,20,353	30,699	8,89,654	
..	..	.. ..	242	9,502	9,744	21	18	2,118	1,200	3,357	2,12,924	10,612	2,02,312	
..	..	.. ..	..	7,500	7,500	5	284	1,765	2,563	4,617	5,52,937	36,081	5,16,856	
..	..	.. ..	1,408	3,190	4,598	33	10	173	1,200	1,416	98,380	4,092	94,288	
..	..	.. ..	115	16,025	16,140	1	744	481	1,200	2,426	6,33,406	9,322	6,24,084	
..	..	.. ..	122	4,021	4,143	..	2	9	..	11	1,09,720	5,589	1,04,131	
..	..	.. ..	92	9,000	9,092	..	..	1,011	1,200	2,211	2,10,814	7,546	2,03,268	
..	..	525	48	3,900	3,948	2	3	810	..	815	2,26,056	5,786	2,20,270	
..	..	2,964	175	3,381	3,556	3	..	362	6	371	4,32,777	7,567	4,25,210	
..	..	4,794	221	13,500	13,721	25	2	1,213	12	1,252	4,69,826	17,449	4,52,377	
..	..	522	95	5,489	5,584	10	..	886	..	896	1,91,306	13,168	1,78,138	
..	..	746	107	2,045	2,152	47	1	4,029	1	4,078	2,50,246	20,995	2,29,251	
..	..	2	537	5,700	6,237	68	..	223	..	291	3,87,865	17,457	3,70,408	
..	44,373	10,84,146	3,714	1,53,142	1,56,856	653	19,388	51,953	17,119	89,113	98,45,614	4,95,585	93,50,029	
..	..	49,335	..	61,000	61,000	30	7	1	3,306	3,344	4,31,544	5,678	4,25,866	(a) Shahjahanpur Rs. 682-8-0.
..	..	73,005	..	(c) 39,733	39,733	13	..	3,297	(d) 3,582	6,892	3,92,914	13,311	3,79,603	(b) This includes Rs. 100 on account of over-collections subsequently refunded.
..	..	37,304	..	85,200	85,200	3	..	15	1,783	1,801	2,77,015	4,075	2,72,940	(c) There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 2 on account of intoxicating drugs in the Hyderábád District which was recovered in August.
..	..	55,674	..	11,025	11,025	..	..	..	3,096	3,096	94,078	2,272	91,806	(d) This consists of Rs. 3,265 on account of license fee for stills licensed and Rs 32 on account of sale-proceeds of liquor account books.
..	..	5,160	..	11,110	11,110	(e) ..	1	12	534	547	43,461	745	42,716	(e) The Deputy Commissioner has shown Re. 0-4-3, but it has been omitted as fractions of rupees are not shown in this Return.
..	..	2,21,578	..	2,08,058	2,08,058	46	8	3,325	12,301	15,680	12,39,012	26,081	12,12,931	
..	1,395	2,695	..	1,917	1,917	..	..	106	..	106	35,314	6,542	28,772	
..	45,768	13,08,419	3,714	3,63,117	3,66,831	699	19,396	55,384	29,420	1,04,899	1,11,19,940	5,28,208	1,05,91,732	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2).—Excise Charges of 1894-95.

District.	Detail of Charges during the year.					Grand total charges.	Remarks.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay—							
Commissioner of Customs	.....	.....	.....	78 5 0	.....	78 5 0	
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium ...	42,832 1 9	3,536 2 10	7,840 9 4	2,949 15 10	*1,63,951 0 0	2,21,109 13 9	*Inclusive of refunds of opium pass fee due to several Native States.
Collector of Salt Revenue	22,622 1 8	93 13 6	804 0 3	489 6 5	.....	24,009 5 10	
Ahmedábád	10,725 1 1	1,399 6 3	9,671 9 0	432 13 0	33 0 6	22,261 13 10	
Kaira	11,382 2 6	2,669 9 10	2,852 4 0	247 4 0	.....	17,151 4 4	
Panch Mahals							
Broach	5,134 10 10	1,112 9 1	169 0 0	117 12 4	.....	6,534 0 3	
Surat	14,431 15 11	2,467 0 10	621 0 0	556 14 6	.....	18,076 15 3	
Thána	21,639 15 7	7,286 0 6	1,321 4 0	451 12 6	.....	30,699 0 7	
Nàsik	7,522 10 10	2,349 6 4	472 10 6	267 1 9	.....	10,611 13 5	
Khándesh	23,690 6 5	8,230 9 5	2,885 12 1	1,274 2 2	.....	36,080 14 1	
Ahmednagar	2,839 11 1	1,115 10 0	10 0 0	126 12 6	.....	4,092 1 7	
Poona	7,164 8 5	1,428 2 11	567 15 6	161 1 0	.....	9,321 11 10	
Sátára	4,136 7 2	1,272 1 10	37 1 9	143 13 0	.....	5,589 7 9	
Sholápur	5,891 6 2	1,371 9 9	131 4 0	151 10 0	.....	7,545 13 11	
Bijápur	4,515 0 8	1,108 14 6	56 5 3	106 4 1	.....	5,786 8 6	
Belgaum	5,562 4 6	1,687 4 7	76 8 0	241 2 0	.....	7,567 3 1	
Dhárwár	9,392 14 9	1,745 1 6	741 0 1	247 5 0	5,322 8 7	17,448 13 11	
Kánara	9,701 0 0	2,700 0 0	387 10 0	379 8 4	.....	13,168 2 4	
Ratnágiri	14,017 3 1	3,237 12 4	1,982 6 8	1,757 5 0	.....	20,994 11 1	
Kolába	12,292 15 4	4,367 11 9	293 10 8	503 0 0	.....	17,457 5 9	
Total ...	2,35,494 9 9	49,178 15 9	30,921 15 1	10,683 4 5	†1,69,306 9 1	4,95,585 6 1	†Exclusive of the Opium and A'bkári compensations paid annually to the several Native States in terms of their agreements, as well as that paid to the Bombay Municipality for loss of revenue.
Sind.							
Karáchi	2,856 9 10	180 0 0	.....	7 4 0	.....	3,043 13 10	A'bkári.
	1,993 12 10	639 14 2	.....	.....	.....	2,633 11 0	Opium.
Hyderábád	8,897 4 4	39 12 0	284 4 0	279 12 5	102 0 0	9,603 0 9	A'bkári.
	2,155 0 4	707 6 8	68 0 0	148 14 5	628 7 7	3,707 13 0	Opium.
Shikárpur	2,100 0 0	168 0 0	.....	89 9 10	.....	2,357 9 10	A'bkári.
	1,087 0 3	355 11 6	.....	275 1 0	.....	1,717 12 9	Opium.
Thar and Párkar	1,688 11 5	519 15 4	.....	63 7 11	.....	2,272 2 8	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier	314 0 0	113 5 4	.....	.....	.....	427 5 4	A'bkári.
	.....	.....	274 7 11	43 7 0	.....	317 14 11	Opium.
Total ...	21,093 7 0	2,724 1 0	626 11 11	907 8 7	730 7 7	26,081 4 1	
Aden and Shaikh Othmán	5,480 9 2	360 0 0	.....	701 5 7	.....	6,541 14 9	
Grand Total ...	2,62,068 9 11	52,263 0 9	31,548 11 0	12,292 2 7	1,70,037 0 8	5,28,208 8 10	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3).—*Manufactories, Licenses and Shops.*

Districts.	Manufacture of Liquor. Number of: Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country Spirit Distilleries. Central Distilleries, public or private. Mhowra and molassis spirit.	Toddy spirit.	Out-stills.	Vend of Liquor or Drugs. Number of wholesale licenses for sale of: European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (toddy).	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than Opium.	Number of special licenses for retail sale of liquors, otherwise than in ordinary retail shops, *e.g.*, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Steamers. Hotels.	Ordinary Refreshment Rooms and Stalls.	Railway Refreshment Rooms.	Travellers' Bungalows.	Temporary Refreshment Stalls.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Number of shops licensed to sell by retail. Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (toddy). Domestic consumption licenses.	Hawking licenses.	Tree-foot booth licenses.	Toddy shop licenses.	Total.	Opium and its preparations. Raw Opium.	Madat and Chandul, and other preparations of Opium.	Total of columns 24 and 25.	For medical purposes (druggist's permits and the like).	Drugs, other than Opium (Bhang, Ganja, &c.).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bombay	..	..	..	1	..	68	1	..	..	..	18	34	1	..	55	50	319	..	50	76	100	226	11	..	11	52	72	
Ahmedábád	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	68	..	..	1	6	7	157	..	157	11	40	
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	35	2	..	..	..	2	150	..	150	..	11	
Panch Mahals	..	..	A1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	60	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	..	5	A Exclusive of the Distillery at Wadia in the Sankheda Mewas under the Rewa Kántha Agency.
Broach	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	7	..	18	14	39	50	..	50	..	11	
Surat	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	301	8,308	11	55	249	8,623	23	..	23	3	22	
Thána	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	342	367	..	232	228	827	16	..	16	..	19	
Násik	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	7	104	..	..	..	10	10	41	..	41	..	44	
Khándesh	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	248	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	102	..	109	
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	187	..	..	..	1	..	2	25	..	..	1	8	9	52	..	52	..	38	
Poona	..	1	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	2	48	3	74	6	..	7	41	54	51	..	51	50	45	
Sátára	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	3	56	1	..	..	..	1	39	..	39	..	34	
Sholápur	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	33	..	..	2	19	21	42	..	42	..	32	
Bijápur	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	73	..	..	15	105	120	17	..	17	..	34	
Belgaum	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	116	2	..	2	95	99	13	..	13	..	36	
Dhárwár	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	122	..	..	1	110	111	21	..	21	..	45	
Kánara	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	145	..	..	..	113	113	10	..	10	..	19	
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	101	101	8	..	8	..	12	
Kolába	..	..	17	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	177	18	..	47	75	140	13	..	13	2	15	
Total	..	1	..	31	11	2	165	1	...	..	190	38	36	25	6	105	105	2,546	8,711	61	457	1,274	10,503	853	...	853	118	643	
Sind.																													
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	5	5	6	..	35	7	(a)77	..	..	..	9	9	80	..	80	..	142	(a) Includes two temporary licenses.
Hyderábád	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	94	..	130	
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	11	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60	..	237	(b) Number of stills licensed 38.
Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	54	..	37	
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	47	
Total	..	...	...	1	..	..	26	18	..	..	..	5	7	9	..	46	7	281	..	..	..	9	9	299	..	299	..	593	
Aden and Shaikh Othman	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(b)1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	
Grand Total	..	1	..	33	11	2	191	19	..	..	190	47	44	39	6	151	121	2,829	8,711	61	457	1,283	10,512	1,155	..	1,155	118	1,239	

C—(4).—Duty and

Districts.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.										Country Spirits issued from			
	Ordinary Spirits.			Spirits of Wine.		Methylated Spirits of Wine.		Perfumed Spirits.		Malt Liquor.	Issues of			Ur
	Issues at average strength of Imperial Gallon.		Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof Strength.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof Strength.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	At strength of 25° U.P.	At strength of 60° U. P.	At strength of 40° U. P.	At strength of between 25° to 28° U. P.
	Number of Imperial Gallons.	Average strength per Gallon.													
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				
Bombay ...	362	6·1° U.P.	...	170	6 0 0	2	0 2 4	20	8 0 0	...	...	167,099	69,981	(20·2° U.P.) 385,647	...
Ahmedábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,360	112	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,620	6,300	...	...
Panch Mahals..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,121	177,715	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,593	5,144	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,836	305,925	...	...
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,251	518,464	...	...
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,878	40,385	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,781	418,853	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,577	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738,755	0 1 0	147,720	...	...	...
Sátára... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,843	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,684	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,796	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,625	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,735	...	...	...
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,205	...	(40° U.P.) 6,185	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,462	106,111	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,414	81,495	...	...
Total ...	362	6·1° U.P.	...	170	...	2	...	20	...	738,755	...	1,389,600	18,00,185	(20·2 U.P.) 385,647 (40° U.P.) 6,185	...

Note—Toddy spirit is sold in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Sálsette and Bassein Tálukás of the

EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption.

CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.							OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.			REMARKS.
Imperial Gallons.					Rates of Duty.		Issues in sers (1 ser=2 lbs. of 40 tolas each) from Government Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Prices per ser (2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).		Amount sold by retail in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).			
an.	Kotri.												
At strength of 0° to 12° U.P.	At strength of 4° to 8° U.P.	c At strength of 33° to 40° U.P.	At strength of 50° U.P.	Equivalent of London Proof of the total of columns 12, 13 and 14.	Strength.	Per Gallon.		Wholesale that is, price at which Opium is sold from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail Vendors sell.	Bhâng.	Gânja.	Other sorts.	
16	16a	16b	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Gal. p.	Gal. p.	Gal. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	460,942	25° U.P.	3 0 0 (*a*)	7,559	21	26	1,624	11,112	1,399	(*b*) Shows rate of duty on toddy spirit, exclusive of the drawback on account of tree-tax.
					60° U.P.	2 1 6 (*b*)							
						1 1 10 (*b*)							
...	...	...	...	57,315	25° U.P.	2 6 0 (*c*)	7,779	22	27	794	4,974	374	(*c*) Shows the rate of duty applicable to the city, cantonment and portion within 10 miles round, and
						2 4 0 (*d*)							(*d*) to the rest of the district.
						0 12 0 (*e*)							(*e*) Shows rate of duty applicable to the Parántij Táluka, including Modása Mahál, excepting the villages of Deroli, Amodra and Indran.
					60° U.P.	1 5 0 (*c*)							
						1 4 0 (*d*)							
						0 6 0 (*e*)							
...	...	...	...	18,735	25° U.P.	2 4 0 (*f*)	4,578	22	27	333	3,057	11	(*f*) Shows the rate of duty applicable to the whole district, excepting the Kapadvanj and Thásra Tálukas, with the exception of the town of Dákor.
						1 0 0 (*g*)							
					60° U.P.	1 4 0 (*f*)							(*g*) Do. Do. to the tálukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra (excepting the town of Dákor) and the villages of Deroli, Amodra and Indran of the Modása Mahál.
						0 8 0 (*g*)							
...	...	...	...	79,427	25° U.P.	0 12 0	(*h*) 1,754	22	27	203	1,522	125	(*h*) Shows rates of duty applicable to the western tálukas, the eastern tálukas being under out-still system.
					60° U.P.	0 6 0							
...	...	...	...	51,253	25° U.P.	2 6 0 (*c*)	3,982	22	27	457	2,524	87	(*i*) Shows rates of duty applicable to the city of Surat and those portions of the tálukas of Chorási and Olpád which are within 5 miles' limit of the Surat city.
						2 4 0 (*d*)							
					60° U.P.	1 5 0 (*c*)							(*j*) Do. to the rest of the tálukas of Chorási and Olpád and to the western portions of the tálukas of Balsár, Bárdoli, Mándvi and Chikhli.
						1 4 0 (*d*)							
...	...	...	...	242,247	25° U.P.	2 8 0 (*i*)	1,580	22	27	1,146	3,110	115	(*k*) Do. to the táluka of Jalálpur.
						2 4 0 (*j*)							
						2 0 0 (*k*)							(*l*) Do. to the eastern portion of the tálukas of Balsár, Bárdoli, Mándvi and Chikhli and to the Párdi Táluka.
						1 12 0 (*l*)							
					60° U.P.	1 6 0 (*i*)							(*m*) Do. to the tálukas of Sálsette, Bassein, Kalyán, Bhiwndi, Váda, Morbád and Sháhápur.
						1 2 0 (*j*)							
						1 0 0 (*k*)							(*n*) Do. to the tálukas of Máhim and Dahánu.
						0 13 0 (*l*)							
...	...	...	...	297,574	25° U.P.	2 4 0 (*m*)	485	21	26	56	1,513	17	(*o*) Do. to the Umbargaon Peta.
						1 12 0 (*n*)							
						1 8 0 (*o*)							(*p*) Do. the whole district excepting the tálukas of
						1 4 0 (*b*)							
					60° U.P.	1 2 0 (*m*)							(*q*) Baglán, (Kalvan and Peint, and
						0 14 0 (*n*)							
						0 12 0 (*o*)							(*pp*) Málegaon Taluka.
						0 10 0 (*b*)							
...	...	...	...	58,812	25° U.P.	2 12 0 (*p*)	2,711	21	26	358	7,881	508	(*r*) Do. the whole district except
						2 0 0 (*q*)							
						2 6 0 (*pp*)							(*s*) the Navápur Petha, Akrani Pargana and the villages of the Taloda Táluka which lie within Mewás limits.
					60° U.P.	1 6 0 (*p*)							
						1 0 0 (*q*)							(*t*) Do. above-ghát tálukas of the Kánara district.
						1 3 0 (*pp*)							
...	...	...	...	241,877	25° U.P.	2 0 0 (*r*)	6,749	21	26	267	4,222	57	(*u*) Do. coast tálukas of Kánara district.
						0 12 0 (*s*)							
					60° U.P.	1 0 0 (*r*)							
						0 6 0 (*s*)							
...	...	...	...	16,933	25° U.P.	3 10 0	5,100	21	26	...	8,605	358	
...	...	...	...	110,790	25° U.P.	3 10 0	4,804	21	26	1,267	8,419	579	
...	...	...	...	22,382	25° U.P.	3 8 0	1,791	21	26	...	14,943	...	
...	...	...	...	29,763	25° U.P.	3 4 0	4,265	21	26	527	4,942	35,003	
...	...	...	...	19,347	25° U.P.	3 2 0	235	21	26	49	4,636	...	
...	...	...	...	61,219	25° U.P.	3 10 0	343	21	26	2,900	6,586	66	
...	...	...	...	68,051	25° U.P.	3 2 0	373	21	26	25	1,633	71	
...	...	...	...	39,865	25° U.P.	3 0 0 (*t*)	60	21	26	....	5,448	...	(*bb*) Raised to Rs. 1-8 from 1st January 1895.
						1 6 0 (*u*)							
						0 8 4 (*b*)							
					40° U.P.	2 6 4 (*t*)							
						1 1 7 (*u*)							
						0 6 8 (*b*)							
...	...	...	...	72,790	25° U.P.	1 6 0 (*bb*)	137	21	26	3,896	...	...	(*cc*) Raised to 12 annas from 1st January 1895.
						0 8 4 (*b*)							
					60° U.P.	0 11 0 (*cc*)							
						0 4 2 (*b*)							
...	...	...	...	124,408	25° U.P.	2 4 0	348	21	26	...	1,096	5	
					60° U.P.	1 2 0							
...	...	...	...	2,073,730	...	...	54,633	...	...	13,902	96,223	38,769	

Thána District, in the coast tálukas of the Kánara District and in the whole of the Ratnágiri District.

C.—EXCISE

(4)—Duty and

Districts.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.										Country Spirits issued from			
	Ordinary Spirits.			Spirits of Wines.		Methylated Spirits of wine.		Perfumed Spirits.		Malt Liquor.	Issues of			
	Issues at average strength of Imperial Gallon.		Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof Strength.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	At strength of 25°U.P.	At strength of 60°U.P.	At strength of 40°U.P.	Ur At strength of between 25° to 28°U.P.
	Number of Imperial Gallons.	Average strength per Gallon.													
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sind.					Rs. a. p.										Gal. p.
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	20	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,911 1
Hyderábad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,391 1
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409 4
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497 3
Total ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,208 9
Aden and Shaik Othmán.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†30	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.	362	6·1°UP.	...	190	...	2	...	20	...	738,755	...	13,89,630	18,00,185	20·2° U.P. 3,85,647 40° U.P. 6,185	50,208 9

—*continued.*

Consumption—concluded.

Central Distilleries, public or private.							Opium and its preparations.			Other Drugs.			
Imperial Gallons.					Rate of Duty.		Issues in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each) from Government Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Prices per ser (2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).		Amount sold by retail in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).			Remarks.
an.	Kotri.		At strength of 50° U.P.	Equivalent of London Proof of the total of columns 12, 13 and 14.	Strength.	Per Gallon.		Wholesale that is, price at which Opium is sold from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail Vendors sell.	Bhang.	Ganja.	Other sorts.	
At strength of 0° to 12° U.P.	At strength of 4° to 8° U.P.	At strength of 35 to 40° U.P.											
16	16a	16b	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Gal. p.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal. p. dr.		Rs. a. p.	S. t. g.		Rs. a. p.				
5,491 3	27,218	661	...	62,699 5 2·38	25° to 28° U.P. 0° to 12° U.P. +4° to 8° U.P. 35° to 40° U.P.	3 0 0 5 0 0 2 12 0	2,257 6 90	22	26 10 8	31,056	1,716	1,729	Chárás ... ... 1,722 Májum 7 1,729
786 6	1,053	47,887	...	35,620 11 1·66	Do. ...	Do. ...	3,318 32 0	22	27 0 0	44,697	1,021	1,268	Chárás.
1,718 3	25,506	851	...	27,158 6 1·44	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,722 74 0	22	27 0 0	68,407	16	1,298	Chárás ... ... 1,280 Májum 18 1,298
...	4,526	137	...	4,340 0 3·12	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,530 49 135	22	27 0 0	4,634	595	331	Chárás.
376 6	4,275	264	...	4,902 10 2·66	Do. ...	Do. ...	234 42 135	22	27 0 0	12,015	1	376	Chárás ... ... 373 Májum 3 376
8,372 6	62,578	49,800	...	134,721 10 3·26	...	...	10,063 45 0	...	...	160,809	3,379	5,002	
...	...	...	*10,452½	5,248¾ 0 0	50° U.P. 25° U.P.	2 5 0 3 7 6	65 0 0	†20 22	55 0 0	...	...	...	* 3702½ gallons of 50° U.P. were issued at the old rate of Rs. 2 a gallon for 4 months, April, May, June and July and for the remaining 8 months 67·50 gallons at the increased rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per Imperial gallon of 50% U.P. † 30 gallons of 25 U.P. were issued at the enhanced rate of Rs. 3-7-6 per Imperial gallon. ‡ For the first 4 months of the official year and for the remaining 8 months.
8,372 6	62,578	49,800	10,452½	.....	...	...	64,761 45	...	...	184,711	99,602	43,771	

C—EXCISE—*concluded.*

(5).—*Incidence of Consumption.*

Districts.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of				Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total Population, see column 30 of Statement 1.	Remarks.
					Liquors.		Drugs.						
	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits column 18 of Statement 2.	Country fermented liquors, column 23 of Statement 3.	Opium and its preparations column 26 of Statement 3.	Other drugs, column 28 of Statement 3.	From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 6 and 14 of Statement 1.	From Opium and its preparations, column 19 of Statement 1.	From drugs other than Opium, column 22 of Statement 1.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	543,276	155,247	123,241	821,764	2,576	3,636	74,706	11,413	28,472	12,454	587	39,027	
Ahmedábád	788,718	90,487	42,507	921,712	13,555	131,673	5,871	23,043	1,981	555	73	2,555	
Kaira	782,448	77,443	11,698	871,589	24,903	435,794	5,811	79,235	560	...	16	767	
Panch Mahális	281,750	18,651	13,016	313,417	5,224	.....	8,471	62,683	1,689	...	20		
Broach	245,422	71,263	24,805	341,490	5,254	8,756	6,830	31,045	5,110	...	70	5,044	
Surat	572,916	52,307	24,766	649,989	2,159	75	28,260	29,545	17,630	...	69	17,447	
Thána	727,201	36,682	55,697	819,580	2,396	991	51,224	43,136	11,134	...	80	10,855	
Násik	776,824	42,059	24,699	843,582	8,111	84,358	20,575	19,172	2,369	...	116	2,398	
Khándesh	1,270,475	112,200	111,096	1,493,771	6,023	.....	14,645	13,704	3,621	...	50	3,460	
Ahmednagar	818,585	47,071	23,099	888,755	35,550	98,751	17,091	23,388	1,039	...	52	1,061	
Poona	989,799	51,200	26,801	1,067,800	14,430	19,774	20,937	23,729	5,758	...	151	5,845	
Sátára	1,163,606	43,256	19,127	1,225,989	21,893	1,225,989	31,436	36,058	861	...	34	849	
Sholápur	686,945	53,971	9,773	750,689	22,748	35,747	17,874	23,459	2,658	...	121	2,708	
Bijápur	703,604	88,522	4,213	796,339	10,909	6,636	46,843	23,422	2,772	7	50	2,766	
Belgáum	873,051	80,484	59,726	1,013,261	8,735	10,235	77,943	28,146	4,203	29	35	4,196	
Dhárwar	903,739	131,000	16,575	1,051,314	8,617	9,471	50,063	23,363	4,281	46	131	4,303	
Kánara	402,644	26,460	17,247	446,351	3,078	3,950	44,635	23,492	4,129	12	125	3,991	
Ratnágiri	1,019,943	79,673	6,310	1,105,926	6,043	10,950	138,241	92,160	2,200	7	19	2,073	
Kolába	560,040	28,938	5,894	594,872	3,361	4,249	45,759	39,658	6,410	...	105	6,227	
Total ...	14,110,986	1,286,914	620,290	16,018,190	6,292	1,525	18,779	24,912	5,316	677	98	5,837	
Sind.													
Karáchi	101,533	459,273	11,145	571,951	7,428	63,550	7,149	4,028	5,549	871	1,067	7,434	The increase of 42,121 persons in the Thar and Párkar District and a corresponding decrease in the Hyderábád District as compared with the Imperial Census of 1891 is due to the transfer of the Mirpur Khás Táluka and portions of the Dero Mohbat and Sháhdádpur tálukas from the latter to the former District.
Hyderábád	173,235	686,368	16,922	876,525	10,192	.....	9,325	6,742	3,118	833	453	4,331	
Shikárpur	181,919	722,576	3,931	908,426	11,355	.....	15,140	3,833	1,674	417	938	3,004	
Thar and Párkar	92,243	191,522	56,559	340,324	12,649	.....	6,302	9,198	914	1,636	324	2,698	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	18,606	155,408	534	174,548	9,187	.....	15,868	3,714	1,527	296	631	2,447	
Total ...	567,536	2,215,147	89,091	2,871,774	10,220	319,086	9,605	4,843	2,764	772	724	4,224	
Aden	2,695	27,635	5,983	36,313	22,039	.....	14,693	14,693	6,942	611	434	6,527	
Shaikh Othmán	18	7,558	190	7,766									
Total ...	2,713	35,193	6,173	44,079	22,039	.....	14,693	14,693	6,942	611	434	6,527	
Grand Total ...	14,681,235	3,537,254	715,554	18,934,043	38,551	320,611	42,077	44,448	15,022	2,060	1,256	16,588	

D.—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1895.

1	2							3	4
	Value or nature of Stamps sold or issued for cash.								Miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.
Years.	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1894-95 ...	59,120 6 0	2,02,102 10 0	1,79,528 9 0	20,03,761 4 0	49,845 2 0	37,540 1 0	32,51,457 12 0	57,88,355 12 0	3,579 13 0
Total of 1893-94 ...	68,632 15 0	1,93,699 7 0	2,09,792 9 0	19,49,566 8 0	31,168 0 0	34,956 2 0	30,30,294 5 0	55,68,109 14 0	3,121 4 0
Difference ...	−9,512 9 0	+8,403 3 0	−30,264 0 0	+54,194 12 0	+18,677 2 0	+2,583 15 0	+1,71,163 7 0	+2,15,245 14 0	+458 9 0

1	4					5	6		7	8
	Miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*						Other miscellaneous receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.
Years.	Penalties realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalties realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 80.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.	Court-fees.	Total realized, *i.e.*, total of columns 3 to 6.	On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1894-95 ...	4,033 0 0	769 13 0	9,303 10 0	632 8 0	1 14 9	12,106 11 0	7,037 13 9	171 6 9	58,20,992 6 3	1,399 4 4
Total of 1893-94 ...	4,464 1 6	936 5 0	9,183 10 6	488 0 0	2 8 0	13,301 15 3	5,775 15 5	127 0 11	56,05,510 10 7	1,602 13 5
Difference ...	−431 1 6	−166 8 0	+119 15 6	+144 8 0	−0 9 3	−1,195 4 3	+1,261 14 4	+44 5 10	+2,15,481 11 8	−203 9 1

1	8						9	10		11		12
	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*						Refund of Penalties under Section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of Damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.		Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.		Refund under the Court-fees Act.
Years.	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1894-95 ...	6,287 10 8	2,835 0 2	51,060 13 7	1,163 13 3	40,889 9 1	1,03,636 3 1	...	1,895 5 0	27,002 5 6	1,382 7 11	2,436 6 1	90,440 12 11
Total of 1893-94 ...	6,002 0 3	2,678 7 0	4,916 5 4	735 14 2	39,015 5 7	99,950 13 9	100 0 0	3,064 7 0	21,686 9 6	175 12 10	968 12 5	69,032 6 11
Difference ...	+285 10 5	+156 9 2	+1,144 8 3	+427 15 1	+1,874 3 6	+3,685 5 4	−100 0 0	−1,169 2 0	+5,315 12 0	+1,206 11 1	+1,467 9 8	+21,408 6 0

1	13		14	15							
	Miscellaneous Charges.			Net receipts of the current year.							
Years.	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1894-95.	31,473 3 5	33,848 12 10	2,92,115 8 9	57,721 1 8	1,95,807 10 6	1,76,693 8 10	19,17,154 4 9	48,681 4 9	37,540 1 0	30,95,278 14 0	55,28,876 13 6
Total of 1893-94.	31,588 3 8	32,496 3 3	2,59,063 5 4	67,030 1 7	1,87,683 8 3	2,07,109 15 7	18,69,296 6 5	30,432 1 10	34,956 2 0	29,49,939 1 7	53,46,447 5 3
Difference ...	−115 0 3	+1,352 9 7	+33,052 3 5	−9,308 15 11	+8,124 2 3	−30,416 6 9	+47,857 14 4	+18,249 2 11	+2,583 15 0	+1,45,339 12 5	+1,82,429 8 3

D.—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2).—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency including Sind from 1884-85 to 1894-95:

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedábád.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderábád.	Kaira.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	
																											Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	12,90,792	2,36,082	1,02,992	1,29,456	60,003	1,46,982	1,08,592	1,02,503	2,04,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,091	1,28,343	15,973	1,286	32	128	42,57,891	2,01,981	4·9
1885-86 ...	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,693	1,03,584	2,05,894	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,796	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16,345	1,151	35	180	42,17,029	40,862	·9
1886-87 ...	14,55,063	2,21,200	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,573	1,99,512	66,513	4,80,092	87,304	1,38,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,48,596	78,101	1,57,836	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	34	193	45,44,257	3,27,228	7·7
1887-88 ...	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,08,492	1,48,871	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,97,462	71,993	4,78,079	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,935	1,39,982	1,22,476	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,103	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,985	2·3
1888-89 ...	15,67,651	2,29,477	1,08,548	1,44,883	69,178	1,38,710	1,49,857	1,19,584	2,01,607	68,121	4,57,963	90,972	1,62,850	2,02,287	2,19,015	1,40,453	1,33,319	1,67,807	74,688	1,61,532	1,35,508	23,721	1,052	77	60	47,68,920	1,16,678	2·5
1889-90 ...	15,89,719	2,46,733	1,17,851	1,64,701	72,613	1,43,736	1,56,997	1,40,712	2,10,998	77,745	5,00,066	94,316	1,65,796	2,12,612	2,41,100	1,41,058	1,30,407	1,61,824	76,594	1,70,137	1,45,598	24,049	1,255	76	147	49,86,840	2,17,920	4·5
1890-91 ...	17,04,874	2,44,454	1,13,525	1,67,199	72,487	1,50,883	1,68,662	1,40,300	2,10,945	73,202	4,76,366	94,260	1,67,894	2,20,063	2,39,032	1,40,113	1,27,836	1,84,283	77,939	1,72,901	1,35,953	32,654	1,333	73	80	51,17,211	1,30,371	2·6
1891-92 ...	16,42,608	2,40,026	1,15,932	1,73,076	82,914	1,41,582	1,81,170	1,48,861	2,12,431	79,142	5,08,720	1,02,685	1,81,679	2,24,410	2,54,232	1,50,845	1,26,872	1,94,565	89,264	1,79,669	1,44,183	28,131	2,011	80	102	52,05,190	87,979	1·7
1892-93 ...	17,70,162	2,41,414	1,15,534	1,83,582	85,033	1,38,564	1,80,692	1,65,854	2,21,869	77,882	5,65,445	1,00,476	1,95,179	2,40,935	2, 67,602	1,47,402	1,31,393	1,85,175	89,388	1,93,341	1,49,104	31,411	3,011	63	104	54,80,606	2,75,416	5·
1893-94 ...	16,06,967	2,37,533	1,25,717	1,95,065	91,379	1,53,035	1,99,459	1,65,200	2,23,834	78,097	5,29,432	1,04,443	1,98,683	2,22,267	2,73,869	1,41,774	1,37,976	2,14,425	89,012	1,78,604	1,45,855	31,402	2,088	89	292	53,46,447	1,34,159	2·4
1894-95 ...	16,40,501	2,54,698	1,32,290	2,05,314	96,931	1,34,216	2,00,591	1,75,491	2,26,869	81,676	5,73,170	1,05,151	2,12,827	2,35,909	2,75,393	1,47,062	1,44,173	2,20,068	98,846	1,88,468	1,43,150	33,006	2,404	82	396	55,28,877	1,82,430	3·4

D.—STAMPS—*continued.*

D.—STAMPS

(3).—Statement showing the Sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee

Districts.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	1½ Rupee Labels.	1¾ Rupee Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.
Bombay	4,94,346	...	10,847	16,413	7,722	31,698	7,240	65,064	6,309	11,254	24,272
Ahmedabad	87,025	...	2,320	19,295	3,745	59,328	3,955	9,249	1,265	3,026	3,588
Ahmednagar ...	66,224	...	5,497	20,686	2,850	42,209	3,128	5,899	897	1 793	2,118
Belgaum	36,763	2	1,733	11,108	1,566	53,794	2,223	6,830	554	1,894	2,468
Bijápur	18,175	1	1,364	7,331	925	29,803	941	3,141	272	838	999
Broach	39,245	...	1,081	11,747	2,272	34,842	2,616	5,219	611	1,624	1,659
Dhárwár	34,376	904	4,796	9,605	1,439	55,165	2,157	7,124	442	1,855	2,564
Hyderabad	57,514	...	14,551	5,454	17,266	47,553	7,771	2,402	3,946	2,769	2,787
Kaira...	86,198	...	4,345	23,442	6,512	53,530	5,911	6,186	2,202	3,935	2,656
Kánara	33,274	...	1,201	5,945	1,354	25,460	1,452	3,871	396	1,270	1,354
Khándesh	94,218	1	2,325	49,441	8,555	1,51,529	10,929	26,195	3,077	7,932	7,475
Kolába	76,415	...	3,086	13,013	2,650	35,517	2,786	4,745	1,008	2,079	1,607
Karáchi	1,22,183	678	10,596	3,406	11,033	32,108	4,379	2,038	3,149	2,121	1,981
Násik	71,314	..	3,816	25,979	5,185	74,404	5,121	10,267	1,937	3,957	2,975
Poona	1,06,411	...	10,567	32,864	4,932	71,440	4,194	9,561	1,948	2,970	3,076
Ratnágiri	85,138	11	1,612	13,970	3,820	51,102	3,738	8,164	1,065	2,228	2,630
Sátára	62,413	49	15,845	18,511	2,771	45,356	2,641	6,855	636	1,632	2,418
Shikárpur	52,985	1	16,366	5,180	13,463	59,635	7,002	2,659	4,124	3,292	2,862
Sholápur	40,564	...	3,614	10,936	1,413	30,372	1,490	3,819	633	1,264	1,332
Surat...	72,711	163	2,258	11,931	2,281	43,588	2,770	6,376	846	1,984	2,377
Thána	88,764	...	2,599	14,505	2,799	42,971	2,854	5,526	904	2,264	1,823
Aden...	6,028	...	...	1,354	707	3,781	470	491	215	218	234
Baroda	606	54	4	67	17	235	30	45	...	25	33
Káthiáwár	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	8	...	...	20	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
Total ...	18,32,899	1,865	1,20,423	3,32,203	1,05,277	10,75,421	85,798	2,01,736	36,436	62,224	75,288

Districts.	75 Rupees Sheets.	80 Rupees Sheets.	85 Rupees Sheets.	90 Rupees Sheets.	95 Rupees Sheets.	100 Rupees Sheets.	105 Rupees Sheets.	110 Rupees Sheets.	115 Rupees Sheets.	120 Rupees Sheets.	125 Rupees Sheets.	130 Rupees Sheets.	135 Rupees Sheets.	140 Rupees Sheets.	145 Rupees Sheets.	150 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay	68	68	48	46	43	38	35	27	27	32	35	42	11	6	14	15
Ahmedabad... ...	11	14	11	8	7	13	5	5	4	4	5	...	...	4	4	7
Ahmednagar ...	2	2	2	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Belgaum	3	10	6	7	10	18	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	...	6
Bijápur	15	1	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Broach	6	3	6	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	2
Dhárwár	5	10	4	7	5	35	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hyderabad	7	13	7	6	5	14	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	1
Kaira	5	1	8	5	4	12	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1
Kánara	9	5	1	6	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	17	24	24	19	23	48	7	5	7	3	7	1	3	3	4	4
Kolába	4	2	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Karáchi	9	16	13	12	7	19	9	3	2	3	6	...	4	1	4	3
Násik	4	5	3	2	2	11	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Poona	21	8	17	7	7	25	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	4	2
Ratnágiri	2	6	5	3	2	5	4	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Sátára	5	7	7	4	6	10	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	11	11	8	10	5	17	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	4	1	4
Sholápur	6	5	5	2	1	8	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Surat	13	10	15	5	2	12	1	5	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	8
Thána	11	4	3	5	3	6	4	3	1	...	2	1	1	4	...	5
Aden...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	234	226	199	164	143	334	80	69	60	56	96	51	29	31	32	68

—*continued.*

Stamps of each denomination during the year 1894-95.

3 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	6 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Sheets.	15 Rupees Sheets.	20 Rupees Sheets.	25 Rupees Sheets.	30 Rupees Sheets.	35 Rupees Sheets.	40 Rupees Sheets.	45 Rupees Sheets.	50 Rupees Sheets.	55 Rupees Sheets.	60 Rupees Sheets.	65 Rupees Sheets.	70 Rupees Sheets.
12,395	8,151	5,153	10,229	3,678	2,205	1,494	726	594	376	359	308	252	165	152	109	109
2,529	1,611	631	1,472	903	452	240	112	95	72	48	37	30	16	22	21	13
1,499	721	326	667	565	258	109	59	59	24	28	68	8	5	8	3	2
1,867	1,133	458	1,216	876	342	209	87	91	40	30	43	29	11	21	7	10
917	475	264	743	448	176	117	47	38	30	17	9	13	5	4	2	5
1,211	790	213	809	369	222	94	54	48	24	11	9	2	12	8	5	4
1,734	1,185	615	1,301	797	449	283	109	115	47	49	28	39	6	21	2	26
1,873	1,249	481	1,282	626	297	151	86	81	53	28	39	24	7	10	5	9
2,839	1,050	482	1,311	438	226	120	85	45	18	9	8	14	6	7	7	5
1,061	518	261	542	321	174	84	63	29	28	31	16	16	15	14	7	5
6,133	3,990	1,286	4,112	2,206	1,087	600	245	249	154	133	108	65	31	47	23	18
1,377	626	320	742	296	161	66	38	14	11	14	15	16	...	3	2	9
1,445	928	210	887	441	255	134	81	75	52	34	40	18	10	15	10	10
3075	1,401	829	1,782	931	451	233	77	84	37	21	52	11	1	6	2	5
2,413	1,267	551	1,292	788	410	214	113	110	76	44	37	42	19	33	11	14
1,770	1,016	638	900	525	207	116	51	54	22	22	26	9	9	9	7	5
1,325	665	331	626	538	292	167	48	55	20	27	28	22	2	5	5	3
2,049	1,256	514	1,313	695	359	199	77	103	34	56	29	18	16	18	12	14
1,076	481	127	586	325	186	114	29	72	18	20	32	5	...	7	4	7
1,552	1,071	438	1,126	604	321	189	83	71	64	36	31	12	19	19	16	7
1,826	740	435	948	490	255	116	59	49	32	21	19	11	4	8	4	3
168	96	61	46	30	27	12	7	9	3	4	8	1	1	5	3	3
18	20	66	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,152	30,445	14,690	33,936	16,830	8,813	5,062	2,337	2,140	1,236	1,044	994	657	363	442	267	286

155 Rupees Sheets.	160 Rupees Sheets.	165 Rupees Sheets.	170 Rupees Sheets.	175 Rupees Sheets.	180 Rupees Sheets.	185 Rupees Sheets.	190 Rupees Sheets.	195 Rupees Sheets.	200 Rupees Sheets.	205 Rupees Sheets.	210 Rupees Sheets.	215 Rupees Sheets.	220 Rupees Sheets.	225 Rupees Sheets.	230 Rupees Sheets.	235 Rupees Sheets.	240 Rupees Sheets.
6	5	7	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
3	3	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	6	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	3	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	20	17	14	33	11	13	12	9	58	6	7	6	4	9	7	7	8

D.—STAMPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the Sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1894-95—concluded.

Districts.	245 Rupees Sheets.	250 Rupees Sheets.	255 Rupees Sheets.	260 Rupees Sheets.	265 Rupees Sheets.	270 Rupees Sheets.	275 Rupees Sheets.	300 Rupees Sheets.	325 Rupees Sheets.	350 Rupees Sheets.	375 Rupees Sheets.	400 Rupees Sheets.	425 Rupees Sheets.	450 Rupees Sheets.	475 Rupees Sheets.	500 Rupees Sheets.	525 Rupees Sheets.	550 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay ...	3	2	2	2	1	4	16	9	8	12	13	9	4	5	5	5	3	5
Ahmedabad ...	...	2	2	2	1	...	9	4	2	2	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hyderabad ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	1
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi... ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	2	...	1	...	1	4	5	4	2	3	4	1	...	3	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur ...	...	3	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
Aden	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	20	8	6	3	7	41	46	18	17	25	31	10	6	13	17	4	7

Districts.	575 Rupees Sheets.	600 Rupees Sheets.	625 Rupees Sheets.	650 Rupees Sheets.	675 Rupees Sheets.	700 Rupees Sheets.	725 Rupees Sheets.	750 Rupees Sheets.	775 Rupees Sheets.	800 Rupees Sheets.	825 Rupees Sheets.	850 Rupees Sheets.	875 Rupees Sheets.	900 Rupees Sheets.	1,000 Rupees Sheets.	Total Value. Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	3	7	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	6	165	8,79,253 1 0
Ahmedabad ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1,63,062 9 0
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,807 1 0
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,260 10 0
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,769 11 0
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	73,549 10 0
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,21,896 10 0
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,616 11 0
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,128 9 0
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,379 5 0
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,54,869 15 0
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,623 1 0
Karáchi... ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,07,228 3 0
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,45,467 2 0
Poona	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	1,75,156 8 0
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,462 6 0
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,409 0 0
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,132 7 0
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63,359 6 0
Surat	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1,16,541 9 0
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	97,522 15 0
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	14,745 4 0
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0
Káthiáwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 0
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0
Total ...	4	11	3	6	5	5	3	3	6	4	5	4	3	11	189	32,51,457 12 0

E.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the collections of Income Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1894-95.

Class.	Income.	Paid by the Government of Bombay.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions and Annuities.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	2,030	24,913	338	5,714	1	15	2,369	30,642	
II	„ 750 do. do. „ 1,000	697	12,752	143	3,416	2	39	842	16,207	
III	„ 1,000 do. do. „ 1,250	448	10,700	129	3,831	...	...	577	14,531	
IV	„ 1,250 do. do. „ 1,500	167	4,867	76	2,464	...	...	243	7,331	
V	„ 1,500 do. do. „ 1,750	145	4,719	56	2,161	...	...	201	6,880	
VI	„ 1,750 do. do. „ 2,000	277	10,535	36	1,918	...	...	313	12,453	
	Total I to VI ...	3,764	68,486	778	19,504	3	54	4,545	88,044	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	361	19,899	58	3,878	...	...	419	23,777	
VIII	„ 2,500 do. do. „ 5,000	338	34,368	85	8,465	...	...	423	42,833	
IX	„ 5,000 do. do. „ 10,000	262	49,991	29	4,704	...	...	291	54,695	
X	„ 10,000 do. do. „ 20,000	138	44,959	14	4,025	...	...	152	48,984	
XI	„ 20,000 do. do. „ 30,000	50	27,113	6	2,630	...	...	56	29,743	
XII	„ 30,000 do. do. „ 40,000	29	20,995	5	3,945	...	...	34	24,940	
XIII	„ 40,000 do. do. „ 50,000	16	15,122	1	779	...	...	17	15,901	
XIV	„ 50,000 do. do. „ 1,00,000	3	5,152	1	1,303	...	...	4	6,455	
XV	„ 1,00,000 and upwards	1	3,231	...	...	...	...	1	3,231	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,198	2,20,830	199	29,729	...	...	1,397	2,50,559	
	Grand Total ...	4,962	2,89,316	977	49,233	3	54	5,942	3,38,603	

(2).—Statement showing the collections of Income Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 1894-95.

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds or Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI ...	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	6,73,500	509	...	...	79,700	97	7,53,200	606	
VII to XV.	At 5 pies in the rupee ..	9,13,57,300	1,79,037	...	...	4,56,50,500	62,073	23,70,07,800	2,41,110	
	Total ...	19,20,30,800	1,79,546	...	...	4,57,30,200	62,170	23,77,61,000	2,41,716	

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E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(3).—*Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1894-95 in the Bombay Presidency.*

Divisions.	I.—Salaries, Pensions, Annuities and Gratuities paid by								II.—Profits of Companies.		III.—Interest on securities.	IV.—Other sources of Income.		Total collections of Tax.		Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrates.	Total of columns 16, 17 and 18.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.	Remarks.
	A.—Government.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private employers.																
					Collected by Government, Section 9 (1).		Collected by employers, Section 9 (2).														
	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division ...	...	...	162	2,536	200	6,959	109	2,559	25	23,133	725	15,325	3,91,052	15,821	4,26,964	111	...	4,27,075	2,432	(a)4,24,643	
Central do. ...	...	...	187	2,099	145	4,431	191	4,858	17	2,556	651	14,955	3,91,596	15,495	4,06,191	665	...	4,06,856	1,265	4,05,591	
Southern do. ...	4	17	64	758	32	524	1,036	23,336	4	1,758	97	8,389	1,82,266	9,529	2,08,756	(c) 403	...	(d) 2,09,159	1,519	(b) 2,07,640	
Sind	1	2	330	8,289	42	480	559	19,139	8	1,938	3,619	12,400	2,83,011	13,340	3,16,478	578	...	3,17,056	1,917	3,15,139	
Aden	...	...	74	2,511	109	4,365	139	5,858	3	1,739	...	411	17,912	736	32,385	123	...	32,508	....	32,508	
Bombay City	...	...	963	32,032	659	27,384	11,657	3,11,785	151	4,28,229	57,079	14,410	10,22,647	27,840	18,79,156	41	...	18,79,197	(e) 3,706	(e) 18,75,491	
Total ...	5	19	1,780	48,225	1,187	44,143	13,691	3,67,535	208	4,59,353	62,171	65,850	22,88,484	82,761	32,69,930	1,921	...	32,71,851	10,839	32,61,012	

(a) The difference of Rs. 731 between the amount here shown and that shown in statement No. IV (column 19) is due to the over-collections of Rs. 547 in Kaira District and Rs. 129 in Broach District and Rs. 55 in Surat District having remained unrefunded at the close of the year.

(b) The difference of Rs. 827 between column 21 of this and column 19 of statement No. IV is due to over-collections to be refunded included in this and omitted from statement No. IV.

(c) This includes Rs. 56 the arrears of previous year.

(d) This includes Rs. 2,346 on account of over-collections.

(e) Refunds of Income tax, *viz.*, Rs. 1,605 from 1886, allowed to such of the employés of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Companies as were employed on portions of the Railway Lines passing through other than British Territory (*vide* Government Resolutions, Financial Department Nos. 3170, and 959, dated 20th September 1890 and 13th March 1894 respectively), and refunds of Rs. 446 from 1886 granted to the officers of the Bombay Municipality whose pensions were paid in England (*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department No. 3867, dated 23rd November 1894).

E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the original and final demands, the collections and balance of amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1894-95 for the Presidency of Bombay.

Divisions.	Original Demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioners.		Final Demands.		Penalties by Collectors.		Fines by Magistrates.		Arrears of previous year.	Total for collection.	Collections.					Balance outstanding.	Written off and remitted.
	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties by Collectors.	Fines by Magistrates.	Arrears of previous year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I. Northern Division	488	12,303	...	12,303	...	12,303	488	12,303	...	.....	...	...	239	12,542	12,044	...	...	10	12,054	488	...
Central do.	518	11,289	2	11,270	...	11,270	517	11,270	...	.....	...	...	135	11,405	11,264	...	...	124	11,388	17	...
Southern do.	1,136	24,635	...	24,635	...	24,635	1,136	24,635	...	.....	...	...	.....	24,635	24,635	...	...	.....	24,635	.....	...
Sind	932	27,910	...	27,910	...	27,910	932	27,910	...	.....	...	...	.....	27,910	27,910	...	...	.....	27,910	.....	...
Aden	322	12,734	...	12,734	...	12,734	322	12,734	...	.....	...	...	.....	12,734	12,734	...	...	.....	12,734	.....	...
Bombay City	13,324	3,78,373	...	3,71,625	...	...	13,290	3,71,130	...	.....	...	...	7,662	3,78,792	3,61,269	...	...	7,662	3,68,931	9,861	...
Total	16,720	4,62,244	2	4,60,477	...	88,852	16,685	4,59,982	...	.....	...	...	8,036	4,68,018	4,49,856	...	...	7,796	4,57,652	10,366	...
Part II. Northern Division	26	23,239	2	23,190	7	23,140	26	23,140	...	.....	...	...	.....	23,140	23,083	...	...	.....	23,083	57	...
Central do.	18	2,576	1	2,569	...	2,569	18	2,569	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,569	2,556	...	...	.....	2,556	13	...
Southern do.	4	1,758	...	1,758	...	1,758	4	1,758	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,758	1,758	...	...	.....	1,758	.....	...
Sind	8	1,938	...	1,938	...	1,938	8	1,938	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,938	1,938	...	...	.....	1,938	.....	...
Aden	3	1,739	...	1,739	...	1,739	3	1,739	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,739	1,739	...	...	.....	1,739	.....	...
Bombay City	151	4,25,370	...	4,21,264	...	...	148	4,21,264	...	.....	...	...	8,538	4,29,802	4,19,691	...	...	8,538	4,28,229	1,573	...
Total	210	4,56,620	3	4,52,468	7	31,144	207	4,52,408	...	.....	...	...	8,538	4,60,946	4,50,765	...	...	8,538	4,59,303	1,643	...
Part III. Northern Division	133	725	...	725	...	725	133	725	...	.....	...	...	.....	725	725	...	...	.....	725	.....	...
Central do.	13	664	...	664	...	664	13	664	...	.....	...	...	.....	665	651	...	...	.....	651	13	...
Southern do.	8	97	...	97	...	97	8	97	...	.....	...	...	.....	97	97	...	...	.....	97	.....	...
Sind	...	3,619	...	3,619	...	3,619	...	3,619	...	.....	...	...	.....	3,619	3,619	...	...	.....	3,619	.....	...
Aden	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Bombay City	...	58,557	...	58,557	...	...	...	58,493	...	.....	...	...	1,368	59,861	55,695	...	...	1,368	57,063	2,798	...
Total	154	63,662	...	63,662	...	5,105	154	63,598	...	.....	...	...	1,368	64,966	60,787	...	...	1,368	62,155	2,811	...
Part IV. Northern Division	16,160	4,15,595	5,759	3,92,163	92	3,91,537	15,328	3,91,537	172	112	...	...	2,620	3,94,269	3,86,182	111	...	1,757	3,88,050	6,219	...
Central do.	15,370	4,03,675	4,420	3,91,111	160	3,90,295	14,887	3,90,295	154	517	...	...	7,399	3,98,211	3,83,680	665	...	4,758	3,89,103	9,108	...
Southern do.	8,585	1,88,916	1,370	1,80,983	50	1,80,707	8,310	1,80,707	41	342	...	...	1,399	1,82,448	1,79,010	337	...	976	1,80,323	2,125	...
Sind	12,627	2,90,185	1,864	2,81,719	57	2,81,623	12,351	2,81,623	453	892	...	...	655	2,83,170	2,80,164	562	...	655	2,81,381	1,789	...
Aden	511	22,087	79	18,763	...	18,763	411	18,763	84	123	...	...	.....	18,886	17,912	123	...	.....	18,035	.....	851
Bombay City	15,402	11,87,755	195	9,84,170	2	...	14,200	9,84,170	25	36	...	...	1,24,076 +P31	11,08,313	8,97,151	10	...	1,24,076 +P31	10,21,227 +P41	87,019 +P26	...
Total	68,715	25,13,213	13,687	22,48,909	361	12,62,925	65,487	22,47,095	929	2,022	...	...	1,36,180	23,85,297	21,44,099	1,808	...	1,32,253	22,78,160	1,06,286	851
Grand Total. Northern Division	16,807	4,51,862	5,761	4,28,381	99	4,27,705	15,975	4,27,705	172	112	...	...	2,859	4,30,676	4,22,034	111	...	1,767	4,23,912	6,764	...
Central do.	15,919	4,23,201	4,423	4,05,614	160	4,04,798	15,435	4,04,798	154	517	...	...	7,534	4,12,849	3,98,151	665	...	4,882	4,03,698	9,151	...
Southern do.	9,733	2,15,406	1,370	2,07,473	50	2,07,197	9,458	2,07,197	41	342	...	...	1,399	2,08,938	2,05,500	(c) 337	...	(a) 976	(b) 2,06,813	2,125	...
Sind	13,567	3,23,652	1,864	3,15,186	57	3,15,090	13,291	3,15,090	453	892	...	...	655	3,16,637	3,13,631	562	...	655	3,14,848	1,789	...
Aden	836	36,560	79	33,236	...	33,236	736	33,236	84	123	...	...	.....	33,359	32,385	123	...	.....	32,508	.....	851
Bombay City	28,937	20,45,955	195	18,35,616	2	...	27,638	18,35,057	25	36	...	...	1,41,675	19,76,768	17,33,806	10	...	1,41,675	18,75,491	1,01,251 +P26	...
Total	85,799	34,95,739	13,692	32,25,506	368	3,88,026	82,533	32,22,083	929	2,022	...	...	1,54,122	33,79,227	31,05,507	1,808	...	1,49,955	32,57,270	1,21,106	851

(a) Includes Rs. 56 on account of penalties. (b) The difference of Rs. 827 between Column 20 of this and Column 21 of Statement No. III is due to over-collections to be refunded which have not been included in this statement.
(c) The penalties shown in Column 17 of Statement No. III to be Rs. 403. The difference of Rs. 66 is due to Rs. 56 on account of arrears of previous years in Column 19 instead of Column 17 of this statement and Rs. 10 over-collections on account of penalties omitted from this statement and included in Statement No. III.

E.—INCOME TAX—*concluded.*

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1894-95 in the Presidency of Bombay.

	District.	Original Sanction.	Details of Expenditure.						
			Establishment.				Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	...	.....	2,350 3 3	...	2,350 3 3	...	153 3 6	2,503 6 9
	Kaira								
	Panch Maháls								
	Broach								
	Surat								
	Thána								
	Deesa								
Central Division.	Khándesh	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Násik	...	.....	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	30 0 0	114 0 0
	Ahmednagar	...	.....	20 5 2	...	20 5 2	...	.....	20 5 2
	Poona	...	.....	3,699 1 10	...	3,699 1 10	0 4 0	170 0 0	3,869 5 10
	Sholápur	...	.....	108 1 4	...	108 1 4	...	.....	108 1 4
	Sátára	...	.....	154 0 0	...	154 0 0	...	6 0 0	160 0 0
Southern Division.	Kolába	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Kánara	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Belgaum	...	.....	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	.....	(a)557 14 7
	Dhárwár	...	.....	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	.....	
	Bijápur	...	.....	30 1 7	...	30 1 7	...	.....	
Sind.	Karáchi	...	.....	1,337 0 11	...	1,337 0 11	6 15 6	84 0 0	1,428 0 5
	Hyderabad								
	Shikárpur								
	Thar and Párkar ...								
	Upper Sind Frontier ...								
	Aden	...	.....	732 0 0		732 0 0	...	25 0 0	(a)874 1 6
	Total Mofussil	...	.....	8,604 14 1		8,604 14 1	7 3 6	468 3 6	9,635 3 7
	Bombay City	...	12,000 0 0	23,476 15 3		35,476 15 3	1,800 0 0	495 12 0	(a)43,900 10 3
	Grand Total ...	...	12,000 0 0	32,081 13 4		44,081 13 4	1,807 3 6	963 15 6	53,535 13 10

(a) Includes 2 per cent. commission for collection of income tax.

F.—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1894.	Receipts, 1894-95.	Total.	Charges, 1894-95.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1895.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Fund (Act I, 1884) ...	28,61,214 9 9	45,99,295 4 7	74,60,509 14 4	49,21,681 0 10	25,38,828 13 6
Sind Village Officer's Cess Fund ...	9,50,478 8 4	4,02,833 4 10	13,53,311 13 2	3,21,353 4 11	10,31,958 8 3
Government Central Book Depôt Fund.	1,78,876 7 4	1,22,784 8 1	3,01,660 15 5	1,60,121 11 0	1,41,539 4 5
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	35,740 13 6	48,710 4 10	84,451 2 4	27,562 1 9	56,889 0 7
Total ...	40,26,310 6 11	51,73,623 6 4	91,99,933 13 3	54,30,718 2 6	37,69,215 10 9

(2).—Statement showing the receipts and charges, with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881), for the year 1894-95.

Districts.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1894.	Receipts 1894-95.	Total.	Charges, 1894-95.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1895.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád ...	1,38,701 10 6	2,25,159 14 5	3,63,861 8 11	2,21,177 11 7	1,42,683 13 4
Broach ...	2,40,821 6 8	1,14,659 13 10	3,55,481 4 6	2,31,646 6 2	1,23,834 14 4
Kaira ...	1,52,367 8 4	2,54,731 9 3	4,07,099 1 7	2,75,511 7 11	1,31,587 9 8
Surat ...	2,32,637 13 0	2,57,683 5 5	4,90,321 2 5	3,20,459 12 7	1,69,861 5 10
Thána ...	63,539 11 6	2,11,941 15 6	2,75,481 11 0	1,91,029 2 6	84,452 8 6
Panch Mahálş ...	65,673 0 10	71,390 14 9	1,37,063 15 7	82,031 12 8	55,032 2 11
Total ...	8,93,741 2 10	14,35,567 9 2	20,29,308 12 0	13,21,856 5 5	7,07,452 6 7
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar ...	1,19,603 1 9	2,10,617 14 1	3,30,220 15 10	2,14,253 3 10	1,15,967 12 0
Khándesh ...	4,17,576 4 6	4,43,998 15 0	8,61,575 3 6	4,92,487 5 9	3,69,087 13 9
Násik ...	1,37,394 8 3	2,08,329 8 1	3,45,724 0 4	2,12,788 1 1	1,32,935 15 3
Poona ...	86,326 0 0	1,96,197 13 1	2,82,523 13 1	2,01,080 10 6	81,443 2 7
Sátára ...	1,03,491 1 3	2,54,764 3 8	3,58,255 4 11	2,43,626 13 2	1,14,628 7 9
Sholápur ...	84,788 5 5	1,44,312 5 4	2,29,100 10 9	1,63,021 14 8	66,078 12 1
Total ...	9,49,179 5 2	14,58,220 11 3	24,07,400 0 5	15,27,258 1 0	8,80,141 15 5
Southern Division.					
Belgaum ...	1,09,750 7 10	2,28,645 4 9	3,38,395 12 7	2,48,403 11 0	89,992 1 7
Bijápur ...	1,20,712 5 2	1,86,845 15 9	3,07,558 4 11	2,18,533 10 1	89,024 10 10
Kolába ...	48,389 15 0	1,33,365 15 5	1,81,755 14 5	1,28,490 8 7	53,265 5 10
Dhárwár ...	2,47,771 12 6	3,46,440 13 6	5,94,212 10 0	3,25,257 14 6	2,68,954 11 6
Kánara ...	44,918 0 6	1,18,616 15 7	1,63,535 0 1	1,16,684 12 5	46,850 3 8
Ratnágiri ...	57,072 3 1	1,38,210 4 2	1,95,282 7 3	1,37,641 8 8	57,640 14 7
Total ...	6,28,614 12 1	11,52,125 5 2	17,80,740 1 3	11,75,012 1 3	6,05,728 0 0
Sind Division.					
Karáchi ...	1,23,163 11 0	1,75,422 3 10	2,98,585 14 10	1,83,843 3 5	1,14,742 11 5
Hyderábád ...	1,01,579 0 7	2,45,259 4 6	3,46,838 5 1	2,73,266 1 0	73,572 4 1
Thar and Párkar ...	17,921 11 3	60,303 4 9	78,225 0 0	61,526 7 1	16,698 8 11
Shikárpur ...	1,12,340 12 0	2,92,898 14 6	4,05,239 10 6	3,05,480 5 11	99,759 4 7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	34,674 2 10	79,497 15 5	1,14,172 2 3	73,438 7 9	40,733 10 6
Total ...	3,89,679 5 8	8,53,381 11 0	12,43,061 0 8	8,97,554 9 2	3,45,506 7 6
Total, Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	28,61,214 9 9	45,99,295 4 7	74,60,509 14 4	49,21,681 0 10	25,38,828 13 6
Village Officers' Cess Fund.					
Karáchi ...	39,324 3 4	53,936 6 6	93,260 9 10	57,636 7 10	35,624 2 0
Hyderábád ...	1,73,664 13 7	1,10,015 5 8	2,83,680 3 3	1,00,246 9 3	1,83,433 10 0
Thar and Párkar ...	91,491 15 1	35,468 9 1	1,26,960 6 2	32,350 13 5	94,609 8 9
Shikárpur ...	5,93,332 11 9	1,65,427 11 0	7,58,760 6 9	1,02,236 11 5	6,56,523 11 4
Upper Sind Frontier ...	52,664 14 7	37,985 4 7	90,650 3 2	28,882 11 0	61,767 8 2
Total, Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	9,50,478 8 4	4,02,833 4 10	13,53,311 13 2	3,21,353 4 11	10,31,958 8 3

(3).—Statement showing the receipts and the charges of the Excluded Local Funds on the Books of the Accountant General, Bombay, for the year 1894-95.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1894.	Receipts, 1894-95.	Total.	Charges, 1894-95.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1895.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Cantonment Funds ...	1,04,672 0 10	3,06,277 3 11	4,10,949 4 9	2,82,371 15 9	1,28,577 5 0
II.—Police Funds ...	67,368 12 0	1,34,281 11 9	2,01,650 7 9	1,67,148 7 0	34,502 0 9
III.—Port and Marine Funds ...	1,23,494 0 10	4,25,689 9 3	5,49,183 10 1	3,75,961 7 3	1,73,222 2 10
IV.—Educational Funds ...	50,066 9 2	43,449 0 2	93,515 9 4	45,777 1 8	47,738 7 8
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds ...	24,389 11 10	48,814 14 0	73,204 9 10	67,868 5 3	5,336 4 7
VI.—Other Funds	5,18,535 7 4	12,28,668 2 1	17,47,203 9 5	13,49,286 14 10	3,97,916 10 7
Total ...	8,88,526 10 0	21,87,180 9 2	30,75,707 3 2	22,88,414 3 9	7,87,292 15 5

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

District.	Closing balance of previous year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.				VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.			
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Sale-proceeds of fruits of trees.	Total.	Local Rate.	Patwari Cess.	Village service fund.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád ...	1,38,701 10 6	...	1,340 8 4	...	1,340 8 4	1,36,300 3 0	...	...	1,36,300 3 0
Kaira	1,52,367 8 4	...	895 5 3	...	895 5 3	1,75,793 6 2	...	...	1,75,793 6 2
Panch Mahals ...	65,673 0 10	...	354 8 5	...	354 8 5	29,540 0 2	...	...	29,540 0 2
Broach	2,40,821 6 8	...	1,504 8 6	...	1,504 8 6	60,258 14 7	...	...	68,258 14 7
Surat	2,32,637 13 0	...	2,196 4 8	...	2,196 4 8	1,51,955 4 10	...	...	1,51,955 4 10
Thána	65,539 4 6	...	10 9 3	...	10 3 9	69,295 9 10	...	...	69,295 9 10
Total ...	8,93,741 2 10	...	6,301 6 11	...	6,301 6 11	6,31,143 6 7	...	...	6,31,143 6 7
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	1,19,603 1 9	...	.....	...	.....	1,18,276 8 5	...	...	1,18,276 8 5
Khándesh	4,17,576 4 6	...	622 12 3	...	622 12 3	2,61,492 4 3	...	...	2,61,492 4 3
Násik	1,37,394 8 3	...	516 14 3	...	516 14 3	1,08,874 7 7	...	...	1,08,874 7 7
Poona	86,326 0 0	...	102 0 0	...	102 0 0	1,02,986 4 6	...	...	1,02,986 4 6
Sátára	1,03,491 1 3	...	861 3 9	...	861 3 9	1,50,320 12 9	...	...	1,50,320 12 9
Sholápur	84,788 5 5	...	271 9 5	...	271 9 5	75,492 3 4	...	...	75,492 3 4
Total ...	9,49,179 5 2	...	2,374 7 8	...	2,374 7 8	8,17,442 8 10	...	...	8,17,442 8 10
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,09,750 7 10	...	56 15 3	17 15 0	74 14 3	1,29,890 0 11	...	...	1,29,890 0 11
Dhárwár	2,47,771 12 6	...	507 11 2	...	507 11 2	1,81,895 13 3	...	...	1,81,895 13 3
Bijápur	1,20,712 5 2	...	42 3 0	...	42 3 0	1,06,577 11 0	...	...	1,06,577 11 0
Kanara	44,918 0 6	...	24 5 0	...	24 5 0	61,783 6 3	...	...	61,783 6 3
Ratnágiri	57,072 3 1	...	.....	...	.....	62,572 15 8	...	...	62,572 15 8
Kolába	48,389 15 0	...	.....	...	.....	78,294 2 2	...	...	78,294 2 2
Total ...	6,28,614 12 1	...	631 2 5	17 15 0	649 1 5	6,21,014 1 3	...	...	6,21,014 1 3
Sind.									
Karáchi	1,23,163 11 0	...	.....	...	.....	68,039 4 0	...	...	68,039 4 0
Hyderábád	98,835 10 4	...	670 11 0	...	670 11 0	1,21,220 2 6	...	...	1,21,220 2 6
Shikárpur	1,12,340 12 0	...	2,570 8 9	...	2,570 8 9	1,90,470 6 11	...	...	1,90,470 6 11
Thar and Párkar ...	20,665 1 6	...	.....	...	.....	35,253 3 6	...	...	35,253 3 6
Upper Sind Frontier ...	34,674 2 10	...	168 11 1	...	168 11 1	48,640 3 0	...	...	48,640 3 0
Total ...	3,89,679 5 8	...	3,409 14 10	...	3,409 14 10	4,63,623 3 11	...	...	4,63,623 3 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,61,234 8 9	...	12,716 15 10	17 15 0	12,734 14 10	25,33,223 4 7	...	...	25,33,223 4 7

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

XII.—INTEREST.				XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.	XIX.—EDUCATION.				
								School Fees.				
Education.	On Dispensary securities.	On Public Works securities.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District Post (collection).	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	8,102 13 1	...	...	.....	6,251 10 9	6,251 10 9
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	5,371 0 2	...	...	.....	7,892 8 2	7,892 8 2
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1,515 4 4	...	...	15 0 0	1,254 13 0	1,269 13 0
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,894 15 6	...	...	24 0 0	4,652 3 6	4,676 3 6
246 14 5	583 9 3	...	830 7 8	...	...	...	5,364 13 5	...	...	45 0 0	7,043 5 0	7,088 5 0
...	334 10 5	...	334 10 5	...	...	.....	4,073 6 11	...	...	11 0 0	4,843 9 0	4,854 9 0
246 14 5	7,651 13 2	...	7,898 11 7	...	...	...	26,322 5 5	...	...	95 0 0	31,038 1 5	32,033 1 5
	.....		.....	...	...	...	19,588 5 4	...	...	17 0 0	6,204 7 0	6,221 7 0
	.....		.....	...	...	...	43,875 0 1	.....	...	12 0 0	9,621 0 3	9,633 0 3
	105 3 2	...	105 3 2	...	...	...	18,627 2 11	...	...	32 0 0	5,911 4 3	5,943 4 3
	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	13,434 1 6	...	...	.....	6,635 2 6	6,635 2 6
	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	12,243 10 3	...	...	29 0 0	9,226 5 0	9,255 5 0
	89 12 6	...	89 12 6	...	...	...	9,212 11 6	...	...	44 0 0	4,804 12 0	4,848 12 0
...	194 15 8	...	194 15 8	...	...	...	1,16,980 5 7	...	...	134 0 0	42,402 15 0	42,536 15 0
	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	3,297 7 3	...	...	29 0 0	14,213 13 9	14,242 13 9
	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	8,994 9 2	...	...	215 0 0	18,577 12 0	18,792 12 0
	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6,235 5 9	...	...	.....	8,632 4 3	8,632 4 3
	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	770 3 5	...	...	.....	4,628 7 0	4,628 7 0
	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	268 3 3	96 0 0	...	.....	9,842 12 0	9,938 12 0
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	629 9 0	...	...	...	5,437 2 6	5,437 2 6
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	20,195 5 10	96 0 0	...	244 0 0	61,332 3 6	61,672 3 6
...	64 10 2	...	64 10 2	...	...	...	1,695 3 0	...	...	7 0 0	714 13 0	721 13 0
...	1,135 11 10	...	1,135 11 10	...	...	...	7,196 10 11	27 0 0	...	274 0 0	495 15 9	796 15 9
...	112 3 8	...	112 3 8	...	...	...	8,157 14 4	...	...	.....	120 2 6	120 2 6
...	954 14 2	...	954 14 2	...	...	...	3,993 7 9	...	...	.....	36 8 0	36 8 0
...	40 6 6	...	40 6 6	...	...	...	1,904 4 4	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	2,307 14 4	...	2,307 14 4	...	...	...	22,947 8 4	27 0 0	...	281 0 0	1,367 7 3	1,675 7 3
246 14 5	10,154 11 2	...	10,401 9 7	...	...	...	1,36,445 5 2	123 0 0	...	754 0 0	1,37,040 11 2	1,37,917 11 2

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XIX.—EDUCATION—*continued.*					XX.—MEDICAL.				
	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	Hospital and Dispensary receipts.	Medicine sold by Civil Surgeons.	Income from—		Sanitary fees and fines.
		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Endowments.	Contributions.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád	875 0 0	...	319 11 2	319 11 2	7,446 5 11	2,209 5 11	...	...	586 0 0	...
Kaira	246 14 5	38 3 8	143 7 3	181 10 11	8,321 1 6	1,409 12 1	...	...	460 0 0	...
Panch Mahals	.....	...	19 9 5	19 9 5	1,289 6 5	246 13 0	...	...	326 10 8	...
Broach	.....	...	105 1 5	105 1 5	4,781 4 11	5,759 11 10	...	...	.....	...
Surat	.....	48 3 1	71 15 5	120 2 6	7,208 7 6	2,372 6 6	...	...	.....	...
Thána	.....	1 11 3	12 15 0	14 10 3	4,869 3 3	6,794 15 11	...	...	592 8 0	...
Total	1,121 14 5	88 2 0	672 11 8	760 13 8	33,915 13 6	18,793 4 3	...	...	1,965 2 8	...
Central Division.										
Ahmednagar	360 11 4	17 12 5	70 14 6	88 10 11	6,670 13 3	4,127 13 1	...	...	172 0 0	...
Khándesh	2,105 9 0	21 6 4	242 7 7	263 13 11	12,002 7 2	2,407 13 11	...	...	1,595 0 0	...
Násik	500 0 0	...	76 10 4	76 10 4	6,519 14 7	64 7 0	...	...	169 0 0	...
Poona	100 3 11	23 7 5	89 5 9	112 13 2	6,848 3 7	18 10 6	...	...	701 0 0	...
Sátára	605 10 5	14 0 0	98 12 8	112 12 8	9,973 12 1	591 0 6	...	...	977 4 0	...
Sholápur	38 0 0	2 6 6	13 3 6	15 10 0	4,902 6 0	16 13 0	...	...	48 0 0	...
Total	3,710 2 8	79 0 8	591 6 4	670 7 0	46,917 8 8	7,226 10 0	...	...	3,602 4 0	...
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	.....	20 9 6	41 11 3	62 4 9	14,305 2 6	2,674 10 3	...	...	140 0 0	5 1 1
Dhárwár	25 14 0	15 5 5	42 13 1	58 2 6	18,876 12 6	3,018 1 0	...	...	.....	...
Bijápur	.....	75 11 8	214 5 3	290 0 11	8,922 5 2	1,821 7 10	...	...	268 0 0	...
Kánara	.....	...	313 4 0	313 4 0	4,941 11 0	1,285 3 3	...	...	4,061 0 0	...
Ratnágiri	6 0 0	5 9 4	6,954 4 7	6,959 13 11	16,904 9 11	26 9 6	...	...	273 0 0	...
Kolába	19 0 0	...	44 13 9	44 13 9	5,501 0 3	.....	...	...	582 0 0	...
Total	50 14 0	117 3 11	7,611 3 11	7,728 7 10	69,451 9 4	8,825 15 10	...	...	5,324 0 0	5 1 1
Sind.										
Karáchi	.....	.....	806 14 0	806 14 0	1,528 11 0	22 14 6	...	...	.....	...
Hyderábád	4,850 0 0	.....	144 7 9	144 7 9	5,791 7 6	53 8 0	...	...	42 0 0	...
Shikárpur	.....	...	198 0 1	198 0 1	318 2 7	25 4 0	...	...	68 0 0	...
Thar and Párkar	.....	1 6 9	25 4 4	26 11 1	63 3 1	15 2 0	...	...	66 0 0	...
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	120 0 0	...
Total	4,850 0 0	1 6 9	1,206 10 2	1,208 0 11	7,733 8 2	123 8 6	...	...	296 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	9,732 15 1	285 13 4	10,082 0 1	10,367 13 5	1,58,018 7 3	34,969 6 7	...	...	11,187 6 8	5 1 1

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										
Miscellaneous.					Public exhibitions and fairs.					
Other receipts.	Total.	Total.	Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		2,795 5 11		3 12 3							3 12 3
		1,869 12 1									
		573 7 8									
		5,759 14 10									
		2,372 6 6									
		7,387 7 11									
		20,758 6 11		3 12 3							3 12 3
		4,299 13 1									
9 10 0	9 10 0	4,012 7 11		2,745 13 4				561 2 2	561 2 2		3,306 15 6
55 13 8	55 13 8	229 4 8								411 12 6	411 12 6
		719 10 6		26 5 3							26 5 3
		1,568 4 6									
		64 13 0									
65 7 8	65 7 8	10,894 5 8		2,772 2 7				561 2 2	561 2 2	411 12 6	3,745 1 3
	5 1 1	2,819 11 4									
78 0 4	78 0 4	3,096 1 4									
12 9 7	12 9 7	2,102 1 5		0 6 10							0 6 10
3 9 5	3 9 5	5,349 12 8									
		299 9 6									
1 11 3	1 11 3	583 11 3									
95 11 7	100 15 8	14,250 15 6		0 6 10							0 6 10
380 12 11	380 12 11	403 11 5		6,327 6 0				134 4 8	134 4 8		6,761 10 8
		95 8 0	1,910 5 5	520 13 7	2,267 14 11			1,756 15 0	1,756 15 0		6,456 0 11
23 1 9	23 1 9	116 5 9	2,228 7 4	529 14 5							2,768 5 9
51 15 9	51 15 0	133 1 0	1,701 14 0		330 9 5			19 14 0	19 14 0		2,052 5 5
6 6 0	6 6 0	133 2 0		48 0 0						5 14 7	53 14 7
462 3 8	462 3 8	881 12 2	5,840 10 9	7,726 2 0	2,598 8 4			1,911 1 8	1,911 1 8	5 14 7	18,082 5 4
623 9 11	628 11 0	46,785 8 3	5,840 10 9	10,502 7 8	2,598 8 4			2,472 3 10	2,472 3 10	417 11 1	21,831 9 8

F.—LOCAL

(4).—*Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the*

District.	XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.					
			Rents.				
	Contribution for pensions and allowances.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.	Other miscellaneous items.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád	.....	0 5 0	477 0 0	153 13 6	630 13 6	49 4 0	680 6 6
Kaira	.....	66 10 9	324 0 0	.....	324 0 0	114 14 9	505 9 6
Panch Mahals	.....	49 1 4	29 0 0	36 0 0	65 0 0	11 14 4	125 15 8
Broach	.....	0 4 6	12 4 10	.....	12 4 10	.....	12 9 4
Surat	.....	98 9 6	370 8 0	.....	370 8 0	106 3 11	575 5 5
Thána	.....	106 12 6	50 0 0	48 8 0	98 8 0	4 1 6	209 6 0
Total	.....	321 11 7	1,262 12 10	238 5 6	1,501 2 4	286 6 6	2,109 4 5
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 12 3	224 12 3
Khándesh	.....	6 1 0	233 6 0	22 0 0	255 6 0	24 7 0	285 14 0
Násik	.....	3 15 6	683 0 0	.....	683 0 0	.....	686 15 6
Poona	.....	16 8 0	.....	.....	.....	108 1 3	124 9 3
Sátára	.....	.....	777 15 0	.....	777 15 0	473 0 0	1,250 15 0
Sholápur	.....	.....	56 0 0	.....	56 0 0	19 15 8	75 15 8
Total	.....	26 8 6	1,750 5 0	22 0 0	1,772 5 0	850 4 2	2,649 1 8
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	155 3 0	157 3 0
Dhárwár	.....	79 9 10	.....	.....	.....	591 8 4	670 18 2
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 12 0	43 12 0
Kánara	.....	3 5 6	245 8 0	.....	245 8 0	123 6 9	372 4 3
Ratnágiri	.....	19 12 0	69 8 0	.....	69 8 0	64 12 0	154 0 0
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 11 8	52 11 8
Total	.....	102 11 4	317 0 0	.....	317 0 0	1,031 0 9	1,450 12 1
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	8 0 0	992 4 0	.....	992 4 0	3,139 5 3	4,134 9 3
Hyderábád	.....	19 6 0	418 12 0	.....	418 12 0	34 3 9	472 5 9
Shikárpur	.....	120 15 1	131 0 0	.....	131 0 0	398 6 10	650 5 11
Thar and Párkar	.....	220 5 5	.....	332 14 6	332 14 6	147 5 11	700 9 10
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	112 8 0	.....	112 8 0	211 7 8	323 15 8
Total	.....	363 10 6	1,654 8 0	332 14 6	1,987 6 6	3,930 13 5	6,281 14 5
GRAND TOTAL	.....	814 9 11	4,984 9 10	593 4 0	5,577 13 10	6,098 8 10	12,491 0 7

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay; including Sind; during the year 1894-95—continued.

XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.							
		In charge of Civil Officers.							
Gross receipts.	Local Canal receipts.	Tolls on ferries.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of Nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property other than Nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	19,307 8 9	32 1 0	.....	.....	.....	8 14 4	8,505 7 9	27,853 15 10
.....	.....	12,993 12 1	1,716 7 0	.....	.....	3 1 0	.....	11,213 12 11	25,957 1 0
.....	.....	11,765 13 2	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....	2,046 10 0	13,812 0 9
.....	.....	7,779 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	575 13 0	4,088 0 7	12,443 2 5
.....	.....	19,738 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 8 2	13,636 12 6	33,458 13 1
.....	.....	75,835 11 5	262 8 0	.....	50 0 0	21 8 3	.....	1,929 4 0	78,098 15 8
.....	.....	1,47,420 11 3	2,011 0 0	.....	50 0 0	25 2 3	668 3 6	41,448 15 9	1,91,624 0 9
.....	.....	17,710 4 11	60 0 0	.....	.....	261 6 10	19 13 0	3,726 15 0	21,678 7 9
.....	.....	50,720 4 0	14 2 0	.....	.....	298 10 3	26 2 4	10,608 7 9	61,665 10 4
.....	.....	24,057 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 2 6	1,057 6 0	25,287 5 3
.....	.....	26,515 1 11	69 5 0	.....	.....	.....	527 1 9	2,237 13 0	29,349 5 8
.....	.....	36,425 0 9	60 0 0	.....	.....	194 4 3	.....	2,696 8 0	39,375 13 0
.....	.....	23,655 14 9	2 0 0	.....	260 0 0	71 3 9	.....	663 2 3	24,652 4 9
.....	.....	1,79,084 6 11	205 7 0	.....	260 0 0	725 9 1	745 3 7	20,988 4 0	2,02,008 14 9
.....	.....	21,428 0 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	21,546 8 0
.....	.....	24,609 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,392 1 6	51,002 1 5
.....	.....	12,376 3 0	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....	6,794 0 5	19,222 3 5
.....	.....	17,192 4 1	422 0 6	.....	.....	.....	16 7 9	972 10 0	18,603 6 4
.....	.....	12,615 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,212 9 6	14,828 1 6
.....	.....	9,984 9 0	29 8 0	.....	78 8 0	14 0 9	.....	972 14 6	11,079 8 3
.....	.....	98,206 8 0	451 8 6	.....	81 0 0	182 0 9	16 7 9	37,344 3 11	1,36,281 13 11
.....	.....	23,400 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0	23,775 9 10
.....	.....	16,033 12 5	63 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	17,497 11 5
.....	.....	10,925 3 10	829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,826 10 5	20,580 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928 2 8	928 2 8
.....	.....	790 8 0	71 0 0	.....	.....	49 7 5	191 0 7	4,677 0 0	5,779 0 0
.....	.....	51,150 2 1	963 15 0	.....	.....	49 7 5	191 0 7	16,206 13 1	68,561 6 2
.....	.....	4,75,861 12 3	3,631 14 6	.....	391 0 0	982 3 6	1,620 15 8	1,15,988 4 9	5,98,476 2 7

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the Income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXXIII—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*		CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.	
	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	27,853 15 10	33,779 6 1	.....	33,779 6 1	.....	47 0 0
Kaira	.....	25,957 1 0	35,629 1 0	.....	35,629 1 0	.....	691 0 0
Panch Mahals	.....	13,812 0 9	.....	.....	23,686 4 6	.....	.....
Broach	.....	12,443 2 5	19,990 11 9	.....	19,990 11 9	.....	.....
Surat	.....	33,458 13 4	53,043 13 3	80 13 11	53,124 11 2	.....	582 0 0
Thána	.....	78,098 15 8	51,674 3 0	.....	51,674 3 0	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,91,624 0 9	2,17,803 7 7	80 13 11	2,17,884 5 6	.....	1,320 0 0
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	21,678 7 9	38,923 3 2	.....	38,923 3 2	.....	.....
Khándesh	.....	61,665 10 4	55,437 14 11	.....	55,437 14 11	.....	.....
Násik	.....	25,287 6 3	46,447 5 1	.....	46,447 5 1	.....	500 0 0
Poona	.....	29,349 5 8	42,237 12 6	183 9 4	42,421 5 10	.....	154 0 0
Sátára	13 0 6	39,388 13 6	38,631 5 10	.....	38,631 5 10	.....	500 0 0
Sholápur	.....	24,652 4 9	29,541 15 3	.....	29,541 15 3	.....	.....
Total	13 0 6	2,02,021 15 3	2,51,219 8 9	183 9 4	2,51,403 2 1	.....	1,154 0 0
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	.....	21,546 8 0	47,495 9 8	9,536 11 2	57,032 4 10	.....	.....
Dhárwár	.....	51,002 1 5	62,277 5 3	.....	62,277 5 3	20,000 0 0	.....
Bijápur	.....	19,222 3 5	42,906 6 0	749 12 1	43,656 2 1	.....	.....
Kánara	.....	18,603 6 4	28,643 10 7	.....	28,643 10 7	.....	—461 3 9
Ratnágiri	.....	14,828 1 6	43,197 12 0	.....	43,197 12 0	.....	—50 0 0
Kolába	.....	11,079 8 3	34,339 4 10	.....	34,339 4 10	.....	3,000 0 0
Total	.....	1,36,281 12 11	2,58,860 0 4	10,286 7 3	2,69,146 7 7	20,000 0 0	2,488 12 8
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	23,775 9 10	67,889 2 2	1,700 0 0	69,589 2 2	.....	.....
Hyderábád	.....	17,497 11 5	81,975 13 4	.....	81,975 13 4	.....	300 0 0
Shikárpur	.....	20,580 14 3	58,701 4 5	2,500 0 0	61,201 4 5	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	928 2 8	12,545 2 0	950 0 0	13,495 2 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	0 14 5	5,779 14 5	19,916 9 7	3,900 0 0	23,816 9 7	.....	.....
Total	0 14 5	68,562 4 7	2,41,027 15 6	9,050 0 0	2,50,077 15 6	.....	300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	13 14 11	5,98,490 1 0	9,68,911 0 2	19,601 14 6	9,88,511 14 8	20,000 0 0	5,262 12 3

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—concluded.

Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
47 0 0	2,25,083 6 5	3,63,785 0 11	0 2 4	0 3 11	
691 0 0	2,55,033 4 8	4,07,400 13 0	0 3 3	0 4 8	
.....	70,896 15 11	1,36,570 0 9	0 1 6	0 3 7	
.....	1,14,646 1 10	3,55,467 8 6	0 3 2	0 5 11	
582 0 0	2,57,668 10 3	4,90,306 7 3	0 3 9	0 6 4	
.....	2,15,953 2 9	2,79,492 14 3	0 1 4	0 4 3	
1,320 0 0	11,39,281 9 10	20,33,022 12 8	0 2 6	0 4 7	
.....	2,09,661 15 3	3,29,265 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 9	
.....	4,42,701 6 5	8,60,277 10 11	0 2 11	0 5 0	
500 0 0	2,08,206 5 6	3,45,600 13 9	0 2 [illegible]	0 4 1	
154 0 0	1,96,165 14 1	2,82,491 14 1	0 1 7	0 3 0	
500 0 0	2,54,738 3 8	3,58,229 4 11	0 1 11	0 3 3	
.....	1,44,303 11 5	2,29,099 0 10	0 1 7	0 3 1	
1,154 0 0	14,55,777 8 4	24,04,956 13 6	.....	.....	
.....	2,29,123 4 1	3,38,873 11 11	0 2 2	0 3 11	
20,000 0 0	3,47,321 3 3	5,95,092 15 9	0 2 9	0 5 3	
.....	1,86,802 2 8	3,07,514 7 10	0 2 3	0 6 9	
—461 3 9	1,20,027 7 9	1,64,945 8 3	0 2 7	0 5 0	
—50 0 6	1,38,175 3 10	1,95,247 6 14	0 0 11	0 2 0	
3,000 0 0	1,33,479 15 5	1,81,869 14 5	0 2 1	0 3 7	
22,488 12 3	11,54,929 5 0	17,83,544 1 1	0 2 2	0 3 10	
.....	1,75,992 7 6	2,99,156 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 6	
300 0 0	2,42,812 3 2	3,41,647 13 6	0 2 5	0 4 11	
.....	2,86,936 8 4	3,99,277 4 4	0 3 10	0 5 9	
.....	57,574 1 5	78,239 2 11	0 1 8	0 2 9	
.....	80,893 1 2	1,15,567 4 0	0 4 10	0 8 0	
300 0 0	8,44,208 5 7	12,33,887 11 3	0 2 11	0 5 4	
25,262 12 3	45,94,196 12 9	74,55,411 6 6	.....	.....	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the*

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	Total income during the year.	I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	15.—POST OFFICE.			18.—ADMINISTRATION.		
							GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL		
			Local Rate refunds.	District post establishments.	Mail cart service.	Total.	Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for office of Accounts, Control and Audit.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,38,701 10 6	2,25,083 6 5	...	...	...	...	.....	385 8 2	4,840 3 11
Kaira	1,52,367 8 4	2,55,033 4 8	...	...	...	...	1,134 0 11	59 0 11	4,222 1 7
Panch Mahals	65,673 0 10	70,896 15 11	...	...	...	...	.....	45 5 6	1,668 12 1
Broach	2,40,821 6 8	1,14,646 1 10	...	...	...	...	114 14 2	430 4 4	4,631 4 0
Surat	2,32,637 13 0	2,57,668 10 3	...	...	...	...	1,323 1 5	283 1 3	4,947 14 6
Thána	63,539 11 6	2,15,953 2 9	...	...	...	...	2,960 10 3	259 12 1	727 2 10
Total ...	8,93,741 2 10	11,39,281 9 10	...	...	...	...	5,532 10 9	1,463 0 3	21,037 6 11
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	1,19,603 1 9	2,09,661 15 3	...	...	...	...	2,834 3 1	439 11 0	2,878 5 4
Khándesh	4,17,576 4 6	4,42,701 6 5	...	...	...	...	4,717 15 10	1,703 10 6	6,350 2 10
Násik	1,37,394 8 3	2,08,206 5 6	...	...	...	...	5,565 3 6	1,224 0 10	3,055 9 10
Poona	86,326 0 0	1,96,165 14 1	...	...	...	...	2,795 6 0	414 11 8	736 11 4
Sátára	1,03,491 1 3	2,54,738 3 8	...	...	...	...	3,242 10 6	735 4 0	4,543 4 8
Sholápur	84,788 5 5	1,44,303 11 5	...	...	...	...	3,032 12 1	763 13 10	541 9 2
Total ...	9,49,179 5 2	14,55,777 8 4	...	...	...	...	22,188 3 0	5,281 3 10	18,105 11 2
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,09,750 7 10	2,29,123 4 1	...	...	...	...	1,570 5 10	305 1 4	3,412 4 10
Dhárwár	2,47,771 12 6	3,47,321 3 3	...	...	...	...	4,830 1 6	1,266 3 9	4,168 2 9
Bijápur	1,20,712 5 2	1,86,802 2 8	...	...	...	...	.....	336 15 8	3,665 15 7
Kánara	44,918 0 6	1,20,027 7 9	...	...	...	...	910 5 2	957 0 1	3,245 3 9
Ratnágiri	57,072 3 1	1,38,175 3 10	...	...	...	...	2,325 0 6	1,342 11 5	1,999 6 6
Kolába	48,389 15 0	1,33,474 15 5	...	...	...	...	5,681 13 5	730 10 0	3,124 11 10
Total ...	6,28,614 12 1	11,54,929 5 0	...	...	...	...	15,317 10 5	4,938 10 3	19,615 13 3
Sind.									
Karáchi	1,23,163 11 0	1,75,992 7 6	...	...	...	...	3,165 8 0	779 9 6	935 7 8
Hyderábád	98,835 10 4	2,42,812 3 2	...	...	...	...	4,113 14 4	1,378 6 9	1,543 3 5
Shikárpur	1,12,340 12 0	2,86,936 8 4	...	...	...	...	363 11 8	430 7 6	5,846 15 2
Thar and Párkar	20,665 1 6	57,574 1 5	...	...	...	...	3,028 11 0	584 3 7	368 10 11
Upper Sind Frontier ...	34,674 2 10	80,893 1 2	...	...	...	...	1,924 2 5	388 15 7	321 2 8
Total ...	3,89,679 5 8	8,44,208 5 7	...	...	...	...	12,595 15 5	3,561 10 11	9,015 7 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,61,214 9 9	45,94,196 12 9	...	...	...	...	55,634 7 7	15,244 9 3	67,774 7 2

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

Funds.	20.—POLICE.				22.—EDUCATION.						
	Cattle-pound charges.						Maintenance and management.				
Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,225 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	78,157 5 1	78,157 5 1
5,415 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	76,473 13 10	76,473 13 10
1,714 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	23,781 0 4	23,781 0 4
5,176 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	65,360 0 9	65,360 0 9
6,554 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	84,721 2 0	84,721 2 0
3,947 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	405 0 0	44,326 14 10	44,731 14 10
28,033 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	405 0 0	3,72,820 4 10	3,73,225 4 10
6,152 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	56,037 8 1	56,037 8 1
12,771 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	98,811 7 10	1,03,256 6 3
9,844 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	52,136 4 5	52,136 4 5
3,946 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	53,460 3 4	53,460 3 4
8,521 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	75,961 6 1	75,961 6 1
4,338 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	44,603 14 5	44,603 14 5
45,575 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	3,81,010 12 2	3,81,010 12 2
5,287 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	75,458 6 0	75,458 6 0
10,264 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	204 8 0	1,04,491 0 2	1,04,695 8 2
4,002 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	61,782 6 5	61,782 6 5
5,112 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	36,301 2 6	36,301 2 6
5,667 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,459 11 2	...	.....	53,302 9 3	64,762 4 5
9,537 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	39,526 10 10	39,526 10 10
39,872 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,459 11 2	...	204 8 0	3,70,862 3 2	3,82,526 6 4
4,880 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,142 7 3	...	.....	25,466 12 7	27,609 3 10
7,035 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,745 5 3	...	1,350 0 0	44,947 15 3	54,043 4 6
6,641 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 1 6	...	.....	58,782 4 0	59,104 5 6
3,981 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	563 0 0	12,578 4 1	13,141 4 1
2,634 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	16,571 13 7	16,571 13 7
25,173 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,209 14 0	...	1,913 0 0	1,58,347 1 6	1,70,469 15 6
1,38,653 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,669 9 2	...	2,522 8 0	12,83,040 5 8	13,07,232 6 10

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	22.—EDUCATION—*continued.*						
	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,145 0 0	1,735 14 11	.....	.....	81,038 4 0	.....	5,669 0 0
Kaira	8,937 11 1	2,170 5 3	.....	.....	87,581 14 2	.....	4,211 0 0
Panch Mahals	1,199 0 0	753 0 0	92 11 2	.....	25,825 11 6	.....	1,828 8 5
Broach	1,915 8 0	3,166 13 3	.....	.....	70,442 6 0	.....	8,171 9 6
Surat	876 0 0	2,312 9 4	.....	.....	87,909 11 4	.....	7,474 9 9
Thána	3,399 8 0	1,180 14 0	.....	.....	49,312 4 10	.....	15,447 14 6
Total ...	17,472 11 1	11,319 8 9	92 11 2	.....	4,02,110 3 10	.....	42,802 10 2
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	4,982 13 0	1,551 15 10	6,258 1 8	.....	68,317 6 7	.....	6,111 5 9
Khándesh	8,642 0 0	4,444 14 5	.....	1,751 1 6	1,18,094 7 9	.....	10,076 3 11
Násik	1,960 0 0	2,058 13 3	6,331 1 5	.....	62,502 7 4	.....	8,405 8 7
Poona	2,241 0 0	1,887 1 2	5,345 4 6	.....	62,486 3 1	.....	4,090 8 4
Sátára	2,699 0 0	2,184 7 5	634 6 8½	0 5 6	81,479 9 8	.....	3,591 10 9
Sholápur	1,549 0 0	1,319 14 1	1,120 9 6	.....	48,593 6 0	.....	2,943 8 3
Total ...	22,073 13 0	13,447 2 2	19,689 7 9	1,751 7 0	4,37,972 10 1	.....	35,218 13 7
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	4,024 12 8	1,880 5 5	4,239 0 8	.....	85,602 8 9	2,953 15 9	1,616 10 8
Dhárwar	2,335 0 0	467 3 4	24 0 0	.....	1,07,521 11 7	1,935 7 0	2,995 8 0
Bijápur	1,998 0 0	266 6 9	4,008 14 10	8 0 0	68,063 12 0	.....	4,669 6 6
Kánara	1,913 6 3	878 10 6	2,547 1 11	1 8 0	41,641 13 2	.....	4,424 11 10
Ratnágiri	2,084 13 4	1,546 0 1	10,092 9 3	.....	78,485 11 1	.....	2,372 8 5
Kolába	4,737 14 1	1,046 3 6	3,035 3 11	.....	48,346 0 4	.....	1,541 0 0
Total ...	17,093 14 4	6,084 13 7	23,946 14 7	9 8 0	4,29,661 8 10	4,889 6 9	17,619 13 5
Sind.							
Karáchi	13,605 5 6	2,307 7 8	4,014 6 1	1 9 0	47,538 0 1	.....	7,399 8 6
Hyderábád...	22,148 13 3	3,711 8 10	7,989 1 3	.....	87,892 11 10	.....	14,424 15 11
Shikárpur	19,287 0 0	3,575 9 6	4,474 12 9	.....	86,441 11 9	.....	14,361 0 3
Thar and Parkar	2,874 4 0	838 15 2	2,016 13 9	.....	18,871 4 10	.....	6,880 1 7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,213 8 3	1,223 7 5	552 3 8	.....	21,561 0 11	.....	4,308 6 10
Total ...	61,128 15 0	11,657 0 5	19,047 5 6	1 9 0	2,62,304 13 5	.....	47,374 1 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,769 5 5	42,508 8 11	62,776 7 0	1,762 8 0	15,32,049 4 2	4,889 6 9	1,43,015 6 3

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

24.—MEDICAL.							26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.				
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.							PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.				
Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic Asylum.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,202 12 8	78 14 6	4,281 11 2	...	...	...	9,050 11 2	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,478 8 3	301 10 7	3,780 2 10	...	...	...	7,991 2 10	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,296 11 8	18 1 0	2,314 12 8	...	...	...	4,143 5 1	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,811 12 11	250 3 11	2,102 0 10	...	...	...	10,273 10 4	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,994 11 0	.....	2,994 11 0	...	...	...	10,469 4 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,228 7 9	604 9 0	5,833 0 9	...	...	...	21,280 15 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
20,053 0 3	1,253 7 0	21,306 7 3	...	...	...	64,109 1 5	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,510 2 3	.....	4,510 2 3	...	...	...	10,621 8 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
3,262 12 0	.....	3,262 12 0	...	...	...	13,338 15 11	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,249 0 8	.....	5,249 0 8	...	...	...	13,654 9 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,715 3 2	366 10 8	2,081 13 10	...	...	...	6,172 6 2	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
6,565 1 11	.....	6,565 1 11	200 0 0	...	...	11,056 12 8	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,572 15 0	120 0 0	3,692 15 0	...	...	...	7,416 7 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
33,684 9 0	486 10 8	34,171 13 8	200 0 0	...	...	69,590 1 3	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
5,634 13 4	36 4 0	5,671 1 4	...	...	...	10,241 11 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
6,561 0 5	63 8 0	6,624 8 5	...	...	...	11,555 7 5	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,099 10 9	20 5 4	4,120 0 1	...	...	...	8,789 6 7	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,893 3 11	.....	3,893 3 11	...	...	...	8,317 15 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,771 14 6	.....	4,771 14 6	...	...	...	7,144 6 11	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,157 12 9	.....	4,157 12 9	...	...	...	5,698 12 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
29,118 7 8	120 1 4	29,238 9 0	...	...	...	51,747 13 2	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,127 1 0	1,005 13 6	6,132 14 6	...	...	...	13,532 7 0	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,114 1 3	190 0 0	5,304 1 3	1,500 0 0	...	...	21,229 1 2	6,461 1 4	5,400 0 0	...	523 7 6	5,923 7 6
9,559 3 0	300 0 0	9,859 3 0	500 0 0	...	...	24,720 3 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,935 13 4	90 0 0	3,025 13 4	...	...	...	9,905 14 11	16 8 7	.....	...	80 13 0	80 13 0
1,717 7 6	563 15 3	2,281 6 9	...	...	...	6,589 13 7	.....	5,694 5 2	...	...	5,694 5 2
24,453 10 1	2,149 12 9	26,603 6 10	2,000 0 0	...	...	75,977 7 11	6,477 9 11	11,094 5 2	...	604 4 6	11,698 9 8
1,07,309 11 0	4,009 15 9	1,11,319 10 9	2,200 0 0	...	...	2,61,424 7 9	6,477 9 11	12,094 5 2	1,000 0 0	604 4 6	13,698 9 8

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	36—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*					28.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STA	
	Veterinary charges.	Bull and Stallion charges.	Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Provincial Statistics.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other Stationery.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	855 11 3	929 1 1	.....	.....	1,784 12 4	.....	...	111 3 0	...
Kaira	1,617 4 11	156 12 6	.....	.....	1,774 1 5	.....	...	541 1 10	...
Panch Mahals	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	...	25 6 3	...
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Surat	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	...	50 6 4	...
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	226 12 8	...
Total ...	2,723 0 2	1,086 13 7	.....	.....	3,809 13 9	.....	...	954 14 1	...
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	.....	1,999 8 0	.....	.....	2,999 8 0	.....	...	370 1 9	...
Khándesh	2,980 6 2	587 3 5	.....	.....	3,567 9 7	.....	...	103 14 0	12 4 0
Násik	896 0 0	729 2 4	.....	.....	1,625 2 4	.....	...	.....	...
Poona	2 0 0	2,088 1 2	.....	.....	3,090 1 2	.....	...	.....	...
Sátára	.....	316 13 2	.....	.....	316 13 2	.....	40 0 0	370 14 6	...
Sholápur	.....	473 3 2	.....	.....	473 3 2	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	3,878 6 2	6,193 15 3	.....	.....	12,072 5 5	.....	40 0 0	844 14 3	12 4 0
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,033 0 0	75 13 5	.....	.....	1,108 13 5	.....	...	.....	...
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	737 0 6	...
Bijápur	.....	136 8 2	.....	.....	136 8 2	.....	...	.....	...
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Ratnágiri	75 6 0	.....	.....	.....	75 6 0	.....	...	.....	...
Kolába	65 11 6	.....	.....	.....	65 11 6	.....	...	126 13 3	...
Total ...	1,174 1 6	212 5 7	.....	.....	1,386 7 1	.....	...	863 13 9	...
Sind.									
Karáchi	2,049 14 6	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	4,049 14 8	.....	...	538 6 5	...
Hyderábád	2,367 12 2	1,156 1 1	6,093 5 4	776 10 3	22,778 5 8	.....	...	75 5 3	...
Shikárpur	675 0 9	1,791 4 6	3,863 6 1	.....	6,329 11 4	.....	...	206 10 7	...
Thar and Párkar	.....	208 12 3	.....	.....	306 1 10	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	1,651 12 10	48 0 0	.....	7,394 2 0	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	5,092 11 5	4,807 14 8	12,004 11 5	776 10 3	40,858 3 4	.....	...	820 6 3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,868 3 3	12,301 1 1	12,004 11 5	776 10 3	58,126 13 7	.....	40 0 0	3,484 0 4	12 4 0

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

TIONERY AND PRINTING.			32.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
					Petty Establishment.				
Printing.	Lithography.	Total.	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	Staging bungalows and Serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
249 12 0	...	360 15 0	...	...	722 0 1	281 11 7	3,188 0 0	300 0 0	4,491 11 8
562 6 4	...	1,103 8 2	...	...	339 5 0	645 6 10	145 6 4	50 0 0	1,180 2 2
128 8 5	...	153 14 8	...	28 0 0	199 0 0	8 0 0	105 9 0	225 0 0	565 9 0
205 1 4	...	205 1 4	...	...	48 0 0	1,010 7 9	1,968 5 10	125 0 0	3,151 13 7
275 3 4	...	325 9 8	...	...	1,370 10 1	508 4 10	996 1 0	421 3 3	3,296 3 2
293 3 11	...	520 0 7	...	...	762 0 0	.....	.....	22 8 0	784 8 0
1,714 3 4	...	2,669 1 5	...	28 0 0	3,440 15 2	2,453 15 0	6,403 6 2	1,143 11 3	13,469 15 7
387 6 7	...	757 8 4	...	...	966 12 4	.....	170 7 8	.....	1,137 4 0
3,007 6 1	205 0 0	3,323 8 1	...	0 1 0	3,652 2 9	5,149 10 6	582 13 6	3,520 6 11	12,905 2 8
1,599 12 7	...	1,599 12 7	...	...	1,141 12 1	3,237 1 11	.....	4,642 9 3	9,021 7 3
479 2 10	...	479 2 10	...	...	1,033 13 0	2,379 14 6	.....	217 0 0	3,630 11 6
1,422 13 6	...	1,793 12 0	...	...	1,019 10 2	.....	3,766 1 10	750 0 0	5,535 12 0
1,255 3 9	...	1,255 3 9	...	...	70 7 6	1,748 5 2	.....	.....	1,818 12 8
8,151 13 4	205 0 0	9,213 15 7	...	0 1 0	7,884 9 10	12,515 0 1	4,519 7 0	9,130 0 2	34,049 2 1
429 7 9	...	429 7 9	400 0 0	...	2,259 15 11	.....	.....	14 8 0	2,674 7 11
808 3 4	...	1,545 3 10	...	...	1,353 1 9	.....	.....	1,253 15 11	2,607 1 8
209 0 7	...	209 0 7	...	...	1,825 9 6	.....	417 6 2	134 10 10	2,377 10 6
297 10 1	...	297 10 1	...	...	3,326 7 9	756 8 1	1,442 12 6	180 0 0	5,705 12 4
667 1 9	...	667 1 9	...	...	1,710 6 9	15 0 0	511 10 8	.....	2,237 1 5
388 6 11	...	515 4 2	...	...	.....	1,447 1 0	832 10 2	9 2 0	2,288 13 2
2,799 14 5	...	3,663 12 2	400 0 0	...	10,475 9 8	2,218 9 1	3,204 7 6	1,592 4 9	17,890 15 0
263 13 10	...	802 4 3	...	...	1,428 10 10	18,286 9 3	1,043 2 8	.....	20,758 6 9
185 4 1	...	260 9 4	...	...	77 2 7	5,109 3 2	699 3 0	.....	5,885 8 9
220 8 3	...	427 2 10	...	...	1,950 6 8	23,941 11 7	626 13 0	.....	26,518 15 8
66 6 11	...	66 6 11	...	...	785 4 0	4,336 5 0	21 5 0	.....	5,142 14 0
88 4 10	...	88 4 10	...	...	561 3 10	2,425 10 0	21 2 0	.....	3,007 15 10
824 5 11	...	1,644 12 2	...	...	4,802 11 11	54,099 7 0	2,411 9 8	.....	61,313 12 7
13,490 4 5	205 0 0	17,191 9 4	400 0 0	28 1 0	26,603 14 7	71,286 15 2	16,538 14 4	11,866 0 2	1,26,723 13 3

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	
	Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Civil Buildings.
								Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedábád...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610 5 10
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,593 15 9
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661 6 7
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,532 9 8
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	649 8 6
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133 3 11
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,181 2 1
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,548 12 11
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,775 13 1
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,766 15 11
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,312 4 9
Sattára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,455 0 10
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,247 6 8
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,106 6 2
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,597 15 4
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,706 15 11
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,560 0 2
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,923 15 7
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,423 4 10
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365 8 11
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,577 12 9
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,232 15 5
Hyderábád...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,316 7 0
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,726 11 7
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,607 1 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,550 6 5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,433 9 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,298 14 5

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.			
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
737 9 2	346 13 5	4,694 12 3	9,454 12 8	11,380 1 6	16 6 6	20,851 4 8
3,907 2 5	435 14 9	9,937 0 11	3,428 3 6	7,561 9 2	112 14 0	11,102 10 2
55 15 6	.....	1,717 6 1	3,053 1 0	2,889 10 8	.....	5,942 11 8
2,724 3 3	898 14 0	11,155 10 11	6,464 7 4	15,379 1 5	578 6 5	22,421 15 2
7,222 10 8	.....	7,872 3 2	4,860 2 4	29,321 3 0	.....	34,181 5 4
1,061 3 5	.....	2,194 7 4	5,317 14 1	5,311 13 1	.....	10,629 11 2
15,708 12 5	1,681 10 2	37,571 8 8	32,578 8 5	71,843 6 10	707 10 11	1,05,129 10 2
1,880 5 3	.....	17,429 2 2	8,210 9 5	5,845 8 8	.....	14,056 2 1
13,978 6 9	69 10 6	39,823 14 4	18,883 12 7	23,275 14 11	.....	42,159 11 6
2,282 6 0	54 10 2	7,104 0 1	8,980 14 4	13,216 12 2	.....	22,197 10 6
882 8 6	855 14 7	9,050 11 10	4,492 15 1	9,953 7 4	.....	14,446 6 5
3,972 8 2	178 0 0	10,605 9 0	9,214 8 11	11,535 2 0	315 0 0	21,064 10 11
683 5 10	.....	5,930 12 6	4,817 10 5	17,614 3 1	1,692 3 2	24,124 0 8
23,679 8 6	1,158 3 3	89,944 1 11	54,600 6 9	81,441 0 2	2,007 3 2	1,38,048 10 1
3,133 14 6	362 0 0	15,093 13 10	5,159 3 9	2,8264 0 4	.....	33,423 4 1
3,319 11 5	660 10 6	7,687 5 10	3,918 10 3	34,339 9 0	.....	38,258 3 3
177 13 8	8 1 0	5,745 14 10	5,645 11 9	9,405 15 0	166 10 3	15,218 5 0
2,769 12 4	.....	5,693 11 11	4,159 7 7	15,243 5 11	185 7 10	19,588 5 4
3,461 1 1	.....	7,884 5 11	3,338 15 5	13,074 1 8	48 9 0	16,461 10 1
326 10 10	509 12 0	1,201 15 9	3,384 2 9	12,646 5 8	29 9 0	16,061 1 5
13,188 15 10	1,540 7 6	43,307 4 1	25,606 3 6	1,12,973 5 7	430 4 1	1,39,009 13 2
13,152 6 4	45 0 0	28,430 5 9	8,648 6 4	35,915 10 7	144 1 8	44,708 2 7
11,547 13 9	300 0 0	21,164 4 9	4,896 12 10	51,005 1 3	177 11 2	56,083 9 3
24,399 2 3	412 0 0	31,537 13 10	10,630 4 8	70,121 0 7	1,299 14 6	82,051 3 9
2,642 8 4	.....	5,249 9 4	3,062 10 1	7,653 7 6	48 13 0	10,764 14 7
5,196 5 5	.....	7,746 11 10	1,994 9 10	15,104 8 7	.....	17,099 2 5
56,938 4 1	757 0 0	94,128 13 6	29,232 11 9	1,79,803 12 6	1,670 8 4	2,10,707 0 7
1,09,515 8 10	5,137 4 11	2,64,951 12 2	1,42,017 14 5	4,46,061 9 1	4,815 10 6	5,92,895 2 0

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	In Charge of Civil Officers—*continued*.						
	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Planting and preservation of road-side trees.	Total.	Civil Buildings.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	3,066 15 5	23 13 0	14,947 12 9	.....	.....	41,584 10 1	.....
Kaira	4,203 11 7	128 9 9	25,409 14 5	.....	.....	50,781 14 10	10,129 11 4
Panch Mahals	233 0 0	170 2 1	14,305 14 7	.....	.....	22,369 2 5	1,539 0 6
Broach	4,785 7 5	366 9 2	26,977 5 4	.....	.....	65,707 0 0	.....
Surat	6,327 6 7	1,675 8 0	35,374 11 7	.....	.....	85,431 2 8	4,796 13 6
Thána	3,332 12 5	189 5 6	21,739 10 6	.....	.....	38,085 14 11	81 8 2
Total ...	21,949 5 5	2,553 15 6	1,36,755 5 2	.....	.....	3,03,959 12 11	16,547 1 6
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	3,143 12 4	.....	14,065 1 2	.....	.....	48,694 1 9	8,629 1 11
Khándesh	6,305 10 4	621 3 8	22,172 13 11	.....	.....	1,11,083 5 9	21,478 9 10
Násik	6,398 7 0	554 4 10	11,648 4 1	.....	.....	47,902 10 6	12,969 15 0
Poona	4,747 6 3	138 6 4	14,172 14 0	.....	.....	42,555 13 3	10,380 9 0
Sátára	3,943 13 7	886 13 5	18,113 5 2	.....	.....	49,614 4 1	10,334 15 1
Sholápur	2,950 13 6	369 7 2	8,112 11 10	.....	.....	41,487 13 8	.....
Total ...	27,489 15 5	2,570 3 5	88,285 2 2	.....	.....	3,41,338 1 0	63,793 2 10
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	3,836 10 4	472 0 0	5,891 11 10	.....	651 5 4	59,368 13 5	14,549 15 5
Dhárwár	3,664 0 0	663 4 11	28,707 1 11	.....	4,563 4 1	83,543 4 0	9,017 5 10
Bijápur	4,047 13 0	169 2 10	7,683 6 3	.....	1,606 12 3	34,471 6 2	3,408 15 1
Kánara	2,519 9 0	286 10 2	2,397 10 7	.....	181 0 10	30,666 15 10	.....
Ratnágiri	1,754 15 3	285 12 10	4,556 13 1	.....	222 4 2	31,165 13 4	892 4 0
Kolába	.....	44 0 0	10,837 0 7	.....	75 0 0	28,218 1 9	.....
Total ...	15,822 15 7	1,920 14 9	60,073 12 3	.....	7,299 10 8	2,67,434 6 6	27,868 8 4
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	.....	5,098 0 3	.....	.....	78,236 8 7	.....
Hyderábád	.....	263 12 0	10,270 5 11	168 0 0	.....	87,949 15 11	21,586 1 5
Shikárpur	701 4 2	.....	9,287 9 7	.....	.....	1,23,577 15 4	12,622 4 8
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	456 1 7	.....	.....	16,470 9 6	2,675 9 10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	6,698 5 4	.....	.....	31,544 3 7	.....
Total ...	701 4 2	263 12 0	31,810 6 8	168 0 0	.....	3,37,779 4 11	36,883 15 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,963 8 7	7,308 13 8	3,11,924 10 3	168 0 0	7,299 10 8	12,50,511 9 4	1,45,092 12 7

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and Plant.
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22,944 4 2	.....	22,944 4 2	50 6 4	34,726 10 10	.....	34,777 1 2	7,068 9 1	.....
27,956 13 5	.....	38,086 8 9	1,040 7 4	46,044 14 3	.....	47,085 5 7	10,160 7 8	1,461 7 7
3,983 12 3	60 9 7	5,583 6 4	.....	14,096 5 10	.....	14,096 5 10	2,337 13 5	495 9 9
39,816 10 5	1,835 0 10	41,651 11 3	.....	24,868 12 3	.....	24,868 12 3	8,454 4 4	991 9 0
43,116 11 6	.....	47,913 9 0	776 9 1	30,112 1 2	.....	30,888 10 3	9,201 15 9	.....
8,884 5 6	.....	8,965 13 7	1,096 7 4	61,530 4 1	159 4 11	62,786 0 4	8,769 2 1	689 4 0
1,46,702 9 2	1,895 10 5	1,65,145 5 1	2,963 14 1	2,11,378 0 5	159 4 11	2,14,502 3 5	45,992 4 4	3,637 14 4
12,303 15 7	.....	20,933 1 6	1,239 5 8	47,707 9 0	.....	48,946 14 8	1,266 0 2	352 9 3
93,304 3 2	.....	1,14,782 13 0	.....	65,809 4 9	.....	65,809 4 9	22,233 15 2	8,778 6 7
12,988 11 7	.....	25,958 10 7	95 4 6	30,023 7 10	.....	30,118 12 4	5,537 1 11	1,241 10 1
2,299 15 8	.....	12,680 8 8	96 15 3	44,984 6 4	.....	45,081 5 7	6,994 13 4	179 0 0
2,819 5 1	.....	13,154 4 2	.....	53,189 8 4	.....	53,189 8 4	7,884 11 8	1,099 11 5
20,853 14 11	.....	20,853 14 11	98 4 5	26,168 4 2	.....	26,266 8 7	5,608 5 1	861 9 6
1,44,570 2 0	.....	2,08,363 4 10	1,529 13 10	2,67,882 8 5	.....	2,69,412 6 3	49,524 15 4	12,512 14 10
26,464 6 8	.....	41,014 6 1	14 7 0	24,841 8 8	.....	24,855 15 8	8,335 4 11	.....
1,971 7 9	.....	10,988 13 7	7,15 10	51,291 9 1	319 1 4	51,618 10 3	7,844 3 6	2,036 13 1
21,219 15 3	.....	24,628 14 4	.....	22,477 15 5	.....	22,477 15 5	5,797 1 6	1,226 11 0
5,254 8 9	.....	5,254 8 9	.....	13,463 1 7	.....	13,463 1 7	2,295 5 2	.....
17 8 6	.....	909 12 6	1,177 2 1	1,021 7 10	.....	2,198 9 11	386 0 7	89 11 11
13,457 6 0	.....	13,457 6 0	.....	10,433 14 4	.....	10,433 14 4	3,016 2 4	300 2 0
68,385 4 11	.....	96,253 13 3	1,199 8 11	1,23,529 8 11	319 1 4	1,25,048 3 2	27,674 2 0	3,653 6 0
9,803 12 7	.....	9,803 12 7	.....	1,636 4 11	.....	1,636 4 11	1,546 0 10	.....
3,205 1 3	.....	24,791 2 8	.....	6,760 14 6	.....	6,760 14 6	3,426 11 4	14 15 9
1,476 9 5	.....	14,098 14 1	5,359 12 3	.....	.....	5,359 12 3	2,815 3 4	37 4 0
.....	.....	2,675 9 10	.....	1,041 14 1	.....	1,041 14 1	478 4 7	.....
1,784 10 5	.....	1,784 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 1 8	.....
16,270 1 8	.....	53,154 1 7	5,359 12 3	9,439 1 6	.....	14,798 13 9	8,495 5 9	52 3 9
3,75,928 1 9	1,895 10 5	5,22,916 8 9	11,053 1 1	6,12,229 2 8	478 6 3	6,23,761 10 7	1,31,686 11 5	19,856 6 11

F.—LOCAL

(5).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the*

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*				CONTRIBUTIONS.			
	In charge of Public Works Officers—*continued.*			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of Loans.
	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.					
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	6,389 13 1	...	71,179 11 6	1,12,764 5 7	.....	.....	.....	3,958 4 10
Kaira	17,500 5 7	...	1,14,294 3 2	1,65,076 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahâls	3,256 9 6	...	25,769 12 10	48,138 15 3	624 11 6	3,896 0 0	4,520 11 6	.....
Broach	709 15 7	...	76,676 4 5	1,42,383 4 5	950 0 0	.....	950 0 0	.....
Surat	11,024 4 8	...	99,028 7 8	1,84,459 10 4	.....	.....	.....	23,752 0 2
Thâna	90 4 6	...	81,300 8 6	1,19,386 7 5	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....
Total ...	38,971 4 11	...	4,68,249 0 1	7,72,208 13 0	1,649 11 6	3,896 0 0	5,545 11 6	27,710 5 0
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	557 8 9	...	72,056 2 4	1,20,750 4 1	2,000 0 0	48 10 7	2,048 10 7	.....
Khándesh	5,491 0 9	...	2,17,095 8 3	3,28,178 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik	2,888 10 1	...	65,744 13 0	1,13,647 7 6	.....	6,746 0 0	6,746 0 0	.....
Poona	536 15 0	...	65,472 10 7	1,08,028 7 10	1,476 8 0	551 12 10	2,028 4 10	2,297 5 8
Sátára	5,384 6 1	...	80,712 9 8	1,30,326 13 9	500 0 0	4,230 0 9	4,730 0 9	.....
Sholápur	4,319 13 1	...	57,910 3 2	99,398 0 10	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
Total ...	19,178 5 9	...	5,58,991 15 0	9,00,330 0 0	4,476 8 0	11,576 8 2	16,053 0 2	5,297 5 8
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	8,573 6 8	...	82,779 1 4	1,42,147 14 9	600 0 0	788 14 0	1,388 14 0	.....
Dhárwár	28,770 7 3	...	1,01,258 15 8	1,84,802 3 8	3,996 0 1	3,846 0 1	7,842 0 2	.....
Bijápur	40,375 10 7	...	94,506 4 10	1,28,977 11 0	1,472 9 3	642 8 0	2,115 1 5	2,873 1 11
Kánara	589 8 11	...	21,602 8 5	52,269 8 3	1,350 0 0	3,400 0 0	4,750 0 0	.....
Ratnágiri	278 0 1	...	3,862 3 0	35,028 0 4	2,193 4 5	.....	2,193 4 5	4,097 8 6
Kolába	107 1 0	...	27,314 9 8	55,532 11 5	1,120 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,620 0 0	.....
Total ...	78,694 2 6	...	3,31,323 10 11	5,98,758 1 5	10,731 13 9	11,177 6 1	21,909 3 10	6,970 10 5
Sind.								
Karáchi	1,217 13 11	...	14,204 0 3	92,440 8 10	415 0 0	.....	415 0 0	.....
Hyderábád	.....	...	34,993 12 3	1,22,943 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	.....	...	22,311 1 8	1,45,889 1 0	50 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,550 0 0	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	...	4,195 12 6	20,666 6 0	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	...	2,013 12 1	33,557 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,217 13 11	...	77,718 6 9	4,15,497 11 8	2,465 0 0	2,500 0 0	4,965 0 0	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,38,061 11 1	...	14,36,283 0 9	26,86,794 10 1	19,323 1 3	29,149 14 3	48,472 15 6	39,978 5 1

FUNDS—*concluded.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Deposits and Advances.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.		Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
380 0 0	4,338 4 10	.....	1,196 6 11	1,196 6 11	2,21,151 3 7	47 0 0	1,42,586 13 4	1,42,633 13 4	
807 12 0	807 12 0	.....	.....	.....	2,75,450 9 8	.....	1,31,950 3 4	1,31,950 3 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,492 9 1	1,275 0 0	53,802 7 8	55,077 7 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,31,632 10 2	.....	1,23,834 14 4	1,23,834 14 4	
381 9 0	24,133 9 2	.....	2,971 15 10	2,971 15 10	3,20,445 1 5	3,055 8 0	1,66,805 13 10	1,69,861 5 10	
10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,95,241 13 3	3,000 0 0	81,251 1 0	84,251 1 0	
1,579 5 0	29,289 10 0	.....	4,168 6 9	4,168 6 9	13,25,413 15 2	7,377 8 0	7,00,231 5 6	7,07,608 13 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,12,784 5 0	.....	1,19,567 12 0	1,19,567 12 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,92,185 5 9	.....	3,69,087 13 9	3,69,087 13 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,18,809 1 7	.....	1,36,784 1 4	1,36,784 1 4	
187 0 0	5,484 5 8	.....	2,038 13 6	2,038 13 6	2,01,048 11 6	.....	81,547 10 7	81,547 10 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,43,800 13 2	.....	1,18,075 14 11	1,18,075 14 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,63,793 4 9	.....	68,228 12 1	68,228 12 1	
.....	5,484 5 8	.....	2,038 13 6	2,038 13 6	15,32,419 7 9	.....	8,93,292 0 8	8,93,292 0 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,48,881 10 4	—2,150 0 0	92,142 1 7	89,992 1 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,26,138 4 3	—3,550 0 0	2,72,504 11 6	2,68,954 11 6	
.....	2,873 1 11	.....	944 9 9	944 9 9	2,18,489 13 0	—2,700 0 0	91,724 10 10	89,024 10 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,18,095 4 7	—2,911 3 9	49,761 7 5	46,850 3 8	
.....	4,097 8 6	.....	2,010 13 6	2,010 13 6	1,37,606 8 3	—2,910 0 0	60,550 14 7	57,640 14 7	
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,28,604 8 7	—2,400 0 0	55,665 5 10	53,265 5 10	
3,000 0 0	9,970 10 5	.....	2,955 7 3	2,955 7 3	11,77,816 1 0	—16,621 3 9	6,22,349 3 9	6,05,728 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,84,417 2 7	.....	1,14,738 15 11	1,14,738 15 11	
50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,88,075 9 5	.....	93,572 4 1	93,572 4 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,99,517 15 9	.....	99,759 4 7	99,759 4 7	
600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	61,540 10 0	.....	16,698 8 11	16,698 8 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,333 9 6	.....	40,733 10 6	40,733 10 6	
650 0 0	650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,87,384 15 3	.....	3,45,502 12 0	3,45,502 12 0	
5,416 5 0	45,394 10 1	.....	9,162 11 6	9,162 11 6	49,24,034 7 2	9,243 11 9	25,61,375 5 11	25,52,131 10 2	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind during the year 1894-95.*

1	2	3										
		MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.										
		OCTROI.										
Districts.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	(a) Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals.)	(b) Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	(c) Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	(d) Class IV. (Building materials.)	(e) Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	(f) Class VI. (Tobacco.)	(g) Class VII. (Cloth.)	(h) Class VIII. (Metals.)	(i) Total.	Tax on houses and lands.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,41,035 11 1	1,26,253 6 7	.....	5,407 6 1	5,314 3 9	1,355 10 6	6,007 11 9	42,814 3 0	5,458 15 4	1,92,611 9 0	42,851 13 4
Kaira	52,000 15 5	14,351 6 1	.....	1,836 13 10	2,457 1 6	1,101 4 6	959 12 9	3,411 6 7	2,486 3 7	26,604 0 10	63,738 10 1
Panch Mahals	6,797 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,734 8 0
Broach	59,687 6 0	58,235 6 11	.....	4,706 14 7	8,496 13 8	395 5 9	1,802 5 5	5,371 10 5	5,396 8 9	84,405 1 6	27,400 2 0
Surat.	2,36,720 9 6	1,09,062 9 3	2,673 0 0	6,486 9 10	6,825 1 9	77 10 7	2,428 4 4	0 7 8	3 0 0	1,27,556 11 5	45,619 1 6
Thána	27,935 10 4	5,569 0 10	562 4 0	892 2 0	1,703 3 4	.....	4,557 5 8	210 5 2	21 2 3	13,505 7 3	30,735 6 8
Total ...	5,24,237 15 1	3,13,461 13 8	3,235 4 0	19,329 14 4	24,796 8 0	2,929 15 4	15,755 7 11	51,808 0 10	13,365 13 11	4,44,682 14 0	2,26,079 9 7
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	10,734 4 5	27,472 13 0	.....	3,376 10 0	1,635 15 9	448 12 0	482 12 9	2,112 12 6	1,236 5 3	36,766 1 3	14,163 1 8
Khándesh	2,78,748 12 4	23,228 1 2	272 0 0	3,706 3 0	5,608 9 3	7,973 1 10	554 4 9	4,231 10 9	1,736 9 11	47,310 8 8	64,121 11 3
Násik	31,370 1 4	20,740 10 3	.....	2,934 3 3	3,049 4 9	1,603 9 9	523 0 0	2,702 0 9	1,584 10 0	33,137 6 9	30,023 1 1
Poona	1,38,511 5 4	99,877 9 5	82 13 10	20,387 12 8	25,669 11 6	5,425 2 11	5,497 12 2	8,157 8 5	4,871 10 1	*1,69,970 1 0	45,940 6 5
Sátára	68,247 10 5	28,013 2 11	406 1 6	10,347 1 0	1,843 15 5	1,687 13 10	712 6 8	9,149 3 4	2,241 4 3	54,401 0 11	21,242 1 11
Sholápur	1,68,329 2 10	52,419 15 8	.....	10,541 14 11	5,521 9 6	3,550 12 1	948 11 9	11,316 8 6	3,523 1 5	87,822 9 10	5,136 8 0
Total ...	6,95,941 4 8	2,51,752 3 7	760 15 4	51,293 12 10	43,329 2 2	20,689 4 5	8,719 0 1	37,669 12 3	15,193 8 11	4,29,407 11 7	1,80,626 14 4
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	43,818 6 1	27,129 8 9	2,433 7 4	7,704 3 7	4,418 9 6	1,047 6 9	2,283 12 6	2,542 11 11	496 6 6	48,056 2 10	10,657 4 2
Dhárwár	58,143 6 3	28,557 12 9	.....	10,763 11 3	3,982 9 6	5,439 0 6	2,643 6 0	4,066 4 0	8,820 13 3	64,273 9 3	41,882 15 3
Bijápur...	35,096 12 10	30,155 15 10	461 2 0	6,511 4 11	2,068 15 7	1,236 2 9	447 2 0	3,134 14 3	1,046 3 0	45,061 12 4	10,369 0 2
Kánara	26,601 15 2	14,599 10 6	147 0 9	3,058 4 7	964 5 2	363 13 5	1,098 11 4	1,618 9 1	911 5 1	22,751 11 11	9,544 2 7
Ratnágiri	15,110 11 2	12,213 8 6	.....	4,353 6 10	622 2 3	1,125 11 1	634 11 5	1,305 12 11	1,161 14 5	21,417 3 5	9,242 13 6
Kolába...	16,020 15 10	9,341 15 1	.....	1,193 8 6	302 7 1	.....	581 15 11	929 3 3	335 3 4	12,684 5 2	9,018 8 8
Total ...	1,94,792 3 4	1,21,998 7 5	3,041 10 1	33,584 7 8	12,359 1 1	9,212 2 6	7,689 11 2	13,597 7 5	12,771 13 7	2,14,254 12 11	90,714 12 4
Sind.											
Karáchi...	1,78,733 12 0½	1,78,475 14 0	237 5 9	35,150 10 6	31,055 2 0	3,260 10 8	16,270 11 6	3,881 2 5	382 1 3	2,68,713 10 1	34,189 14 1
Hyderábád	24,600 4 8	98,385 9 2	.....	282 9 7	2,734 10 5	1,996 11 8	4,844 6 3	23,765 12 8	456 11 3	1,32,466 7 0	1,779 8 0
Shikárpur	1,62,943 10 2	1,32,357 10 8	.....	2,481 11 4	5,306 5 10	6,657 11 4	11,202 13 11	12,577 9 5	470 5 0	1,71,054 3 6	4,895 4 11
Thar and Párkar ...	4,839 1 6	4,823 8 2	.....	367 10 1	.....	73 5 2	317 1 10	1,363 7 3	121 5 8	7,066 6 2	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	706 4 3	19,846 10 9	.....	14 7 7	121 3 1	753 7 1	1,068 1 10	2,464 15 4	.....	24,268 13 8	.....
Total ...	3,71,823 0 7½	4,33,889 4 9	237 5 9	38,297 1 1	39,217 5 4	12,741 13 11	33,703 3 4	44,052 15 1	1,430 7 2	6,03,569 8 5	40,864 11 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,86,794 7 8½	11,21,101 13 5	7,275 3 2	1,42,505 3 11	1,19,702 0 7	45,573 4 2	65,867 6 6	1,47,128 3 7	42,761 11 7	16,91,914 14 11	5,38,285 15 3

*Rs. 4,000, the share of the octroi revenue given to the Suburban Municipality by the Poona City Municipality, is not included in this.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

1	3										
	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—*continued.*							OTHER TAXES.			
Districts.	Tax on animals and vehicles	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Tax on boats.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Pilgrim tax.	Tax for the removal of sullage water.	Tax for the removal of dyers' waste water.	Trade registration fees (including loom factory and cotton manufacturing tax).	Dog tax.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábad	8,079 9 0	583 8 0	24,424 6 9	48,744 7 8	.....	.....	54,001 0 11	.....	8,897 11 2	358 8 0	.....	.....
Kaira	520 0 0	.....	5,185 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,391 0 0	13,365 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahálś	883 8 0	.....	2,633 11 10	.....	.....	.....	279 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	3,859 8 0	.....	3,293 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	11,150 2 0	494 8 0	59,006 4 9	.....	.....	.....	36,987 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thána	12,147 8 0	2,820 14 9	25,602 4 0	4,322 4 4	1,505 0 6	.....	9,502 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	36,640 3 0	3,898 14 9	1,20,145 13 4	53,066 12 0	1,505 0 6	.....	1,02,161 2 2	13,365 1 0	8,897 11 2	358 8 0	.....	.....
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar	780 8 0	.....	4,596 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13,418 3 1	.....	.....	.....	816 0 0	60 0 0
Khándesh	5,903 5 5	.....	18,532 2 3	5,450 6 0	.....	107 14 0	4,297 13 4	.....	.....	.....	6,325 14 2	.....
Násik	1,385 3 0	.....	13,313 0 3	.....	.....	.....	14,450 14 6	5,020 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	5,199 3 10	1,629 6 0	400 11 0	24,096 0 10	.....	.....	31,589 9 11	14,650 0 6	.....	.....	11,297 0 3	33 8 0
Sátára	2,893 4 6	295 8 0	.....	3,046 9 8	.....	.....	2,103 7 5	.....	.....	.....	630 15 0	.....
Sholápur	1,937 2 0	.....	26,744 2 0	27,010 7 11	.....	.....	15,169 7 11	42,038 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18,093 10 9	1,924 14 0	63,585 15 6	59,603 8 5	.....	107 14 0	81,029 8 2	61,709 6 6	.....	.....	19,069 13 5	93 8 0
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	2,803 7 0	.....	3,241 7 6	1 0 0	.....	.....	2,953 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	2,554 4 0	2,990 14 8	4,957 9 0	3,556 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	401 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	2,290 14 3	55 0 0	986 12 6	.....	.....	.....	824 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	1,239 10 6	40 0 0	6,350 10 0	1,886 8 7	.....	.....	766 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	2,820 9 9	358 8 0	2,997 8 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	3,900 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12,109 14 6	3,444 6 8	18,533 15 0	5,464 7 4	.....	.....	15,445 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind.												
Karáchi	20,255 1 2	.....	.....	73,570 12 5	.....	.....	14,842 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderábád	2,396 0 0	.....	.....	20,135 6 10	.....	.....	1,248 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	7,702 11 9	.....	4,641 14 0	5 10 0	.....	.....	21,943 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	122 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,471 2 0	.....	.....	81 13 8	.....	.....	498 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	33,947 6 11	.....	4,641 14 0	93,793 10 11	.....	.....	38,532 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,00,796 3 2	9,268 3 5	2,06,907 9 10	2,11,928 6 8	1,505 0 6	107 14 0	2,37,168 13 6	75,074 7 6	8,897 11 2	358 8 0	19,069 13 5	93 8 0

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95*—continued.

1	3				4							
	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—*continued.*				REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							
	OTHER TAXES—*continued.*							FROM OTHER SOURCES.				
Districts.	Stallage fees levied during the fair of Lal Shahibaz at Sehwan.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total.	From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs.	Licenses for the sale of poisonous drugs, &c.	Local cess on lands within Municipal limits.	Income from process fees under the Stamp Act.	Vaccination fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	.....	9,256 3 2	3,80,552 9 10	3,018 10 7	197 1 6	25 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	171 0 0	4,011 12 1
Kaira	.....	.....	13,365 1 0	1,10,804 3 11	3,866 14 8	.....	15 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	3,886 14 8
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	19,530 11 10	1,237 11 4	.....	15 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,252 11 4
Broach	.....	.....	.....	1,18,958 5 6	1,088 7 2	56 9 6	15 0 0	...	7 2 5	.....	.....	...	1,160 0 8
Súrat	.....	.....	.....	2,80,814 8 8	2,309 4 5	341 0 0	55 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2,712 3 10
Thana	.....	.....	.....	1,00,141 1 9	734 7 0	445 13 0	25 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,205 4 0
Total ...	.....	.....	22,621 4 2	10,10,801 9 6	12,855 4 2	1,040 8 0	150 0 0	5 0 0	7 2 5	.....	.....	171 0 0	14,228 14 7
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	876 0 0	70,599 14 0	434 1 9	2 7 2	20 0 0	...	.....	40 10 0	.....	40 13 3	538 0 2
Khándesh	.....	.....	6,325 14 2	1,52,049 11 1	6,515 5 0	.....	60 0 0	...	15 6 8	.....	.....	...	6,590 11 8
Nasik	.....	16,782 6 4	21,803 0 4	1,14,112 9 11	987 2 0	73 11 10	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,065 13 10
Poona	.....	.....	25,980 8 9	3,04,805 15 9	1,905 10 0	205 10 0	15 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2,126 4 0
Sátára...	.....	.....	630 15 0	84,612 14 7	770 6 6	4 3 0	35 0 0	...	39 0 0	.....	.....	...	848 9 6
Sholápur	.....	.....	42,038 12 0	2,05,859 1 8	1,692 4 3	9 0 0	35 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	72 5 2	1,808 9 5
Total ...	.....	16,782 6 4	97,355 2 3	9,32,040 3 0	12,304 13 6	295 0 0	170 0 0	...	54 6 8	40 10 0	.....	113 2 5	12,978 0 7
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	.....	12,036 0 0	12,036 0 0	86,748 10 6	765 15 0	53 8 0	45 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	864 7 0
Dhárwár	.....	9,009 7 0	9,009 7 0	1,29,225 9 11	1,229 3 1	.....	100 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,329 3 1
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	55,831 13 6	991 11 9	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	139 10 10	1,161 6 7
Kánara	.....	2,065 10 3	2,065 10 3	38,528 13 6	942 11 5	.....	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	967 11 5
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	40,943 12 8	299 15 6	.....	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	397 6 1	707 5 7
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	31,800 3 7	808 3 0	279 7 9	20 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,107 10 9
Total ...	.....	23,111 1 3	23,111 1 3	3,83,078 15 8	5,037 11 9	332 15 9	215 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	552 0 11	6,137 12 5
Sind.													
Karáchi...	663 0 0	.....	663 0 0	4,12,234 12 9	1,468 4 8	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	.....	430 14 0	...	1,929 2 8
Hyderábád	.....	.....	.....	1,58,025 9 10	1,203 14 2	.....	70 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,273 14 2
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	2,10,243 7 5	5,060 14 9	.....	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	5,070 14 9
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	7,188 14 2	486 14 2	.....	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	496 14 2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	28,320 0 7	.....	.....	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	5 0 0
Total ...	663 0 0	.....	663 0 0	8,16,012 12 9	8,219 15 9	.....	125 0 0	...	.....	.....	430 14 0	...	8,775 13 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	663 0 0	39,893 7 7	1,44,050 7 8	31,41,933 8 11	38,417 13 2	1,668 7 9	660 0 0	5 0 0	61 9 1	40 10 0	430 14 0	836 3 4	42,120 9 4

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

1	5										
	REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.										
Districts.	Rents of lands, houses, Serais, Dák Bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions.	Fees and revenue from Markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from Tramways.	OTHER FEES.				
								Fees for occasional occupation of roads.	Fees for temporary counters in front of shops.	Temporary occupation of Municipal land.	Stone fee, quarry, &c.	Conveyance of dead animals.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	8,518 4 9	10,785 12 11	4,191 11 0	10,876 2 2	5,558 12 0	4,997 9 9	.....	2,172 0 0	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	730 13 4	561 5 0	452 11 0	7,131 13 4	675 11 7	379 9 6	.....	489 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals... ...	748 15 9	2,765 4 10	209 0 0	1,284 10 10	705 14 7	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	1,934 0 8	1,284 4 5	25 0 0	3,053 14 4	266 0 10	7,675 0 6	.....	301 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	956 3 2	4,179 4 0	4,016 15 0	4,197 10 9	2,316 0 6	6,158 0 8	.....	1,570 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thána	1,346 13 0	303 1 5	2,276 12 0	3,978 3 9	1,949 4 5	8,086 12 5	.....	98 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	14,265 2 8	19,879 0 7	11,172 1 0	30,522 7 2	11,471 11 11	27,343 0 4	.....	4,631 13 4	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar	702 8 9	1,216 4 8	2,071 5 0	3,342 13 7	.....	7,569 1 9	.....	.....	.....	255 6 0	.....	.....
Khándesh	2,648 1 2	5,999 5 11	5,685 8 10	9,354 15 1	949 0 5	22,534 5 4	.....	.....	.....	598 10 2	.....	.....
Násik	1,417 2 10	175 6 3	3,138 10 0	5,153 9 0	885 2 7	3,145 7 6	.....	.....	.....	347 9 11	.....	.....
Poona	2,541 4 5	1,513 14 6	33,320 5 5	6,325 1 3	245 3 7	18,073 9 5	.....	.....	.....	216 13 0	3,696 10 0	.....
Sátára	5,127 7 10	1,934 3 8	1,021 6 3	5,308 14 2	3,107 9 10	3,607 15 5	.....	.....	.....	8 1 6	.....	.....
Sholápur	4,858 11 0	4,941 8 2	7,286 4 9	5,641 1 6	111 9 6	6,901 1 6	.....	.....	.....	543 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	17,295 4 0	15,780 11 2	52,523 8 3	35,126 6 7	5,298 9 11	61,831 8 11	.....	.....	.....	1,969 8 7	3,696 10 0	.....
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	1,590 11 1	223 0 0	935 11 0	5,461 14 0	970 6 5	5,905 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	893 15 6	8,445 8 0	1,235 13 6	10,449 3 8	2,777 8 8	14,012 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur...	246 2 1	9,706 5 9	799 11 9	3,180 11 6	442 11 8	2,308 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	268 1 0	1,599 2 10	105 8 0	3,349 5 10	597 4 11	2,149 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	263 0 0	100 8 9	278 12 9	4,392 7 11	446 0 6	1,783 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	750 2 0	77 1 7	163 0 0	6,083 5 5	240 10 7	827 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,011 15 8	20,151 10 11	3,518 9 0	32,917 0 4	5,474 10 9	26,986 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind.												
Karáchi...	21,908 3 1	1,13,144 12 8	8,227 5 2	3,984 12 5	134 12 2	29,551 14 4	1,728 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 10 0
Hyderábád	827 6 7	5,235 1 1	522 5 0	1,050 9 6	107 4 10	12,314 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	361 4 0	35 0 0
Shikárpur	10,512 5 10	13,215 8 3	720 12 0	6,792 15 6	478 9 6	20,434 4 5	.....	.....	.....	1,666 2 2	24,226 1 1	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	86 11 1	40 3 0	.....	380 15 6	13 13 6	401 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	78 14 6	21 2 0	.....	755 8 10	.....	8,673 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	33,413 9 1	1,31,656 11 0	9,470 6 2	12,964 13 9	734 8 0	71,374 14 9	1,728 2 0	.....	.....	1,666 2 2	24,587 5 1	73 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,985 15 5	1,87,468 1 8	76,684 8 5	1,11,530 11 10	22,979 8 7	1,87,535 15 10	1,728 2 0	4,631 13 4	89 0 0	3,635 10 9	28,283 15 1	73 10 0

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

1	5								6			
	REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*continued.*								GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).			
	Other Fees—*continued.*			Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of Investments.			Premium on Loans.	Total.	From Government.			From Local Funds.
Districts.	Miscellaneous.	Sale of water.	Total.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.			For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	(a)2,530 8 7	...	4,791 8 7	3,405 8 10	2,575 6 3	40 0 0	860 9 10	.....	56,631 6 1	.....	13,265 12 0	3,975 0 0	1,875 10 8
Kaira	102 6 8	...	592 2 8	767 13 7	.....	...	.....	.....	11,292 0 0	.....	10,966 1 0	3,000 0 0	2,514 6 8
Panch Mahals	.....	...	.....	756 12 9	.....	...	.....	.....	6,516 10 9	.....	2,597 0 0	2,640 0 0	40 0 0
Broach	5 2 0	...	306 10 0	1,213 9 0	2,099 1 0	...	.....	.....	17,857 8 3	.....	7,220 8 6	1,550 0 0	.....
Surat	21 12 6	...	1,592 4 6	1,316 11 6	7,675 4 0	...	89 12 6	.....	32,498 2 7	.....	6,096 5 4	4,100 0 0	351 1 3
Thána	110 0 0	...	208 1 4	455 5 3	390 15 2	14 8 6	232 0 7	19 6 0	19,261 3 10	.....	8,296 5 4	1,400 0 0	.....
Total ...	2,769 13 9	...	7,490 11 1	7,915 12 11	12,740 10 5	54 8 6	1,182 6 11	19 6 0	1,44,056 15 6	.....	48,442 0 2	16,665 0 0	4,781 2 7
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	201 1 3	...	456 7 3	631 3 0	.....	...	.....	.....	15,989 12 0	1,600 0 0	4,543 15 0	.....	.....
Khándesh	147 9 11	...	746 4 1	578 0 9	3,306 11 6	13 10 9	357 0 6	.....	52,173 0 4	.....	17,711 15 6	6,850 0 0	22 2 5
Násik	.....	...	347 4 11	1,139 15 0	2,151 0 5	...	107 11 9	.....	17,661 11 3	.....	6,553 14 4	2,200 0 0	.....
Poona	.....	...	3,913 7 0	1,547 13 10	447 6 9	48 12 6	.....	.....	67,976 14 8	.....	8,915 12 0	1,700 0 0	177 14 3
Sátára	8 1 3	...	16 2 9	819 7 0	89 12 6	...	.....	.....	21,032 15 5	6,083 0 0	5,896 8 0	1,200 0 0	7,994 5 2
Sholápur	11 4 6	...	554 4 6	709 10 11	749 13 0	20 0 0	126 3 4	.....	31,900 4 2	.....	12,723 10 6	1,192 0 0	436 8 1
Total ...	368 0 11	...	6,034 3 6	5,426 2 6	6,744 12 2	82 7 3	590 15 7	.....	2,06,734 9 10	7,683 0 0	56,345 11 4	13,142 0 0	8,630 13 11
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	457 15 9	...	457 15 9	329 14 0	26 5 3	...	.....	.....	15,901 11 9	.....	6,153 8 0	1,300 0 0	.....
Dhárwár	1,347 1 10	...	1,347 1 10	378 9 4	8 4 5	...	184 0 10	.....	39,732 11 7	1,080 13 0	11,827 14 10	1,800 0 0	824 11 9
Bijápur	.....	...	.....	95 13 0	.....	...	.....	.....	16,779 14 9	.....	4,263 5 6	900 0 0	160 3 0
Kánara	27 0 0	...	27 0 0	44 8 0	350 2 6	45 2 9	808 0 6	.....	9,343 5 11	.....	5,655 8 0	2,475 0 0	1,210 11 5
Ratnágiri	33 9 7	...	33 9 7	63 7 6	.....	...	.....	.....	7,361 4 11	.....	4,307 0 0	2,032 0 0	356 7 7
Kolába	409 11 0	...	409 11 0	174 3 3	.....	...	.....	.....	8,725 3 1	.....	6,317 0 0	1,400 0 0	4,296 1 5
Total ...	2,275 6 2	...	2,275 6 2	1,086 7 1	384 12 2	45 2 9	992 1 4	.....	97,844 4 0	1,080 13 0	38,524 4 4	9,907 0 0	6,848 3 2
Sind.													
Karáchi	4,987 1 11	...	5,025 11 11	4,061 4 2	10,044 3 1	20 6 0	130 0 2	2,689 3 6	2,60,650 10 8	.....	12,554 8 3	580 0 0	2366 6 8
Hyderábád	456 9 0	...	852 13 0	526 14 9	493 12 9	...	71 13 3	.....	22,002 1 4	75 0 0	7,723 13 2	1,197 0 0	264 10 8
Shikárpur	349 9 10	...	26,241 13 1	1,160 13 11	789 1 9	...	269 5 5	372 15 2	81,288 8 10	.....	17,789 3 10	1,900 0 0	304 10 8
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	...	.....	17 6 0	181 12 7	...	9 15 7	.....	1,132 8 6	.....	660 0 0	929 0 0	9 7 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16 2 6	...	16 2 6	40 1 0	.....	...	.....	.....	9,584 13 0	.....	1,478 7 6	.....	.....
Total ...	5,809 7 3	...	32,136 8 6	6,106 7 10	11,508 14 2	20 6 0	481 2 5	3,062 2 8	3,14,658 10 4	75 0 0	40,206 0 9	4,606 0 0	2,945 3 0
Grand Total ...	11,222 12 1	...	47,936 13 3	20,534 14 4	31,579 0 11	202 8 6	3,246 10 3	3,081 8 8	7,63,294 7 8	8,838 13 0	1,83,518 0 7	44,320 0 0	23,205 6 8

(a) This includes a sum of Rs. 2,344-7-1 for fees and revenue from weights and measures.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

1	6						7			8		
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES—*continued.*						MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.		
	FROM LOCAL FUNDS—*contd.*		FROM OTHER SOURCES.								LOANS.	
Districts.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	Total.	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	From Government.	Raised in the Market from private individuals.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	5,564 4 6	3,629 0 0	.....	744 11 0	2,256 2 8	31,310 8 10	2,582 5 8	3,424 8 10	6,006 14 6	42,300 0 0	.....	.....
Kaira	3,875 2 0	4,211 0 0	.....	98 12 6	.....	24,665 6 2	.....	990 2 8	990 2 8	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	1,251 11 2	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,828 11 2	29 1 9	145 12 7	174 14 4	.....	.....	.....
Broach	2,344 0 0	1,608 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	13,222 8 6	0 8 0	355 0 5	355 8 5	.....	.....	.....
Surat	1,513 13 4	800 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	12,921 3 11	143 6 0	11,490 5 1	11,633 11 1	.....	.....	.....
Thána	4,726 14 1	1,525 0 0	1,240 0 0	4,727 2 9	1,147 0 0	23,062 6 2	10,769 9 6	18,914 3 8	29,683 13 2	.....	4,000 0 0	.....
Total ...	19,275 13 1	12,073 0 0	1,300 0 0	5,570 10 3	3,903 2 8	1,12,010 12 9	13,524 14 11	35,320 1 3	48,845 0 2	42,300 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar	1,299 14 11	0 2 11	.....	.....	.....	7,444 0 10	1,117 1 2	885 2 8	2,002 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	8,660 7 3	5,930 0 0	100 0 0	1,303 6 1	1,200 0 0	41,777 15 3	186 15 7	3,425 0 1	3,611 15 8	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
Násik	1,533 7 2	950 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....	11,250 5 6	4 4 0	51,827 8 3	51,831 12 3	.....	.....	.....
Poona	1,530 7 3	1,314 0 0	.....	734 0 0	.....	14,372 1 6	1,107 0 3	1,688 12 6	2,795 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Sátára	2,257 4 6	1,043 0 0	1,000 0 0	99 8 11	60 0 0	25,663 10 7	181 9 5	4,606 13 2	4,788 6 7	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	2,020 11 2	625 0 0	129 2 1	273 1 6	805 6 8	18,205 8 0	5,446 8 9	2,461 8 3	7,908 1 0	1,610 5 3	.....	.....
Total ...	17,302 4 3	9,862 2 11	1,229 2 1	2,423 0 6	2,065 6 8	1,18,683 9 8	8,043 7 2	64,894 12 11	72,938 4 1	1,610 5 3	10,000 0 0	.....
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	3,000 15 4	966 10 8	.....	.....	50 0 0	11,471 2 6	62 11 6	1,357 11 2	1,420 6 8	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	2,905 0 10	2,122 0 0	.....	75 0 0	900 0 0	21,535 8 5	2,281 8 9	1,012 13 10	3,294 6 7	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	746 6 9	.....	65 0 0	116 15 5	.....	6,251 14 8	1 8 0	356 13 5	358 5 5	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	1,502 9 4	1,450 0 0	.....	683 10 4	.....	12,977 7 1	7 4 0	627 10 10	634 14 10	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	1,078 3 10	1,160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,933 11 5	10 0 0	391 2 0	401 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	4,190 0 6	1,355 0 0	3,040 2 0	324 0 0	.....	20,922 3 11	5 6 8	654 10 9	660 1 5	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13,423 4 7	7,053 10 8	3,105 2 0	1,199 9 9	950 0 0	82,091 15 6	2,368 6 11	4,400 14 0	6,769 4 11	.....	.....	.....
Sind.												
Karáchi	2,514 2 8	2,100 0 0	1,741 0 0	39 0 0	1,250 0 0	23,145 1 7	4,356 10 0	3,778 7 7	8,135 1 7	2,10,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0
Hyderábád	749 10 4	1,175 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0	11,275 2 2	528 5 4	1,114 15 4	1,643 4 8	6,966 4 3	.....	.....
Shikárpur	1,545 4 4	2,800 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	24,349 2 10	1,812 13 6	4,382 3 6	6,195 1 0	7,000 0 0	.....	61,500 0 9
Thar and Párkar ...	760 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,158 7 0	.....	4 5 6	4 5 6	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,778 7 6	.....	451 10 8	451 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,869 1 4	6,875 0 0	1,751 0 0	39 0 0	1,340 0 0	63,706 5 1	6,697 12 10	9,731 10 7	16,429 7 5	2,23,966 4 3	.....	1,51,500 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,870 7 3	35,863 13 7	7,385 4 1	9,232 4 6	8,258 9 4	3,76,492 11 0	30,634 9 10	1,14,347 6 9	1,44,982 0 7	2,67,876 9 6	14,000 0 0	1,51,500 0 0

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—*Statement showing the income of Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95*—concluded.

1	8					9	10	11	12	
	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—*continued.*									
Districts.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of Loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 3) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 9) per head of population.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád	13,734 0 0	1,000 0 0	7,004 7 2	16,385 13 2	80,424 4 4	5,58,937 7 8	6,99,973 2 9	1 8 7	2 4 1	
Kaira	.....	50 0 0	503 4 4	401 5 3	954 9 7	1,52,593 5 0	2,04,654 4 5	0 13 7	1 2 9	
Banch Mahals	.....	.....	1,690 2 9	1,936 6 0	3,626 8 9	37,930 4 2	44,727 14 11	0 10 6	1 4 5	
Proach	.....	.....	.....	6,306 2 3	6,306 2 3	1,57,860 1 7	2,17,547 7 7	1 10 4	2 2 11	
Surat	.....	70 0 0	53,457 9 11	79,867 3 7	1,33,394 13 6	4,73,974 11 7	7,10,695 5 1	2 0 6	3 6 10	
Thána	.....	150 0 0	666 6 11	8,523 14 5	13,340 5 4	1,86,694 2 3	2,14,629 12 7	1 0 8	1 15 2	
Total ...	13,734 0 0	1,270 0 0	63,321 15 1	1,13,420 12 8	2,38,046 11 9	15,67,990 0 3	20,92,227 15 4	1 6 8	2 3 1	
Central Division.										
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	6,801 13 4	2,554 1 6	9,355 14 10	1,05,929 13 8	1,16,664 2 1	1 2 0	1 11 0	
Khándesh	.....	3 2 0	124 11 0	8,535 15 11	18,663 12 11	2,74,867 2 11	5,53,615 15 3	0 8 3	1 4 11	
Násik	.....	.....	529 15 9	1,606 13 2	2,136 12 11	1,98,059 1 8	2,29,429 3 0	1 7 2	2 8 3	
Poona	.....	169 0 0	.....	36,656 13 6	36,825 13 6	4,28,902 14 2	5,57,414 3 6	1 11 9	2 6 11	
Sátára	.....	.....	3,445 9 4	2,523 13 7	5,969 6 11	1,42,885 15 7	2,11,133 10 0	0 11 0	1 2 7	
Sholapur	.....	.....	5,414 7 1	3,719 9 6	10,744 5 10	2,76,425 14 1	4,44,755 0 11	1 13 6	2 6 5	
Total ...	.....	172 2 0	16,316 8 6	55,597 3 2	83,696 2 11	14,27,070 14 1	21,23,012 2 9	1 3 6	1 13 10	
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	.....	99 15 4	889 10 6	1,981 0 0	2,970 9 4	1,19,376 15 3	1,63,195 5 4	1 2 1	1 8 10	
Dhárwár	.....	.....	3,080 12 10	1,754 0 2	4,834 13 0	1,99,952 4 7	2,58,095 10 10	0 13 6	1 4 10	
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	80,483 6 11	1,15,580 3 9	0 14 6	1 4 10	
Kánara	.....	98 2 0	445 3 10	364 14 5	908 4 3	63,360 9 0	89,962 8 2	0 11 3	1 2 6	
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	140 0 0	41 4 0	181 4 0	58,528 8 7	73,639 3 9	0 14 1	1 4 1	
Kolába	.....	55 0 0	615 6 3	128 11 0	799 1 3	64,014 8 0	80,035 7 10	0 10 9	1 5 8	
Total ...	.....	253 1 4	5,171 0 11	4,369 13 7	9,793 15 10	5,85,716 4 4	7,80,508 7 8	0 14 1	1 5 4	
Sind.										
Karáchi	.....	20 0 0	.....	39,485 8 8	3,39,505 8 8	9,85,600 5 11	11,64,334 1 11½	3 1 0	7 5 2	
Hyderábád	.....	.....	.....	497 6 9	7,463 11 0	2,01,683 11 2	2,26,283 15 10	1 13 4	2 5 5	
Shikárpur	.....	75 0 0	2,11,987 10 10	29,480 6 3	3,10,043 1 1	6,37,190 3 11	8,00,133 14 1	1 14 6	5 12 6	
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,981 1 4	16,820 2 10	1 1 2	1 12 8	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	40 15 2	.....	.....	40 15 2	40,180 14 11	40,887 3 2	2 4 7	3 3 10	
Total ...	.....	135 15 2	2,11,987 10 10	69,463 5 8	6,57,053 3 11	18,76,636 5 3	22,48,459 5 10½	2 5 3	5 5 9	
Grand Total ...	13,734 0 0	1,831 2 6	2,96,797 3 4	2,42,851 3 1	9,88,590 2 5	54,57,413 7 11	72,44,207 15 7½	1 12 3	3 1 0	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2					
	General, Administration and collection charges.					
Districts.	General Administration (Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.).	Collection of taxes, including Bonded Ware-houses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to out-posts, &c.).	Collection of tolls and roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	18,187 4 0	20,598 4 8	523 14 2	1,724 1 4.	7,396 3 10	75 0 6
Kaira	8,141 2 1	4,261 11 8	84 0 0	.....	4,835 12 6	.....
Panch Mahals	2,075 13 11	316 9 7	661 9 11	254 14 1	28 8 0	.....
Broach	5,789 2 2	4,985 2 0	.....	634 10 0	15,249 8 1	.....
Surat	14,513 7 2	12,460 11 3	1,566 0 0	1,148 13 10	6,607 12 8	549 0 0
Thana	6,434 8 4	3,398 2 5	496 4 2	.....	4,913 14 1	117 0 0
Total ...	55,141 5 8	46,020 9 7	3,331 12 3	3,762 7 3	39,031 11 2	741 0 6
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	7,958 12 2	3,823 7 11	924 6 6	5 11 6	1,937 14 7	120 0 0
Khandesh	13,836 14 1	8,693 0 4	2,464 6 10	170 1 0	8,606 1 6	40 0 0
Nasik	7,969 0 11	13,130 15 2	180 0 0	.....	2,866 7 5	25 0 0
Poona	24,575 6 0	24,752 3 9	.....	.....	24,991 10 11	872 0 0
Sátára	11,503 4 2	8,212 0 6	.....	.....	1,116 7 2	507 7 5
Sholapur	12,660 8 5	13,265 15 0	2,754 14 1	.....	3,926 3 9	126 0 0
Total ...	78,503 13 9	71,877 10 8	6,323 11 5	175 12 6	43,444 13 4	1,690 7 5
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	4,301 11 3	7,268 4 10	.....	.....	2,498 8 2	96 0 0
Dhárwár	6,171 1 11	11,043 15 2	552 11 4	807 8 4	7,671 8 7	.....
Bijápur	2,413 7 10	5,361 11 9	.....	6 11 0	7,474 5 5	.....
Kanara	3,868 3 11	5,060 7 7	180 13 0	.....	2,818 3 8	.....
Ratnágiri	3,158 3 8	2,429 2 2	719 10 7	80 3 6	3,529 3 3	45 0 0
Kolába	3,125 12 5	3,005 12 1	391 8 6	.....	989 11 1	.....
Total ...	23,038 9 0	34,169 5 7	1,844 11 5	894 6 10	25,081 8 2	141 0 0
Sind.						
Karáchi	40,377 14 1	30,712 9 9	.....	6,511 5 9	4,95,346 9 10	1,885 7 0
Hyderábád	10,392 15 2	7,767 8 1	.....	1,898 14 2	37,635 9 7	.....
Shikárpur	19,547 1 3	15,406 0 9	.....	3,302 1 4	90,277 13 9	575 11 8
Thar and Párkar	420 0 0	673 1 5	.....	.....	1,966 2 3	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	1,109 0 9	2,381 3 5	.....	.....	15,440 15 2	.....
Total ...	71,846 15 3	56,940 7 5	.....	11,712 5 3	6,40,667 2 7	2,461 2 8
Grand Total ...	2,28,530 11 8	2,09,008 1 3	11,500 3 1	16,544 15 10	7,48,225 3 3	5,033 10 7

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

	3					4	
	Public safety.					Public health and convenience.	
						Water-supply.	
Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to out-posts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
48,504 12 6	6,006 12 2	20,216 4 11	1,128 11 6	4 12 0	27,356 8 7	4,100 15 2	26,418 11 0
17,322 10 3	1,383 11 9	10,471 8 11	85 4 5	29 11 2	12,170 4 3	754 10 3	3,518 2 8
3,337 7 6	311 3 9	1,658 11 1	189 2 3	8 7 7	2,167 8 8	73 10 0	532 10 2
26,658 6 3	2,480 1 6	10,904 14 5	155 15 10	0 14 10	13,541 14 7	.....	1,009 6 11
36,845 12 11	12,503 5 2	17,498 8 5	440 9 10	6 7 8	30,448 15 1	.....	3,1552 3 11
15,359 13 0	473 10 11	7,627 3 5	24 0 0	53 10 1	8,178 8 5	.....	27,421 10 2
1,48,023 14 5	23,358 13 3	68,377 3 2	2,023 11 10	103 15 4	93,863 11 7	4,929 3 5	90,452 12 10
14,770 4 8	789 1 1	5,355 4 5	402 0 11	65 15 8	6,612 6 1	2,350 3 10	9,889 0 6
33,810 7 9	1,777 3 5	11,834 13 7	160 12 10	125 9 3	13,898 7 1	94,144 5 10	2,650 4 9
24,171 7 6	316 3 11	5,553 8 8	16,636 11 9	0 4 0	22,496 12 4	.....	5,072 3 10
75,191 4 8	12,822 13 4	24,511 10 8	2,781 12 0	110 7 6	40,226 11 6	21,871 0 5	7,754 8 5
21,339 3 3	1,361 1 1	3,771 1 9	262 14 10	1 6 2	5,396 7 10	11,720 10 7	2,657 2 10
32,733 9 3	1,521 7 0	8,595 10 6	65 11 8	0 2 0	10,182 15 2	20,863 10 2	23,784 0 4
2,02,016 5 1	18,587 13 10	59,622 1 7	20,300 0 0	303 12 7	98,813 12 0	1,50,949 14 10	51,807 4 8
14,164 8 3	192 11 10	3,348 15 1	238 2 8	.....	3,779 13 7	1,004 7 4	1,211 12 1
26,246 13 4	.....	5,425 10 2	91 0 1	125 6 8	5,642 0 11	1,382 9 7	8,981 15 8
15,256 4 0	60 15 9	3,314 4 9	288 14 6	0 7 0	3,664 10 0	.....	1,969 11 3
11,927 12 2	529 1 6	2,455 12 11	.....	141 15 11	3,126 14 4	295 2 2	321 9 7
10,061 7 2	332 15 5	2,432 6 9	.....	35 14 3	2,801 4 5	2,330 4 9	1,727 0 9
7,512 12 1	227 4 3	2,708 0 8	50 6 0	4 4 0	2,989 14 11	4,093 8 11	1,982 12 2
85,169 9 0	1,343 0 9	19,685 2 4	668 7 3	307 15 10	22,004 10 2	9,106 0 9	16,194 13 6
5,74,833 14 5	4,893 15 1	19,080 13 5	150 1 5	0 9 0	24,125 6 11	20,503 0 10	11,992 1 7
57,694 15 0	182 3 3	8,486 0 11	.....	.....	8,668 4 2	345 11 2	28,446 12 1
1,29,108 12 9	938 15 7	13,856 14 6	.....	14 4 10	14,810 2 11	1,90,042 15 10	22,547 11 0
3,059 3 8	.....	260 2 9	1 5 3	0 4 0	261 12 0	.....	420 13 10
18,931 3 4	.....	1,253 2 0	.....	4 1 0	1,257 3 0	.....	1,755 11 9
7,83,628 1 2	6,015 1 11	42,937 1 7	151 6 8	19 2 10	49,122 13 0	2,10,891 11 10	65,163 2 3
12,18,842 13 8	40,304 13 9	1,90,621 8 8	23,143 9 9	734 14 7	2,63,804 14 9	3,75,876 14 10	2,23,618 1 3

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	PUBLIC HEALTH AND					
Districts.	Drainage.		Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.
	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.				
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,00,319 13 5	11,406 2 3	1,13,119 6 7	27,833 1 1	1,459 2 5	1,629 15 11
Kaira	.....	135 7 5	28,016 8 6	17,449 14 3	730 14 5	383 9 11
Panch Maháls	.....	80 13 6	3,981 7 2	4,472 1 2	285 0 0	548 13 5
Broach	.....	408 15 6	25,531 7 7	7,630 14 8	551 0 0	1,954 6 8
Surat	.....	356 7 3	69,244 4 8	15,801 13 0	899 9 10	4,401 14 6
Thána	.....	235 6 9	30,141 11 10	10,650 7 5	1,049 6 2	1,263 0 5
Total ...	1,00,319 13 5	12,623 4 8	2,70,034 14 4	83,838 3 7	4,975 0 10	10,181 12 10
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	1,030 6 2	2,508 8 6	21,782 5 2	2,074 1 5	821 11 6	1,403 8 6
Khándesh	5,243 3 1	8,905 10 9	32,898 14 8	23,193 2 8	1,623 7 2	2,777 8 9
Násik	.....	3,031 10 11	36,044 13 1	10,715 9 11	766 7 0	675 4 1
Poona	4,473 4 7	9,286 7 3	1,07,776 8 4	21,713 3 4	2,078 10 1	16,443 8 2
Sátára	.....	755 4 10	21,013 12 2	9,538 4 10	1,370 15 4	4,687 10 6
Sholàpur	404 5 9	5,139 6 2	43,216 14 7	15,836 1 10	1,361 2 11	13,692 7 3
Total ...	11,151 3 7	29,627 0 5	2,62,733 4 0	83,070 8 0	8,022 6 0	39,679 15 3
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	.....	619 12 8	30,364 0 2	5,711 11 4	1,167 13 0	537 13 10
Dhárwàr	714 6 6	1,802 9 10	28,435 6 3	33,097 10 5	2,247 6 5	1,092 15 1
Bijápur	6,056 15 11	794 3 7	11,773 2 11	5,083 1 8	473 12 0	14,229 14 4
Kánara	955 8 5	558 12 7	8,216 9 7	10,312 8 0	349 6 0	383 14 7
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	5,543 8 5	5,727 13 2	389 6 0	193 7 5
Kolába	.....	.....	8,179 2 6	6,780 1 5	582 0 0	68 1 3
Total ...	7,726 14 10	3,775 6 8	92,511 13 10	66,712 14 0	5,209 11 5	16,506 2 6
Sind.						
Karáchi	2,03,131 13 1	9,837 1 0	1,38,403 13 7	25,174 14 11	6,824 14 8	12,590 3 11
Hyderábád	2,192 3 9	119 2 11	33,379 3 9	19,661 9 1	455 13 11	2,810 6 10
Shikárpur	3,016 10 10	6,676 6 4	67,573 10 8	26,029 9 0	1,463 7 0	4,964 6 0
Thar and Párkar	.....	17 15 9	1,598 11 9	3,441 4 0	66 0 0	136 0 6
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	347 4 0	8,506 3 5	45 6 3	120 0 0	1,397 14 1
Total ...	2,08,340 11 8	16,997 14 0	2,49,461 11 2	74,352 11 3	8,930 3 7	21,898 15 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,27,538 11 6	63,023 9 9	8,74,741 11 4	3,07,974 4 10	27,137 5 10	88,266 13 11

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

4

CONVENIENCE—*continued.*

Pounds.	Dâk Bungalows and Serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Registration of births and deaths.	Public Works.				Total.
				Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,684 3 1	245 2 10	3,771 11 6	485 0 3	2,714 6 4	4,745 7 5	22,831 1 2	.....	3,22,764 4 5
972 1 8	3,150 11 2	1,657 2 3	.....	536 4 4	1,745 3 2	11,129 4 10	.....	70,179 14 10
141 12 1	33 0 0	290 13 2	.....	72 0 0	495 3 0	2,825 14 8	.....	13,833 2 4
372 10 1	.....	627 2 8	.....	186 4 8	837 9 0	11,620 10 11	.....	50,730 8 8
571 7 11	69 0 0	3,714 3 3	215 4 0	2,292 0 4	25,647 8 1	31,488 1 11	.....	1,86,253 14 8
202 3 6	.....	1,665 12 2	318 3 2	804 0 0	112 5 6	24,018 0 11	.....	97,282 4 0
3,944 6 4	3,497 14 0	11,126 13 0	1,018 7 5	6,604 15 8	33,583 4 2	1,03,913 2 5	.....	7,4',044 0 11
128 15 11	311 15 0	1,483 0 9	197 7 3	335 3 7	560 8 2	9,233 14 10	99 10 0	54,210 9 1
1,620 14 8	1,174 15 0	894 14 4	131 6 2	589 9 1	362 2 9	22,705 12 7	170 12 0	1,99,087 0 3
248 12 7	45 5 9	67 10 6	74 0 10	240 0 0	46,583 13 0	13,943 5 10	99 12 0	1,17,608 13 4
614 12 3	252 11 3	1,079 5 0	410 13 6	4,471 15 11	1,407 2 3	60,397 12 5	132 11 6	2,60,164 6 8
214 8 0	434 2 4	599 13 6	244 8 7	842 8 7	1,592 11 4	9,193 2 11	315 8 6	65,180 12 10
618 8 11	2,195 9 5	4,965 10 0	262 5 0	2,574 9 11	11,167 11 8	36,076 13 6	306 3 9	1,82,465 9 2
3,446 8 4	4,414 10 9	9,090 6 1	1,320 9 4	9,053 15 1	61,674 1 2	1,51,550 14 1	1,124 9 9	8,78,717 3 4
148 15 0	444 11 8	199 13 7	182 13 7	804 13 5	2,290 2 9	9,867 0 4	87 15 8	54,643 12 5
148 5 0	407 7 5	426 5 7	475 10 3	1,478 3 4	7,116 12 1	16,399 14 3	365 14 2	1,04,573 7 10
54 7 0	230 3 10	461 11 7	.....	370 4 5	450 8 1	5,936 0 6	151 0 0	48,035 1 1
305 9 5	113 15 4	641 1 8	127 7 2	158 10 1	248 6 11	2,410 15 2	28 12 10	25,428 5 6
55 13 1	325 0 11	217 3 9	26 0 0	85 0 6	10 0 0	4,899 9 5	12 6 11	21,542 11 1
181 11 9	78 0 3	8 2 6	12 0 0	191 5 4	38 8 6	5,241 7 2	.....	27,436 13 9
894 13 3	1,599 7 5	1,954 6 8	823 15 0	3,088 5 1	10,154 6 4	44,754 14 10	646 1 7	2,81,660 3 8
295 10 10	498 6 11	21,164 14 2	989 5 2	5,288 12 6	36,820 9 6	1,04,758 4 5	.....	5,98,273 15 1
73 10 3	786 6 4	2,787 14 8	566 14 8	525 0 0	3,609 10 4	11,826 6 6	.....	1,07,586 14 3
.....	1,995 4 6	6,794 15 6	.....	3,336 8 7	10,465 15 7	33,873 0 11	80 7 11	3,78,861 1 8
.....	59 7 10	872 1 2	.....	.....	77 2 0	44 12 0	.....	6,734 4 10
.....	498 0 0	360 7 3	.....	.....	1,076 2 9	3,417 7 10	.....	17,524 9 4
369 5 1	3,837 9 7	31,980 4 9	1,556 3 10	9,150 5 1	52,049 8 2	1,53,919 15 8	80 7 11	11,08,980 13 2
8,655 1 0	13,349 9 9	54,751 14 6	4,719 3 7	27,897 8 11	1,57,461 3 10	4,54,138 15 0	1,851 3 3	30,10,402 5 1

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G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities in the

1	5				6	
	Public instruction.				Contribution.	
Districts.	Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, Museums, Manageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest
						Interest due on account of previous years.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	53,933 9 4	5,923 11 0	383 0 0	60,240 4 4	3,246 0 0	.....
Kaira	33,358 12 5	1,569 11 4	552 0 0	35,480 7 9	593 15 7	.....
Panch Mahals	8,145 14 7	400 0 0	125 0 0	8,670 14 7	.....	421 6 0
Broach	21,654 1 0	.....	702 0 0	22,356 1 0	.....	.....
Surat	22,040 4 4	2,480 0 0	1,187 12 5	25,708 0 9	1,913 13 10	605 0 0
Thána	38,546 3 7	1,560 0 0	246 0 0	40,352 3 7	.....	.....
Total ...	1,77,678 13 3	11,933 6 4	3,195 12 5	1,92,808 0 0	5,753 13 5	1,026 6 0
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	14,441 15 9	1,410 4 0	224 12 9	16,077 0 6	250 0 0	.....
Khándesh...	51,014 2 0	2,828 7 6	735 0 0	54,577 9 6	186 10 0	.....
Násik	23,956 2 11	520 0 0	328 0 0	24,804 2 11	108 9 0	.....
Poona	39,468 12 3	2,783 4 10	745 10 8	42,997 11 9	2,096 12 6	344 5 5
Sátára	26,180 12 4	335 0 0	377 2 7	26,892 14 11	12 0 0	817 15 7
Sholápur	41,037 14 0	375 0 0	640 0 0	42,052 14 0	1,000 0 0	770 0 0
Total ...	1,96,099 11 3	8,252 0 4	3,050 10 0	2,07,402 5 7	3,653 15 6	1,932 5 0
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	23,579 6 11	300 0 0	156 3 0	24,035 9 11	110 0 0	.....
Dhárwár	38,756 3 9	2,283 5 4	230 0 0	41,272 9 1	.....	.....
Bijápur	14,039 4 8	6,000 0 0	218 0 3	20,257 4 11	.....	.....
Kánara	13,309 10 10	7,000 15 9	151 0 0	20,461 10 7	.....	.....
Ratnágiri...	13,853 0 10	105 0 0	72 0 0	14,030 0 10	360 4 5	.....
Kolába	21,800 5 3	25 0 0	25 0 0	21,850 5 3	.....	.....
Total ...	1,25,338 0 3	15,717 5 1	852 3 3	1,41,907 8 7	470 4 5	.....
Sind.						
Karáchi	36,689 2 0	16,948 0 0	12,834 1 0	66,471 3 0	.....	.....
Hyderábád	22,470 3 3	2,890 0 0	812 5 3	26,172 8 6	4,400 0 0	.....
Shikárpur...	46,276 6 10	4,328 7 2	1,214 0 0	51,818 14 0	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar...	4,967 0 10	.....	.....	4,967 0 10	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	5,891 14 11	101 0 0	.....	5,992 14 11	9,587 13 4	.....
Total ...	1,16,294 11 10	24,267 7 2	14,800 6 3	1,55,422 9 3	13,987 13 4	.....
Grand Total ...	6,15,411 4 7	60,170 2 11	21,958 15 11	6,97,540 7 5	23,865 14 8	2,958 11 0

REVENUES—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

7

MISCELLANEOUS.

on loans.			Other items.			
Interest due on account of current year.	Discount.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Remission of taxes.	Contingencies.	Printing and postage.	Law and Land charges.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
57,728 13 10	.....	1,916 5 0	17 8 0	2,721 2 6	.....	.....
350 0 0	.....	.....	103 0 0	1,862 15 10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	546 3 6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,671 2 5	.....	.....
8,222 8 0	1,437 8 0	.....	7,999 8 0	3,120 8 0	.....	.....
4 14 11	.....	3 8 0	106 0 0	2,686 1 5	.....	.....
66,306 4 9	1,437 8 0	1,919 13 0	8,226 0 0	12,608 1 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	63 10 2	.....	.....	1,072 0 7	398 14 1
10,041 2 2	.....	151 15 9	.....	.....	1,583 1 6	1,665 6 9
.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	.....	912 7 6	448 12 3
492 10 9	.....	515 6 6	.....	.....	717 11 8	817 13 7
10,922 3 3	.....	97 8 0	.....	.....	550 14 9	1 10 2
2,310 0 0	.....	1,046 10 2	.....	.....	4,355 9 2	.....
23,766 0 2	.....	1,888 2 7	.....	.....	9,191 13 2	3,332 8 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
436 11 2	.....	2,130 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,605 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,876 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,918 5 8	.....	2,130 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,989 5 0	.....	9,071 1 5	.....	599 9 11	40 1 0	.....
2,929 11 0	.....	21 6 10	.....	.....	27 3 1	.....
6,592 2 2	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	757 2 2	1,199 2 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 15 11	128 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 13 0
55,511 2 2	.....	9,127 8 3	.....	599 9 11	977 6 2	1,500 1 9
1,52,501 12 9	1,437 8 0	15,065 14 11	8,226 0 0	13,207 11 7	10,169 3 4	4,832 10 7

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

1	7				Extra
Districts.	Miscellaneous—*continued.* Other items—*continued.* Miscellaneous.	Other items—*continued.* Total.	Total.	Investments. In securities (other than for sinking funds).	Investments. In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking fund.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	7,114 14 7	9,853 9 1	69,498 11 11	9,900 0 0	.....	12,517 8 0
Kaira	3,065 3 3	5,030 3 1	5,381 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Panch Maháls	814 10 4	1,360 13 10	1,782 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Broach	2,527 1 3	4,198 3 8	4,198 3 8	26,410 10 1	.....	.....
Surat	2,543 14 9	13,663 14 9	23,978 14 9	.....	.....	.....
Thána	3,131 8 3	5,913 9 8	5,922 0 7	500 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	19,187 4 5	40,021 6 1	1,10,711 5 10	36,810 10 1	.....	12,517 8 0
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	1,255 14 0	2,726 12 8	2,790 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	8,832 3 9	12,980 12 0	22,273 13 11	.....	800 0 0	.....
Násik	3,912 6 2	5,273 9 11	5,786 9 11	.....	.....	.....
Poona	3,404 10 3	4,940 3 6	6,292 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Sátára	8,243 11 11	8,796 4 10	20,633 15 8	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	3,841 1 3	8,196 10 5	12,323 4 7	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	29,489 15 4	42,014 5 5	69,600 13 1	.....	800 0 0	.....
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	4,313 2 10	4,313 2 10	4,313 2 10	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	5,859 1 6	5,859 1 6	8,426 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	3,817 0 11	3,817 0 11	3,817 0 11	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	946 15 11	946 15 11	946 15 11	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	1,376 7 4	1,376 7 4	4,981 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	921 12 2	921 12 2	3,798 3 9	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17,234 8 8	17,234 8 8	26,283 5 6	.....	.....	.....
Sind.						
Karáchi	16,040 7 4	16,680 2 3	71,740 8 8	81,000 0 0	4 6 0	30,000 0 0
Hyderábád	4,348 7 10	4,375 10 11	7,326 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	3,252 5 8	5,208 10 7	11,835 12 9	.....	.....	7,000 0 0
Thar and Párkar	143 6 2	424 8 1	424 8 1	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	165 2 4	337 15 4	337 15 4	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23,949 13 4	27,026 15 2	91,665 9 7	81,000 0 0	4 6 0	37,000 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	89,861 9 9	1,26,297 3 3	2,98,261 2 0	1,17,810 10 1	804 6 0	49,517 8 0

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—concluded.

8					9	10	11
ORDINARY AND DEBT.							
Repayment of Loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing Balance.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21,733 9 2	250 0 0	27,563 7 4	19,632 12 7	91,597 5 1	76,765 3 11	6,99,973 2 9	
1,000 0 0	.....	652 9 7	652 6 3	2,304 15 10	61,220 12 10	2,04,654 4 5	
374 10 0	.....	1,684 12 3	82 6 0	2,141 12 3	12,794 13 9	44,727 14 11	
.....	.....	101 0 0	6,407 8 0	32,919 2 1	67,143 3 4	2,17,547 7 7	
10,000 0 0	70 0 0	53,836 6 8	85,435 7 2	1,49,341 13 10	2,56,253 15 7	7,10,695 5 1	
.....	150 0 0	755 4 2	8,348 12 4	9,754 0 6	37,780 14 6	2,14,629 12 7	
33,108 3 2	470 0 0	84,593 8 0	1,20,559 4 4	2,88,059 1 7	5,11,958 15 11	20,92,227 15 4	
624 1 11	.....	6,983 6 5	1,123 8 2	8,731 0 6	13,222 6 5	1,16,664 2 1	
2,010 14 1	.....	140 15 6	4,044 8 1	6,996 5 8	2,22,785 12 1	5,53,616 2 3	
.....	50 0 0	1,204 11 0	575 0 7	1,829 11 7	33,123 0 8	2,29,429 3 3	
3,644 8 0	455 0 2	4,000 0 0	19,959 9 3	28,059 1 5	1,16,385 8 10	5,71,414 3 6	
7,157 0 0	150 1 8	3,085 6 11	2,210 15 6	12,603 8 1	59,074 12 3	2,11,133 10 10	
10,000 0 0	.....	3,316 8 0	12,679 4 2	25,995 12 2	1,38,001 0 7	4,44,755 0 11	
23,436 8 0	655 1 10	18,730 15 10	40,592 13 9	84,215 7 5	5,89,592 8 10	21,27,012 6 10	
.....	100 0 0	954 0 0	1,900 8 0	2,954 8 0	59,193 14 4	1,63,195 5 4	
17,168 12 5	.....	9,814 14 3	2,115 9 5	29,099 4 1	42,835 3 9	2,58,095 10 10	
.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	24,449 14 10	1,15,580 3 9	
.....	100 0 0	416 0 8	134 3 0	650 3 8	27,420 10 0	89,962 8 2	
5,000 0 0	.....	295 15 5	.....	5,295 15 5	14,565 14 2	73,639 3 9	
2,003 5 8	25 0 0	289 12 6	1,288 11 6	3,606 13 8	12,840 8 5	80,035 7 10	
24,172 2 1	225 0 0	11,770 10 10	5,538 15 11	41,706 12 10	1,81,306 1 6	7,80,508 7 8	
3,500 0 0	20 0 0	167 0 0	40,337 0 2	1,55,028 6 2	1,68,588 14 10½	16,59,062 5 1½	
13,312 1 4	.....	.....	597 3 3	13,909 4 7	37,262 12 3	2,63,021 7 6	
.....	200 0 0	1,34,482 15 9	24,914 10 4	1,66,597 10 1	1,37,201 2 7	8,90,233 8 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,339 7 8	18,786 5 1	
.....	51 7 2	.....	.....	51 7 2	2,644 15 11	56,328 2 4	
16,812 1 4	271 7 2	1,34,649 15 9	65,848 13 9	3,35,586 12 0	3,49,037 5 3½	28,87,431 12 9½	
97,582 14 7	1,621 9 0	2,49,745 2 5	2,32,539 15 9	7,49,568 1 10	16,24,894 15 6½	78,87,180 10 7½	

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by,

1	2	3					
		GRAIN.					
Districts.	Population by Census of 1891.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Northern Division.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
Ahmedábád	182,406	1,558,141 13 60	35,664 2 20	1,522,477 11 40	32,519 3 2	8 13 69	46,076 9 0
Kaira	29,048	211,673 30 0	24 0 0	211,649 30 0	4,660 5 11	7 11 36	19,837 26 20
Panch Mahála	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Broach	50,860	567,912 7 0	121,375 0 0	446,537 7 0	9,740 15 6	8 31 15	23,579 15 0
Surat	134,393	862,568 0 0	139,245 20 0	723,322 20 0	17,946 2 4	5 15 23	44,621 18 56
Thána	63,222	61,367 28 7	128 38 0	61,238 30 7	831 12 7	0 38 60	5,643 37 0
Total ...	459,929	3,261,662 38 67	296,437 20 20	2,965,225 18 47	65,698 7 6	6 17 71	139,758 25 76
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	51,422	665,004 37 0	605 32 0	664,399 5 0	16,426 5 0	12 36 65	17,787 0 0
Khándesh	91,789	531,612 0 0	24,870 0 0	506,742 0 0	9,635 1 7	6 2 15	32,540 20 0
Násik	58,792	390,777 20 0	12,505 0 0	378,272 20 0	8,642 1 0	6 17 29	21,925 30 0
Poona	149,351	1,363,157 17 5	156,148 0 0	1,207,009 17 5	51,782 1 6	8 3 21	51,048 2 0
Sátára	87,009	429,699 18 0	42 8 0	429,657 10 0	16,100 1 0	4 37 54	9,408 12 60
Sholápur	94,475	752,453 6 53	714 0 0	751,739 6 53	17,368 10 11	7 38 22	11,898 34 0
Total ...	532,838	4,132,704 18 58	194,885 0 0	3,937,819 18 58	1,19,954 5 0	7 15 48	144,608 18 60
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	71,132	404,242 0 0	11,354 0 0	392,888 0 0	15,143 15 0	5 4 28	131,684 0 0
Dhárwár	123,473	701,268 0 0	116,549 0 0	584,719 0 0	14,229 4 3	4 29 34	83,305 0 0
Bijápur	61,490	467,820 0 0	103,658 0 0	364,162 0 0	14,656 10 0	5 36 71	15,827 0 0
Kánara	54,607	275,829 0 0	19,259 0 0	256,570 0 0	7,006 5 2	4 27 7	10,086 0 0
Ratnágiri	43,938	321,640 0 0	53,111 0 0	268,529 0 0	3,101 9 11	6 4 37	16,980 0 0
Kolába	47,274	256,409 0 0	22,040 0 0	234,369 0 0	2,959 13 4	4 38 25	10,378 0 0
Total ...	401,914	2,427,208 0 0	325,971 0 0	2,101,237 0 0	57,097 9 8	5 9 10	268,260 0 0
Sind.							
Karáchi	137,824	2,810,990 6 24	2,002,194 25 76	808,795 20 28	69,152 2 8	5 34 58	576,533 32 0
Hyderábád...	86,302	749,730 8 55	120,971 14 72	628,758 33 56	49,979 13 3	7 11 34	59,423 15 65
Shikárpur	110,203	629,731 0 40	268,177 32 40	361,553 8 0	21,346 6 3	3 11 19	135,938 36 70
Thar and Párkar	6,693	45,952 20 40	8,578 19 0	37,374 1 40	2,749 8 9	5 23 30	2,328 19 70
Upper Sind Frontier ...	12,396	180,803 4 75	98,163 1 0	82,640 3 75	7,813 14 0	6 26 53	4,503 6 15
Total ...	353,418	4,417,207 0 74	2,498,085 13 35	1,919,121 27 39	1,51,041 12 11	5 17 16	778,727 30 60
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,748,099	14,238,782 18 39	3,315,378 33 55	10,923,403 24 64	3,93,792 3 1	6 9 75	1,331,354 35 36

REVENUES—*continued.*

the several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95.

4				5				
Sugar.				Ghee.				
Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.
144 20 0	45,931 29 0	27,657 12 0	0 10 6	35,046 36 50	10 31 20	35,036 5 30	48,744 12 5	0 7 55
7,576 3 40	12,261 22 60	3,030 15 0	0 16 71	3,593 17 40	307 30 40	3,285 27 0	1,658 3 6	0 4 42
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
6,398 0 0	17,181 15 0	7,551 3 10	0 13 41	7,792 4 60	130 0 0	7,662 4 60	14,366 0 4	0 6 2
6,376 17 0	38,245 1 56	36,948 0 8	0 11 31	23,702 30 70	402 23 15	23,300 7 55	49,788 6 7	0 6 75
595 24 40	5,048 12 40	1,753 8 8	0 3 16	1,641 29 73	225 19 63	1,416 10 10	870 7 0	0 0 34
21,090 25 0	118,668 0 76	76,341 8 2	0 10 26	71,776 39 53	1,076 24 58	70,700 14 75	1,15,422 13 10	0 6 7
.....	17,787 0 0	1,901 4 6	0 13 66	7,747 20 0	212 0 0	7,535 20 0	849 13 0	0 5 68
9,434 10 0	23,106 10 0	2,466 3 6	0 10 6	2,691 20 0	172 20 0	2,519 0 0	542 11 6	0 1 35
2,284 0 0	19,641 30 0	2,441 6 9	0 13 29	9,546 30 0	1,672 20 0	7,874 10 0	1,764 6 9	0 5 29
6,216 0 0	44,832 2 0	7,479 11 11	0 12 0	16,853 21 0	3,520 0 0	13,333 21 0	3,261 9 10	0 3 44
590 25 0	8,817 27 60	1,422 10 6	0 4 4	3,540 18 40	.....	3,540 18 40	889 1 6	0 1 44
67 10 0	11,831 24 0	2,481 6 6	0 5 1	6,684 0 0	102 0 0	6,582 0 0	3,232 8 6	0 2 63
18,592 5 0	126,016 13 60	18,192 11 8	0 9 38	47,063 29 40	5,679 0 0	41,384 29 40	10,540 6 1	0 3 8
3,360 0 0	128,324 0 0	5,968 6 6	1 32 12	2,222 0 0	696 0 0	1,526 0 0	194 8 6	0 0 6
7,790 0 0	75,515 0 0	5,278 8 0	0 24 37	5,257 0 0	43 0 0	5,214 0 0	588 7 0	0 1 55
1,594 0 0	14,233 0 0	866 7 6	0 9 20	6,401 0 0	1,295 0 0	5,106 0 0	972 3 6	0 3 25
485 0 0	9,601 0 0	1,007 9 9	0 7 2	643 0 0	56 0 0	587 0 0	186 1 6	0 0 35
5,086 0 0	11,894 0 0	904 3 5	0 10 66	1,722 0 0	57 0 0	1,665 0 0	122 14 0	0 1 41
1,585 0 0	8,793 0 0	1,072 12 11	0 7 35	2,636 0 0	260 0 0	2,376 0 0	448 11 7	0 2 1
19,900 0 0	248,360 0 0	15,098 0 1	0 24 58	18,881 0 0	2,407 0 0	16,474 0 0	2,512 14 1	0 1 51
491,865 32 1	84,667 39 79	32,707 5 4	0 24 51	26,192 24 55	1,143 8 30	25,049 16 25	31,539 2 7	0 7 21
17,376 37 75	42,046 17 70	12,900 2 2	0 19 39	22,399 21 60	2,586 17 60	19,813 4 0	29,879 14 10	0 9 15
50,892 15 0	85,046 21 70	39,065 9 6	0 30 70	35,673 30 70	8,351 0 10	27,322 30 60	54,791 3 3	0 9 73
488 1 40	1,840 18 30	745 10 11	0 10 80	1,385 22 75	213 14 40	1,172 8 35	726 4 2	0 7 0
385 5 25	4,118 0 70	4,118 1 9	0 13 23	2,535 16 62½	275 38 0	2,259 18 62½	4,519 0 8	0 7 23
561,008 11 61	217,719 18 79	89,536 13 8	0 24 51	88,186 37 2½	12,569 38 60	75,616 38 22½	1,21,455 9 6	0 8 44
620,591 1 61	710,763 36 55	1,99,169 1 7	0 17 16	2,25,908 26 15½	21,732 23 38	2,04,176 2 57½	2,49,931 11 6	0 4 53

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by,

1	6						
	Class I.						
Districts.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.
	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád	1,767,708 37 50 Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11	36,920 1 20	1,730,788 36 30 Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11	1,25,353 8 4	9 19 44 Cocoanuts Re. 0 0 5	.....	...
Káira	290,981 13 60 Cocoanuts No. 299,175	42,892 24 0 Cocoanuts No. 80,388	248,088 29·60 Cocoanuts No. 218,787	10,678 12 9	8 21 50 Cocoanuts No. 7½	.....	...
Panch Mahál	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Broach	847,062 20 7	149,090 0 0	697,972 20 7	47,059 8 10	13 29 0	.....	...
Surat	952,170 9 46	150,842 20 15	801,327 29 31	1,04,849 0 11	5 38 40	4,13,370 0 0	...
Thána	101,666 28 26 Cocoanuts No. 214,558 Grass and straw, carts No. 5,089	1,622 2 23	100,044 26 3 Cocoanuts No. 214,558 Grass and straw, carts No. 5,089.	4,226 12 2	1 23 24 Cocoanuts No. 3·4 Grass and straw, carts No. 0·08	.....	...
Total ...	3,959,589 29 29 Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11 No. 513,733 Grass and straw, carts No. 5,089	381,367 7 58 Cocoanuts No. 80,388	3,578,222 21 51 Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11 No. 433,345 Grass and straw, carts No. 5,089	2,92,167 11 0	7 31 16 Cocoanuts Re. 0 0 2 No. ·9 Grass and straw, carts No. ·01	4,13,370 0 0	...
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	815,422 2 0	768 0 0	814,654 2 0	8,295 5 6	15 33 56	.....	...
Khándesh	713,762 0 0	60,421 0 0	653,341 0 0	18,985 13 7	7 4 57	4,676 0 0	...
Násik	272,732 0 0	1,066 0 0	271,666 0 0	5,951 0 10	4 24 67	.....	...
Poona	2,426,003 39 0	345,643 0 0	2,080,360 39 0	83,620 11 5	13 37 13	2,789 0 0	...
Sátára	616,048 34 60	39 20 0	616,009 14 60	28,013 2 11	7 3 15	11,624 8 0	...
Sholápur	1,587,320 0·53	35,571 10 0	1,551,748 30 53	49,245 11 0	16 16 70	2,47,597 0 0	...
Total ...	6,431,288 36 33	443,508 30 0	5,987,780 6 33	1,94,111 13 3	11 9 40	2,65,786 8 0	...
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	698,471 0 0	20,226 0 0	678,245 0 0	26,382 9 3	8 32 62	58,403 0 0	...
Dhárwár	1,241,833 0 0	146,618 0 0	1,095,215 0 0	26,786 4 9	8 34 64	.....	...
Bijápur	724,117 0 0	140,665 0 0	583,452 0 0	23,651 7 11	9 19 43	29,305 0 0	...
Kánara	398,976 0 0	30,358 0 0	368,618 0 0	13,320 9 2	6 3 0	7,911 0 0	...
Ratnágiri	1,004,753 0 0	86,930 0 0	917,823 0 0	11,092 14 5	20 35 45	.....	...
Kolába	491,919 0 0	33,289 0 0	458,630 0 0	8,643 10 2	9 28 5	.....	...
Total ...	4,560,069 0 0	458,086 0 0	4,101,983 0 0	1,09,877 7 8	10 8 20	95,619 0 0	...
Sind.							
Karáchi	4,383,941 27 45	2,796,252 39 77	1,587,688 27 48	1,78,475 14 0	11 10 61	15,329 8 0	...
Hyderábád	879,468 20 52	147,726 27 39	731,741 33 13	98,385 9 2	8 19 12	.....	...
Shikárpur	1,001,640 27·70	365,585 7 70	636,055 20 0	1,32,357 10 8	5 30 69	.....	...
Thar and Párkar	52,895 30 45	10,024 0 40	42,871 30 5	4,823 8 2	6 16 17	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	299,511 15 3½	104,814 29 65	194,696 25 18½	19,846 10 9	15 28 20	.....	...
Total ...	6,617,458 1 55½	3,424,403 25 51	3,193,054 16 4½	4,33,889 4 9	9 1 31	15,329 8 0	...
Grand Total ...	21,568,405 27 37½ Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11 No. 513,733 Grass and straw, carts No, 5,089	4,707,365 23 29 Cocoanuts No. 80,388	16,861,040 4 8½ Cocoanuts Rs. 4,715 10 11 No. 453,345 Grass and straw, carts No. 5,089	9,57,146 4 8	9 25 65 Cocoanuts Re. 0 0 2 No. ·9 Grass and straw, carts No. ·01	7,90,105 0 0	...

REVENUES.—*continued.*

the several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

7			8					9
Class II.			Oil of sorts.					Class III.
Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
.....	.....	...	22,993 17 0	.....	22,993 17 0	2,538 9 11	0 5 3	123,521 14 0
.....	.....	...	3,175 32 40	1,090 14 40	2,085 18 0	544 5 5	0 2 70	25,430 17 40
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	...	54,878 0 0	27,780 0 0	27,098 0 0	1,412 2 3	0 21 9	439,730 20 0
4,13,370 0 0	2,673 0 0	3 1 3	9,058 0 0	.....	9,058 0 0	2,427 6 10	0 2 56	658,528 0 0
.....	562 4 0	...	4,497 29 30	162 14 36	4,335 14 74	1,029 5 7	0 2 60	49,878 10 57
4,13,370 0 0	3,235 4 0	0 14 5	94,602 38 70	29,032 28 76	65,570 9 74	7,951 14 0	0 5 56	1,297,088 22 17
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	126,223 16 0
4,676 0 0	272 3 0	0 2 11	36,406 20 0	3,874 0 0	32,532 20 0	2,908 11 6	0 14 14	94,321 0 0
.....	.....	...	4,295 10 0	35 35 0	4,259 15 0	499 15 3	0 2 72	88,701 15 0
2,189 0 0	77 13 10	0 3 11	147,065 35 0	33,184 0 0	113,881 35 0	5,241 6 9	0 30 40	94,460 8 0
11,624 8 0	406 1 6	0 2 1	82,688 30 0	.....	82,688 30 0	3,498 4 8	0 38 1	228,425 25 0
2,47,297 0 0	.....	2 9 11	13,752 20 0	86 10 0	13,666 10 0	1,345 15 3	0 5 62	355,930 16 0
2,65,786 8 0	756 2 4	0 7 11	284,208 35 0	37,180 5 0	247,028 30 0	13,494 5 5	0 18 43	1,788,061 0 0
58,403 0 0	2,433 7 4	2 1 5	72,838 0 0	2,364 0 0	70,474 0 0	2,533 3 0	0 36 52	375,611 0 0
.....	.....	...	18,127 0 0	4,438 0 0	13,689 0 0	1,493 14 6	0 4 35	746,376 0 0
29,305 0 0	461 2 0	0 7 7	5,979 0 0	488 0 0	5,491 0 0	392 10 9	0 3 45	206,356 0 0
7,911 0 0	147 0 9	0 2 4	14,821 0 0	3,803 0 0	11,018 0 0	1,432 9 10	0 8 5	124,944 0 0
.....	.....	...	169,299 0 0	34,266 0 0	135,033 0 0	2,959 13 1	3 2 74	49,721 0 0
.....	.....	...	22,479 0 0	1,469 0 0	21,010 0 0	1,065 2 0	0 17 60	.....
95,619 0 0	3,041 10 1	0 3 10	303,543 0 0	46,828 0 0	256,715 0 0	9,877 5 2	0 25 44	1,503,008 0 0
15,329 8 0	237 5 9	0 1 9	11,386 6 40	73 39 60	11,312 6 60	4,607 7 1	0 3 22	1,050,816 16 76
.....	.....	...	874 20 0	225 0 0	649 20 0	101 6 11	0 0 24	5,173 37 10
.....	.....	...	9,094 7 20	6,531 30 20	2,562 17 10	1,371 13 3	0 0 7	34,643 7 70
.....	.....	...	1,185 12 40	450 7 0	735 5 40	367 10 1	0 4 31	1,185 12 40
.....	.....	...	47 31 75	18 33 60	28 38 15	14 7 7	0 0 7	47 31 75
15,329 8 0	237 5 9	0 0 8	22,587 38 15	7,299 30 50	15,288 7 45	6,465 12 11	0 1 58	1,091,866 26 31
7,90,105 0 0	7,270 6 2	0 7 2	704,942 32 5	120,340 24 46	584,602 7 59	37,789 5 6	0 13 30	5,680,024 8 48

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by,

1	9				10		
	Class III—*continued.*				Class IV.		
Districts.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.
Northern Division.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	123,521 14 0	5,407 6 1	0 27 7	3,22,064 0 6	96 3 4	3,21,967 13 2
Kaira	1,314 37 40	24,115 20 0	1,578 8 1	0 33 17	1,31,060 0 0	.....	1,31,060 0 0
Panch Mahála	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	49,260 0 0	390,470 20 0	4,357 3 9	7 27 8	3,44,610 12 0	87,237 0 0	2,57,373 12 0
Surat	.....	658,528 0 0	6,486 9 10	4 36 0	2,66,556 5 0	20,886 12 0	2,45,669 9 0
Thána	583 30 36	49,294 20 21	1,889 8 7	0 31 15	9,782 0 11	3,895 4 6	5,886 12 5
Total ...	51,158 27 76	1,245,929 34 21	19,719 4 4	2 28 29	10,74,073 2 5	1,12,115 3 10	9,61,957 14 7
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	126,222 16 0	3,376 10 0	2 18 12	66,493 0 0	335 0 0	66,158 0 0
Khándesh	4,270 0 0	90,051 0 0	3,214 13 0	0 39 19	3,33,570 0 0	1,190 0 0	3,32,380 0 0
Násik	694 0 0	88,007 15 0	2,409 3 0	2 1 26	2,38,141 0 0	162 0 0	2,37,979 0 0
Poona	46,318 0 0	848,142 8 0	16,890 10 7	5 27 12	8,97,094 4 0	2,69,449 0 0	6,27,645 4 0
Sátára	12 0 0	228,413 25 0	6,848 10 4	2 25 0	61,891 4 0	.....	61,891 4 0
Sholápur	86 10 0	355,844 6 0	10,536 4 2	3 30 53	5,23,094 0 0	288 0 0	5,22,806 0 0
Total ...	51,380 10 0	17,36,680 30 0	43,276 3 1	3 10 29	21,20,283 8 0	2,71,424 0 0	18,48,859 8 0
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	46,136 0 0	329,475 0 0	6,637 5 7	4 11 30	1,46,212 0 0	190 0 0	1,46,022 0 0
Dhárwár	17,390 0 0	728,986 0 0	10,437 0 9	5 36 13	2,09,639 0 0	54,164 0 0	1,55,475 0 0
Bijápur	10,656 0 0	195,700 0 0	6,108 7 11	3 7 24	89,107 0 0	1,685 0 0	87,422 0 0
Kánara	7,122 0 0	117,822 0 0	2,330 4 11	2 6 24	22,606 0 0	1,856 0 0	20,750 0 0
Ratnágiri	449 0 0	49,272 0 0	393 8 0	1 4 68	56,546 0 0	7,065 0 0	49,481 0 0
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	...	18,369 0 0	.....	18,369 0 0
Total ...	81,753 0 0	1,421,255 0 0	25,906 11 2	3 21 36	5,42,479 0 0	64,960 0 0	4,77,519 0 0
Sind.							
Karáchi	175,618 19 7	875,197 37 69	35,150 10 6	6 14 0	11,98,736 2 9	3,03,996 3 3	8,94,789 15 6
Hyderábád...	279 0 0	4,894 37 10	282 9 7	0 2 21	1,10,965 8 8	245 7 0	1,10,720 1 8
Shikárpur	7,725 10 10	26,197 37 60	2,481 11 4	0 9 62	2,14,874 5 0	72,147 5 0	1,42,727 0 0
Thar and Párkar	450 7 0	735 5 40	367 10 1	0 4 31	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 33 60	28 38 15	14 7 7	0 0 7	1,102 4 0	275 4 0	827 0 0
Total ...	184,091 29 77	907,774 36 34	38,297 1 1	2 22 59	15,25,728 4 5	3,76,664 3 3	11,49,064 1 2
Grand Total ...	368,383 27 73	5,311,640 20 55	1,22,199 3 8	3 1 41	52,62,563 14 10	8,25,163 5 1	44,37,400 7 9

REVENUES—*continued.*

the several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1894-95—continued.

		11					12
		Class V.					Class VI.
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.
5,311 12 7	1 12 3	75,380 0 3	742 10 0	74,637 6 3	1,334 6 10	0 6 7	15,184 33 60
2,457 1 6	4 8 2	52,861 0 0	118 0 0	52,743 0 0	1,099 0 11	1 13 1	7,678 15 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,879 11 7	5 1 0	18,972 0 0	3,432 0 0	15,540 0 0	323 11 10	0 4 11	19,716 1 30
6,390 2 6	1 13 3	3,105 10 0	275 0 0	2,830 10 0	70 12 7	0 0 4	10,070 37 0
590 4 4	0 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,8901 7 15
20,629 0 6	2 1 6	1,50,318 10 3	4,567 10 0	1,45,751 0 3	2,828 0 2	0 5 1	71,551 14 25
1,635 15 9	1 4 7	27,558 0 0	60 0 0	27,498 0 0	448 12 0	0 8 6	7,420 12 0
5,581 15 3	3 9 11	5,34,804 0 0	1,74,597 0 0	3,60,207 0 0	4,931 0 7	4 9 8	4,521 39 40
3,046 8 0	4 0 9	1,16,597 8 0	351 8 0	1,16,246 0 0	1,599 5 0	1 15 8	4,411 20 0
18,861 7 6	4 3 2	4,81,053 8 0	1,09,187 0 0	3,71,866 8 0	4,255 6 11	2 7 10	23,596 19 0
1,843 15 5	0 11 4	1,26,798 4 0	112 8 0	1,26,685 12 0	1,687 13 10	1 7 3	3,329 23 0
5,515 9 6	5 8 6	2,44,978 0 0	13,236 0 0	2,31,742 0 0	3,364 0 1	2 7 3	6,982 5 0
36,485 7 5	3 7 6	15,31,789 4 0	2,97,544 0 0	12,34,245 4 0	16,286 6 5	2 5 0	50,261 38 40
4,411 13 6	1 14 5	1,09,414 0 0	683 0 0	1,08,731 0 0	1,027 8 9	1 6 7	27,621 0 0
3,214 5 6	1 4 2	3,72,495 0 0	79,330 0 0	2,93,165 0 0	5,350 14 6	2 6 0	7,037 0 0
2,059 13 7	1 6 8	99,426 0 0	17,792 0 0	81,634 0 0	1,012 2 9	1 5 2	5,296 0 0
716 2 11	0 6 1	31,476 0 0	2,582 0 0	28,894 0 0	332 1 1	0 8 6	4,664 0 0
504 14 11	1 2 0	1,12,356 0 0	18,815 0 0	93,541 0 0	639 2 3	2 2 1	12,697 0 0
302 7 1	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,109 0 0
11,209 9 6	1 3 0	7,25,167 0 0	1,19,202 0 0	6,05,965 0 0	8,361 13 4	1 8 1	64,424 0 0
31,055 2 0	6 7 7	11,30,173 12 4	9,26,734 2 0	2,03,439 10 4	3,260 10 8	1 7 8	12,262 26 63
2,734 10 5	1 4 6	1,51,927 15 0	1,232 10 8	1,50,695 4 4	1,996 11 8	1 11 1	10,538 19 50
5,306 5 10	1 5 0	4,32,616 3 5	76,467 8 6	3,56,148 10 11	6,657 11 4	3 3 8	35,703 36 5
.....	.....	5,177 11 5	287 12 0	4,889 15 5	73 5 2	0 11 8	1,028 29 40
121 3 1	0 1 1	15,860 7 0	794 12 0	15,065 11 0	753 7 1	1 3 5	3,488 4 0
39,217 5 4	3 5 9	17,35,756 1 2	10,05,516 13 2	7,30,239 4 0	12,741 13 11	2 1 0	63,021 35 78
1,07,541 6 9	2 8 7	41,43,030 15 5	14,26,830 7 2	27,16,200 8 3	40,218 1 10	1 8 10	249,259 8 63

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by,

1	12				13		
	Class VI—*continued.*				Class VII		
Districts.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.
Northern Division.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	15,184 33 60	6,004 11 7	0 3 26	29,28,052 11 0	4,26,342 10 0	25,01,710 1 0
Kaira	1,504 0 0	6,174 15 0	790 9 5	0 8 40	1,29,854 0 0	410 0 0	1,29,444 0 0
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	2,927 0 0	16,789 1 30	1,436 6 8	0 13 16	5,37,164 8 0	15,751 2 0	5,21,413 6 0
Surat	1,317 36 0	8,753 1 0	2,294 13 3	0 2 48	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0
Thána	13,945 10 21	4,955 36 74	1,204 10 8	0 3 11	24,131 8 0	.....	24,131 8 0
Total ...	19,694 6 21	51,857 8 4	11,731 3 7	0 4 41	36,19,234 11 0	4,42,503 12 0	31,76,730 15 0
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	7,420 12 0	482 12 9	0 5 61	2,06,657 0 0	775 0 0	2,05,882 0 0
Khándesh	340 20 0	4,181 19 40	505 0 9	0 2 12	8,41,419 8 0	74,768 0 0	7,66,651 8 0
Násik	55 0 0	4,356 20 0	514 0 0	0 2 77	5,49,311 8 0	37,825 0 0	5,11,486 8 0
Poona	15,087 0 0	8,509 19 0	1,695 9 10	0 2 22	19,86,927 7 0	4,62,484 0 0	14,73,443 7 0
Sátára	.....	3,329 23 0	712 6 8	0 1 42	10,74,053 12 0	9,828 13 0	10,64,225 15 0
Sholápur	27 30 0	6,954 15 0	943 8 6	0 2 76	9,60,896 0 0	17,567 0 0	9,43,329 0 0
Total ...	15,510 10 0	34,751 28 40	4,853 6 6	0 2 48	55,69,265 3 0	6,05,247 13 0	49,64,018 6 0
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	7,694 0 0	19,927 0 0	1,749 0 6	0 10 29	10,16,507 0 0	45,541 0 0	9,70,666 0 0
Dhárwár	6,909 0 0	1,028 0 0	2,316 2 5	0 0 27	5,57,215 0 0	42,420 0 0	5,14,795 0 0
Bijápur	1,338 0 0	3,958 0 0	316 10 0	0 2 46	3,63,669 0 0	31,640 0 0	3,32,029 0 0
Kánara	852 0 0	3,812 0 0	852 15 1	0 2 63	3,97,081 0 0	59,007 0 0	3,38,074 0 0
Ratnágiri	5,132 0 0	7,565 0 0	376 9 5	0 6 71	3,89,022 0 0	1,28,116 0 0	2,60,906 0 0
Kolába	1,968 0 0	5,141 0 0	428 15 3	0 4 28	25,864 0 0	.....	25,864 0 0
Total ...	22,993 0 0	41,431 0 0	6,040 4 8	0 4 9	27,49,058 0 0	3,06,724 0 0	24,42,334 0 0
Sind.							
Karáchi	3,359 1 24	8,903 25 39	16,270 11 6	0 2 46	3,17,095 11 7	58,898 1 7	2,58,197 10 0
Hyderábád	3,213 5 52	7,325 13 78	4,844 6 3	0 3 33	26,76,128 14 10	6,57,248 9 6	20,18,880 5 4
Shikárpur	18,828 23 50	16,875 12 35	11,202 13 11	0 6 1	12,75,595 2 3	58,564 5 6	12,17,030 12 9
Thar and Párkar	498 37 0	529 32 40	317 1 10	0 3 13	1,05,637 0 6	14,763 5 11	90,873 10 7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,820 30 45	1,667 13 35	1,068 1 10	0 5 30	2,43,427 0 3	1,103 6 0	2,42,323 10 3
Total ...	27,720 18 11	35,301 17 67	33,703 3 4	0 3 79	46,17,883 13 5	7,90,577 12 6	38,27,306 0 11
Grand Total ...	85,917 34 32	163,341 14 31	56,328 2 1	0 3 59	1,65,55,441 11 5	21,45,053 5 6	1,44,10,389 5 11

REVENUES—*continued.*

the several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind during the year 1894-95—concluded.

		14					15	
		Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per Head.	
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
36,438 0 11	13 11 5	3,75,566 6 9	3,050 13 0	3,72,515 9 9	5,435 3 6	2 0 8	0 12 0	1 0 3
3,388 13 5	4 7 4	1,53,140 0 0	44,575 0 0	1,08,565 0 0	1,882 0 2	3 11 10	0 5 11	0 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,214 2 3	10 4 0	3,58,371 10 8	23,498 5 4	3,34,873 5 4	5,045 1 8	6 9 4	0 14 10	1 5 10
0 7 8	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	3 0 0	.....	0 12 6	0 15 4
210 5 2	0 6 1	1,374 0 0	.....	1,374 0 0	21 2 3	0 0 4	0 1 1	0 2 2
45,251 13 5	6 14 6	8,88,652 1 5	71,124 2 4	8,17,527 15 1	12,386 7 7	1 12 5	0 10 2	0 14 2
2,112 12 6	4 0 0	1,00,426 0 0	.....	1,00,426 0 0	1,236 5 3	1 15 2	0 2 6	0 5 6
3,805 2 7	8 5 8	3,09,916 10 0	37,165 0 0	2,72,751 10 0	1,556 5 11	2 15 6	0 3 4	0 7 3
2,550 6 9	8 11 2	1,58,639 12 0	262 8 0	1,58,377 4 0	1,582 2 6	2 11 1	0 1 8	0 4 4
7,850 14 8	9 13 8	3,39,429 4 0	86,981 0 0	2,52,448 4 0	3,725 2 8	1 11 0	0 8 11	0 15 2
9,149 3 4	12 3 8	1,96,451 10 0	250 0 0	1,96,201 10 0	2,241 4 3	2 4 0	0 5 1	0 10 0
11,171 3 6	9 15 9	4,85,289 8 0	2,572 0 0	4,82,717 8 0	3,474 6 8	5 1 9	0 8 4	0 14 6
36,639 11 4	9 5 0	15,90,152 12 0	1,27,230 8 0	14,62,922 4 0	13,815 11 3	2 11 10	0 5 9	0 10 9
2,428 14 5	12 9 11	1,08,961 0 0	1,195 0 0	1,07,766 0 0	486 15 4	1 6 5	0 5 6	0 9 6
4,030 0 0	4 2 9	8,78,861 0 0	4,94,364 0 0	3,84,497 0 0	4,494 12 9	3 1 10	0 3 6	0 7 4
2,951 1 9	5 6 4	63,420 0 0	1,370 0 0	62,050 0 0	1,026 9 0	1 0 1	0 6 1	0 9 9
1,400 7 0	6 3 1	65,842 0 0	4,942 0 0	60,900 0 0	846 3 6	1 1 10	0 3 11	0 5 8
1,059 0 1	5 15 0	1,51,852 0 0	33,815 0 0	1,18,037 0 0	777 12 5	2 14 7	0 4 0	0 6 5
919 4 3	0 8 9	23,267 0 0	.....	23,267 0 0	335 3 4	0 7 10	0 3 0	0 4 0
12,788 11 6	6 1 3	12,92,203 0 0	5,35,686 0 0	7,56,517 0 0	7,967 8 4	1 14 1	0 4 5	0 7 5
3,881 2 5	1 14 10	33,469 2 2	6,592 2 0	26,877 0 2	382 1 3	0 2 0	1 5 11	1 15 11
23,765 12 8	13 8 2	56,053 10 4	12,625 10 0	43,428 0 4	456 11 3	0 8 1	1 2 3	0 6 7
12,577 9 5	11 0 8	74,291 0 0	573 0 0	73,718 0 0	470 5 0	0 10 8	1 3 3	1 8 10
1,363 7 3	13 9 3	8,378 6 1	286 9 0	8,091 13 1	121 5 8	1 3 4	0 11 6	1 0 11
2,464 15 4	19 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9 7	1 15 4
44,052 15 1	10 13 3	1,72,192 2 7	20,077 5 0	1,52,114 13 7	1,430 7 2	0 6 10	1 3 10	1 11 7
1,38,733 3 4	8 3 10	39,43,200 0 0	7,54,117 15 4	31,89,082 0 8	35,600 2 4	1 15 5	0 9 3	.....

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—*Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2			3			4			5	6	7	8		
Districts.	Population According to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
	Male.	male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.															
Khándesh	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	31,499	29,834	61,333	21·57	20·43	42·00	105·58	5·05	...	21·63	20·14	41·77
Násik	430,327	410,760	841,087	18,464	18,027	36,491	21·95	21·44	43·39	102·42	4·93	...	21·57	20·42	41·99
Thána	427,483	391,484	818,967	13,937	13,347	27,284	17·02	16·30	33·32	104·42	6·16	...	15·13	14·50	29·63
City of Bombay	507,681	298,463	806,144	7,699	7,097	14,796	9·55	8·80	18·35	108·48	...	15·03	9·89	9·25	19·14
Kolába	298,889	295,890	594,779	10,164	9,749	19,913	17·09	16·39	33·48	104·26	...	1·48	12·53	15·66	32 19
Central Registration District.															
Ahmednagar	456,900	436,756	887,656	19,761	18,553	38,314	22·26	20·90	43·16	106·51	4·94	...	22·01	20·84	42·85
Poona	540,949	520,500	1,061,449	20,232	18,825	39,057	19·06	17·74	36·80	107·47	...	0·73	18·08	16·66	34·74
Sholápur	381,155	369,100	750,255	15,339	14,244	29,583	20·44	18·95	39·39	107·01	2·38	...	20·15	19·77	40·72
Sátára	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	25,437	23,825	49,262	20·75	19·44	40·19	106·77	3·60	...	19·98	18·37	38·35
Ratnágiri	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	16,496	15,570	32,066	14·92	14·08	29·00	105·95	4·01	...	15·12	14·11	29·23
Southern Registration District.															
Belgaum	510,391	501,002	1,011,453	20,510	19,650	40,160	20·28	19·42	39·70	104·38	10·97	...	19·99	19·22	39·21
Dhárwár	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	22,956	21,942	44,898	21·85	20·89	42·74	104·62	15·01	...	21·27	20·52	41·78
Bijápur	398,070	398,216	796,286	15,636	15,212	30,848	19·64	19·10	38·74	102·79	8·32	...	21·05	20·36	41·41
Kánara	234,241	211,915	446,156	6,915	6,300	13,215	15·50	14·12	29·62	109·76	2·85	...	15·67	14·68	30·34
Gujarát Registration District.															
Surat	321,54	328,283	649,824	12,921	12,298	25,219	19·88	18·93	38·81	105·07	0·98	...	19·90	19·01	38·91
Broach	174,93	166,517	341,450	6,478	6,216	12,694	18·97	18·20	37·17	104·21	...	15·36	20·29	18·81	39·10
Kaira	460,56	410,963	871,529	14,872	12,938	27,780	17·03	17·85	31·88	114·72	...	16·21	19·10	16·90	36·00
Panch Mahális	162,07	151,308	313,381	5,220	5,583	11,503	18·89	18·82	36·71	106·04	4·16	...	20·21	18·89	39·10
Ahmedábád	472,97	447,951	920,928	15,174	13,678	28,852	16·48	14·85	31·33	110·94	...	8·32	17·70	16·08	33·78
Sind Registration District.															
Karáchi	310,341	250,672	561,013	8,637	7,362	15,999	15·40	13·12	28·52	117·32	8·68	...	14·12	11·85	25·97
Hyderábád	480,322	403,514	883,336	10,438	8,043	18,481	11·81	9·10	20·91	129·78	5·63	...	12·17	9·13	21·30
Thar and Párkar	184,449	147,952	332,401	5,467	4,571	10,038	16·45	13·75	30·20	119·60	15·91	...	10·17	7·82	17·98
Shikárpur	492,603	421,455	915,058	14,978	12,244	27,224	16·37	13·38	29·75	122·33	9·47	...	15·80	12·82	28·62
Upper Sind Frontier...	96,231	78,238	174,469	3,011	2,279	5,290	17·26	13·06	30·32	132·12	10·54	...	13·88	10·96	24·85
Total for 1894	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	342,911	317,357	660,268	18·22	16·86	35·08	108·05	2·82	..	18·88	17·44	36·32
Total for 1893 ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	108·32	8·10	...	19·22	17·75	36·97

(2).—*Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Khándesh	9,944	146·45	28,303	25,662	53,965	109·99	37·96	35·90	36·95	31·95	30·15	31·07
Násik	5,940	141·59	16,976	15,381	32,351	110·33	39·44	37·44	38·46	35·04	33·85	34·47
Thána	3,583	228·57	11,434	10,807	22,241	109·19	26·75	27·61	27·16	21·69	21·92	21·80
City of Bombay	22	36,642·91	14,139	12,769	26,908	110·73	27·85	42·78	33·38	24·74	36·45	29·18
Kolába	2,164	274·85	10,619	10,176	20,795	104·35	35·53	34·40	34·90	23·77	22·37	23·07
Central Registration District.												
Ahmednagar	6,666	133·16	17,748	16,179	32,927	109·69	39·36	37·04	38·22	33·26	31·29	32·29
Poona	5,348	198·48	20,718	19,119	39,837	108·36	38·30	36·73	37·53	26·76	25·53	26·15
Sholápur	4,521	165·95	14,648	13,121	27,769	111·64	38·43	35·55	37·01	29·04	28·32	28·99
Sátára	4,938	245·69	23,231	21,611	44,842	107·49	37·85	35·31	36·59	27·88	26·83	27·38
Ratnágiri	3,922	281·96	13,913	13,725	7,638	101·37	27·09	23·17	24·99	20·71	17·71	19·11
Southern Registration District.												
Belgaum	4,657	217·19	14,871	14,192	29,063	104·78	29·13	28·32	28·73	27·91	27·53	27·72
Dhárwár	4,535	231·65	14,832	14,298	29,130	103·73	28·21	27·34	27·73	30·71	30·09	30·40
Bijápur	5,757	138·32	12,188	12,035	24,223	101·27	30·62	30·22	30·42	26·59	26·26	27·61
Kánara	3,911	114·08	6,359	5,586	11,945	112·04	27·15	26·17	26·77	28·86	28·01	28·47
Gujarát Registration District.												
Surat	1,662	390·98	12,335	12,250	24,585	100·69	38·36	37·32	37·83	32·35	30·94	31·64
Broach	1,453	235·00	9,342	8,597	17,939	108·67	53·40	51·63	52·54	41·38	39·76	41·59
Kaira	1,609	541·65	22,941	18,969	41,910	120·94	49·81	45 11	48·09	34·00	32·48	33·28
Panch Mahális	1,613	194·28	5,343	4,859	10,202	109·96	32·97	32·11	32·55	24·03	22·39	23·23
Ahmedábád	3,821	241·02	19,170	17,344	36,514	110·53	40·53	38·72	39·65	37·96	35·50	36·76
Sind Registration District.												
Karáchi	14,115	39·75	6,062	5,068	11,130	119·61	19·53	20·22	19·84	24·49	25·48	24·98
Hyderábád	8,469	104 36	7,368	6,135	13,503	120·10	15·34	15·20	15·28	18·64	17·98	18·34
Thar and Párkar	13,290	25·0	2,583	2,167	4,750	119·20	14·09	14·65	14·29	17·31	17·23	17·27
Shikárpur	9,277	98·64	9,877	8,683	18,560	113·75	20·91	20·60	20·28	24·47	24·81	24·62
Upper Sind Frontier...	2,863	60·94	1,792	1,660	3,452	107·95	18·62	21·22	19·78	18·27	18·97	18·58
Total for 1894 ...	124,130	151·62	316,786	290,393	607,179	109·09	32·53	31·97	32·26	29·57	29·08	29·33
Total for 1893 ...	124,130	151·62	286,554	245,277	511,831	108·67	27·37	27·00	27·20	29·83	29·31	29·58

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—*Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10						
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Suicide.												From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
A.—DISTRICTS.																			
Western Registration District.																			
Khándesh	1,403,661	3,958	904	38,992	5,425	13	8	242	67	330	2,479	52,088	2·82	0·64	27·78	3·86	0·24	1·77	37·11	31·26
Násik	791,768	1,730	71	20,803	3,107	8	3	132	23	166	4,677	30,554	2·18	0·09	26·27	3·92	0·21	5·91	38·58	34·58
Thána	788,904	1,191	157	15,649	1,088	31	20	198	135	384	2,998	21,467	1·51	0·19	19·84	1·38	0·49	3·80	27·21	21·77
Kolába	571,607	3,611	137	11,826	1,988	5	2	138	47	192	2,395	20,149	6·31	0·24	20·69	3·48	0·34	4·19	35·25	12·73
Central Registration District.																			
Ahmednagar	837,162	1,923	94	28,286	2,232	2	3	98	21	124	3,983	31,642	2·30	0·11	27·80	2·67	0·15	4·76	37·79	31·58
Poona	890,004	4,650	227	22,775	2,714	17	7	237	33	294	4,407	35,067	5·22	0·25	25·59	3·05	0·33	4·96	39·40	26·60
Sholápur	648,186	2,335	75	17,164	2,089	3	1	109	23	136	1,820	23,628	3·60	0·12	26·48	3·22	0·21	2·82	36·45	27·50
Sátára	1,175,242	4,100	100	31,718	3,135	5	18	252	35	310	3,795	43,158	3·49	0·09	26·99	2·67	0·26	3·22	36·72	27·43
Ratnágiri	1,081,468	2,091	247	16,000	1,685	3	1	101	175	280	6,630	26,933	1·93	0·23	14·79	1·56	0·26	6·13	24·90	18·99
Southern Registration District.																			
Belgaum	949,856	1,257	23	15,528	2,621	24	44	201	39	308	7,621	27,358	1·32	0·02	16·35	2·76	0·32	8·02	28·80	27·74
Dhárwár	928,179	602	50	16,497	758	18	23	146	29	216	7,579	25,702	0·65	0·05	17·77	0·82	0·23	8·17	27·69	30·83
Bijápur	774,915	1,384	45	15,801	1,212	25	11	151	25	212	4,733	23,437	1·79	0·06	20·39	1·56	0·27	6·17	30·24	26·89
Kánara	420,928	63	163	6,780	534	8	3	136	32	179	3,753	11,477	0·16	0·39	16·11	1·27	0·43	8·92	27·27	28·93
Gujarát Registration District.																			
Surat	526,479	706	72	17,296	128	3	10	152	46	211	2,040	20,453	1·34	0·14	32·85	0·24	0·40	3·88	38·85	33·22
Broach	289,243	652	4	13,989	118	4	1	75	30	110	1,303	16,176	2·26	0·01	48·37	0·41	0·38	4·50	55·93	42·32
Kaira	805,420	102	9	31,569	345	18	26	199	74	317	6,111	38,453	0·13	0·01	39·19	0·43	0·39	7·59	47·74	34·36
Panch Mahális	285,755	49	10	8,715	11	3	7	34	36	80	203	9,008	0·17	0·04	30·49	0·04	0·28	0·71	31·73	22·73
Ahmedábád	726,832	2	5	24,727	238	6	19	116	84	225	2,300	27,497	...	0·01	33·42	0·31	0·29	3·02	36·05	36·76
Sind Registration District.																			
Karáchi	464,004	...	...	6,957	24	2	7	118	87	214	538	7,733	...	...	14·99	0·05	0·46	1·16	16·67	23·17
Hyderabad	863,536	...	...	11,302	17	9	8	192	134	343	94	11,756	...	...	13·63	0·02	0·41	0·11	14·18	17·11
Thar and Párkar	294,491	...	...	4,299	31	...	...	41	109	151	184	4,665	...	...	13·08	0·09	0·46	0·56	14·19	16·95
Shikárpur	832,122	...	27	15,991	23	1	5	260	114	380	85	16,506	...	0·03	19·22	0·03	0·46	0·10	19·84	24·25
Upper Sind Frontier ...	166,211	...	6	3,121	11	2	3	33	15	53	42	3,233	...	0·04	18·78	0·07	0·32	0·25	19·45	17·99
Total of Districts for 1894.	16,515,973	30,411	2,426	390,785	29,534	210	231	3,361	1,413	5,215	69,829	528,200	1·84	0·15	23·66	1·79	0·31	4·23	31·98	29·00
Total of Districts for 1893.	16,515,973	16,602	2,869	327,063	28,625	165	212	3,444	1,315	5,136	62,283	412,578	1·01	0·17	19·80	1·74	0·31	3·77	26·80	29·85
B.—TOWNS.																			
Khándesh District.																			
Dhulia	21,871	103	...	510	147	2	...	1	...	3	70	333	4·71	...	23·32	6·72	0·14	3·20	38·09	27·43
Nandurbár	7,670	...	10	195	56	...	...	1	...	1	...	262	...	1·30	25·42	7·30	0·13	...	34·15	31·29
Chopda	15,655	59	2	332	86	...	...	3	3	6	11	496	3·77	0·13	21·21	5·49	0·38	0·70	31·68	22·77
Nasirabad	11,462	...	...	281	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	286	...	...	24·51	...	0·44	...	24·95	26·35
Násik District.																			
Násik	24,406	124	2	534	173	...	...	13	...	13	156	1,002	5·08	0·8	21·88	7·09	·53	6·39	41·05	29·79
Yeola	18,861	8	...	447	67	...	...	4	...	4	82	608	·42	...	23·70	3·55	·21	4·35	32·24	36·74
Deválli Cantonment ...	2,293	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	47	1·31	...	8·28	...	...	10·91	20·50	20·05
Málegaon do. ...	3,759	1	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	1	121	140	·27	...	4·25	·27	·27	32·18	37·24	37·24
Thána District.																			
Thána	17,455	...	...	277	13	...	1	2	...	3	28	321	...	...	15·87	·74	0·17	1·60	18·39	15·35
Kalyán	12,608	138	...	187	48	...	...	4	...	4	76	453	10·95	...	14·83	3·81	0·31	6·03	35·93	15·54
City of Bombay	806,144	420	529	6,414	2,298	52	24	286	9	371	16,876	26,908	0·52	0·66	7·96	2·85	0·46	20·93	33·38	29·18
Kolába District.																			
Panvel	10,417	106	...	101	19	...	...	3	...	3	38	267	10·18	...	9·70	1·82	·29	3·65	25·03	16·12
Alibág	5,886	...	3	92	1	...	...	1	...	1	33	130	...	·51	15·63	·17	·17	5·61	22·09	22·93
Mahád	6,869	123	...	77	16	...	...	3	...	3	30	249	17·19	...	11·21	2·33	·44	4·37	36·25	20·96
Ahmednagar District.																			
Ahmednagar	36,031	54	...	654	261	6	2	4	1	13	892	1,874	1·50	...	18·15	7·24	0·36	24·76	52·01	48·79
Sangamner	9,733	...	...	135	5	...	...	...	...	...	205	345	...	...	13·87	0·52	...	21·06	35·45	38·01
Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,730	...	...	41	4	...	...	....	...	...	21	66	...	...	8·67	0·85	...	4·44	13·96	20·72
Poona District.																			
Poona	118,657	111	59	1,767	147	13	12	27	...	52	1,362	3,498	0·93	0·50	14·89	1·24	0·43	11·48	29·47	24·34
Jámner	11,905	113	...	101	31	...	...	1	...	1	115	361	9·49	...	8·48	2·60	0·08	9·67	30·32	29·90
Poona Cantonment ...	31,134	...	...	331	45	...	...	5	...	5	362	743	...	...	10·63	1·45	0·16	11·62	23·86	22·99
Kirkee	9,749	5	...	60	20	...	1	...	1	2	81	168	0·51	...	6·16	2·05	0·21	8·30	17·23	14·26
Sholápur District.																			
Sholápur	61,564	175	21	1,795	92	1	...	8	2	11	390	2,484	2·85	0·34	29·16	1·49	0·18	6·33	46·35	37·05
Bársi	20,552	34	2	770	54	...	...	6	...	6	41	907	1·65	0·10	37·47	2·63	0·29	1·99	44·13	39·75
Pandharpur	19,953	70	...	536	86	...	...	8	...	3	55	750	3·52	...	26·36	4·31	0·15	2·75	37·59	41·45

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3).—*Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the District and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10						
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Suicide.												From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B—TOWNS—*continued.*																			
Sátára District.																			
Sátára	25,748	108	12	296	74	2	1	10	1	14	194	696	4·12	0·47	11·50	2·87	0·54	7·53	27·03	28·35
Karad	12,085	136	...	217	59	...	...	...	...	...	44	456	11·25	...	17·96	4·88	...	3·64	37·73	24·33
Wái	12,436	238	...	200	25	...	...	...	...	...	69	532	19·14	...	16·08	2·01	...	5·55	42·78	24·12
Ratnágiri District.																			
Vengurla	10,121	...	2	164	20	...	...	3	1	4	173	363	...	0·20	16·20	1·98	0·40	17·09	35·87	30·63
Ratnágiri	14,274	81	21	116	27	...	...	5	6	11	86	342	5·67	1·47	8·13	1·89	0·77	6·02	23·95	19·48
Belgaum District.																			
Belgaum	28,342	28	10	370	55	1	1	7	...	9	237	709	0·99	0·35	13·06	1·94	0·32	8·36	25·02	27·09
Gokák	12,106	86	1	195	85	...	...	6	...	6	96	469	7·10	0·08	16·11	7·02	0·50	7·92	38·74	30·23
Athni	10,416	25	...	156	28	...	1	6	...	7	141	357	2·40	...	14·98	2·69	0·67	13·54	34·27	36·58
Belgaum Cantonment ...	10,733	1	...	99	7	...	...	1	...	1	62	170	0·09	...	9·22	0·65	0·09	5·78	15·84	16·49
Dhárwár District.																			
Dhárwár	32,583	43	...	422	8	1	2	11	2	16	524	1,013	1·32	...	12·95	0·25	0·49	16·08	31·09	32·83
Hubli	52,194	123	1	628	265	4	3	22	...	29	396	1,442	2·36	0·02	12·03	5·08	0·56	7·59	27·63	24·33
Gadag Battigeri	23,821	...	2	333	41	...	...	6	...	6	291	673	...	0·08	13·98	1·72	0·25	12·22	28·25	27·71
Ránebennur	13,756	...	2	113	21	...	...	3	...	3	161	300	...	0·15	8·21	1·53	0·22	11·70	21·81	22·24
Bijápur District.																			
Bijápur	16,749	18	...	388	83	...	...	6	...	6	143	638	1·07	...	23·17	4·96	0·35	8·54	38·09	25·03
Kaládgi	4,622	19	...	81	23	...	...	4	...	4	21	148	4·11	...	17·52	4·98	0·87	4·54	32·02	45·87
Kánara District.																			
Kárwár	14,515	...	6	94	34	...	...	2	1	3	132	269	...	0·41	6·48	2·34	0·21	9·09	18·53	17·98
Kumta	10,743	...	1	101	6	...	...	3	...	3	88	199	...	0·09	9·43	0·56	0·28	8·21	18·56	24·74
Surat District.																			
Surat	108,631	372	1	2,555	26	4	1	28	1	34	665	3,653	3·43	0·01	23·52	0·24	0·31	6·12	33·63	29·44
Bulsár	14,714	12	15	256	17	...	...	2	...	2	177	479	·81	1·02	17·40	1·16	0·13	12·03	32·55	18·55
Broach District.																			
Broach	40,137	130	1	626	8	...	...	6	...	6	338	1,109	3·24	·02	15·60	0·20	0·15	8·42	27·63	24·85
Jambusar	12,070	...	...	237	26	...	2	2	2	6	335	654	...	...	23·78	2·15	0·50	27·75	54·18	38·45
Kaira District.																			
Kaira	10,101	...	...	208	6	1	...	5	...	6	143	363	...	...	20·59	0·59	0·59	14·17	35·94	40·30
Nadiád	29,044	56	...	1,286	39	...	1	15	1	17	394	1,792	1·93	...	44·28	1·34	0·58	13·57	61·70	41·98
Borsad	12,159	2	...	480	6	...	...	7	3	10	211	709	·16	...	39·48	·50	0·82	17·35	58·31	31·79
Kapadvanj	14,805	...	...	534	3	...	...	3	...	3	53	593	...	...	36·07	0·20	0·20	3·58	40·05	40·68
Panch Mahdls District.																			
Godhra	14,691	...	6	371	12	...	...	5	...	5	207	601	...	·41	25·25	0·82	0·34	14·09	40·91	35·24
Dohad	12,935	...	19	494	2	...	...	5	3	8	10	533	...	1·46	38·19	0·16	0·62	0·78	41·21	37·34
Ahmedábád District.																			
Ahmedábád	144,192	54	...	4,306	173	2	2	32	...	36	2,395	6,964	38	...	29·86	1·20	0·25	16·61	48·30	46·76
Gogha	6,637	...	...	179	30	...	...	2	...	2	59	270	...	...	26·97	4·52	0·30	8·89	40·68	29·75
Viramgám	23,197	...	...	811	4	...	...	3	1	4	265	1,084	...	...	34·96	0·17	0·17	11·43	46·73	66·83
Dholka	16,494	...	...	438	15	...	...	5	2	7	183	643	...	...	26·56	0·91	0·42	11·09	38·98	43·74
Ahmedábád Cantonment.	3,576	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	15·66	...	...	...	15·66	12·06
Karáchi District.																			
Karáchi	97,009	...	1	2,290	174	1	...	46	1	48	884	3,397	...	0·01	23·61	1·79	0·49	9·11	35·02	33·33
Hyderabad District.																			
Hyderabad	54,512	...	...	1,350	39	2	...	25	3	30	328	1,747	...	...	24·77	0·72	0·55	6·02	32·05	36·98
Thar and Párkar District.																			
Umarkot	3,698	...	...	83	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	85	...	...	22·45	...	0·27	·27	22·99	46·24
Shikárpur District.																			
Shikárpur	41,991	...	...	949	9	...	...	15	...	15	12	985	...	...	22·60	0·21	0·36	0·29	23·46	26·77
Sukkur	28,915	...	...	651	11	1	...	14	1	16	86	764	...	...	22·50	0·38	0·55	2·97	26·40	28·17
Lárkhana	12,010	...	...	256	...	1	...	8	1	10	39	305	...	...	21·32	...	0·83	8·25	25·40	34·55
Upper Sind Frontier District.																			
Jacobabad	8,258	...	...	198	2	1	...	2	...	3	16	219	...	...	23·68	0·24	0·36	1·94	26·52	30·51
Total of Towns ...	2,304,373	3,177	729	38,309	5,133	96	54	703	49	902	30,729	78,979	1·38	0·31	16·62	2·23	0·39	13·34	34·27	31·71
Total for 1894 ...	18,820,346	33,588	3,155	429,094	74,667	305	285	4,064	1,462	6,117	100,558	607,179	1·78	0·17	22·80	1·84	0·32	5·35	32·26	29·33
Total for 1893 ...	18,820,346	18,853	3,567	361,160	32,965	271	265	5	1,353	1,141	89,142	511,831	1·00	0·19	19·19	1·75	0·33	4·74	27·20	29·58

N. B.—Districts A, in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Towns B.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

Class.	Number open on 31st December 1893.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number opened on the last day of the year.		
	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Total.
I	38	8	2	...	...	...	40	8	48
II	160	2	1	...	...	...	161	2	163
IIIA	80	...	9	...	...	...	89	...	89
IIIB	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Total ...	284	11	12	...	...	...	296	11	307

(2).—Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2												3				4
	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.				A.	B.	C.	D.	
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	
Konkan	2,784	2,624	177	272	147	5·2	282	42	154·5	27·5	6·7	188·9	218,504	15,939	234,443	2,303·6	237,227
Dakkhan	11,026	7,649	1,090	1,174	709	6·4	736	356	357·9	74·4	37·8	470·1	1,019,208	108,487	1,127,695	9,113·5	1,138,721
Gujarát	9,058	6,450	995	775	461	5·0	551	230	321·8	53·1	14·8	389·7	561,386	39,041	600,427	6,287·5	609,485
Sind	5,028	3,929	337	377	217	4·3	365	126	162·6	15·0	14·5	192·1	274,865	17,267	292,132	2,694·1	297,160
Aden and Persian Gulf...	2,385	1,796	118	102	221	9·2	134	23	114·0	17·1	11·4	142·5	38,656	3,964	42,620	512·8	45,005
Bombay City	18,543	11,036	3,776	1,050	1,650	8·9	746	481	680·6	308·8	73·6	1,063·0	92,005	363	92,368	732·9	110,911
Total ...	48,824	39,934	6,493	3,750	3,405	39·0	2,814	1,358	1,791·4	495·9	158·8	2,446·3	2,204,624	185,061	2,389,685	21,634·3	2,438,509

Note.—The difference between the joint total of columns B, C, D, and E and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2																			
	General Diseases.																			
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.									
Districts.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).
Konkan	46	488	4,603	70,443	316	786	760	164	25,677	1,576	6,379	183	187	6,330	4,965	6,742	4,972	451	362	1,819
Dakkhan	141	3,059	16,620	180,010	3,395	5,369	4,192	1,022	177,785	6,260	27,445	340	437	35,747	27,912	138,858	32,461	4,838	614	5,116
Gujarát	3	353	10,201	142,178	1,853	3,977	2,972	1,251	21,789	4,225	15,487	469	294	9,125	11,715	48,910	28,661	1,668	397	3,816
Sind	11	...	4,236	67,798	1,302	1,946	2,390	985	1,53-	2,356	8,179	223	44	3,588	6,258	34,15[illegible]	16,414	1,407	255	2,391
Aden and Persian Gulf...	17	...	800	12,871	104	223	494	225	919	501	1,062	109	50	1,796	940	2,370	1,230	81	57	471
Bombay City	71	88	1,825	13,424	1,226	1,875	1,429	92	2,160	1,441	4,496	371	541	4,990	2,102	10,627	2,665	130	183	1,223
Total ...	289	3,988	38,285	486,724	8,195	14,176	12,237	3,689	230,798	16,359	63,048	1,695	1,553	61,576	53,892	241,668	86,403	8,605	1,868	14,836

2																3	4	
Local Diseases.																	Operations.	
District.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan	15,781	8,396	7,854	988	19,118	8	1,477	1,009	668	1,490	144	431	4,251	27,610	2,829	182	513	6,638	237,227	319	6,393
Dakkhan	50,049	22,562	33,192	3,162	89,971	30	5,142	7,457	3,053	6,281	954	2,682	2,643	138,438	33,509	3,692	4,431	36,452	1,138,721	2,110	42,876
Gujarát	33,220	13,267	12,056	2,219	42,131	34	5,444	3,056	1,723	5,536	1,518	1,372	19,073	112,036	29,004	1,205	2,263	14,978	609,485	1,297	26,426
Sind	16,090	4,955	5,940	1,704	31,321	21	2,728	1,361	2,475	1,900	352	989	8,846	24,905	21,563	1,006	1,707	13,861	297,160	1,198	19,898
Aden and Persian Gulf... ..	2,138	719	869	166	5,319	...	486	155	177	581	57	189	664	2,215	4,531	78	214	2,122	45,005	283	3,970
Bombay City ..	6,717	3,245	2,294	748	7,531	13	419	656	825	6,683	968	559	2,518	9,021	1,629	573	608	13,946	110,911	2,785	28,828
Total ...	123,995	53,744	62,205	8,927	195,391	106	15,706	13,685	8,921	22,471	3,993	6,222	38,000	314,225	93,065	6,736	9,736	87,997	2,438,509	8,072	128,391

B 989—79 *ap*

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(3A).—Statement showing the results of the major surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

Name of Operations.	Remaining on 31st December 1893.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Removal of tumours from parts ...	6	433	439	380	16	5	5	18
Removal of foreign bodies	....	69	69	67	...	...	1	...
Opening of abscesses	16	1,117	1,133	933	39	32	46	31
Operation on nerves...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Do. on the eye and its appendages	35	1,856	1,891	1,757	39	31	...	45
Do. on the ear	...	49	49	41	...	...	...	1
Do. on the nose	2	173	175	158	...	1	...	...
Do. on other parts of the head and face, including the mouth ...	2	80	82	55	7	5	12	...
Do. on arteries	...	13	13	12	...	1	...	...
Do. on veins	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Do. for hæmorrhage ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. on the respiratory organs	1	41	42	23	5	4	6	2
Do. on the digestive organs...	5	608	613	334	180	21	44	21
Do. for hernia	4	55	59	41	...	...	13	5
Operation on the lymphatic organs	1	49	50	45	3	...	...	1
Do. on the thyroid body ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Do. on the urinary organs ...	48	1,052	1,100	951	24	15	67	41
Do. on the male generative organs...	7	304	311	278	15	4	1	13
Do. on the female generative organs...	1	161	162	136	11	2	9	4
Obstetric operations	2	332	334	295	1	6	28	2
Operations on the breast	...	22	22	17	1	1	...	3
Do. on the organs of locomotion	19	1,132	1,151	998	53	20	11	33
Do. on limbs as a whole amputations... ...	15	299	314	228	7	9	32	36
Do. not classified	3	63	66	58	4	...	2	2
Total ...	167	7,905	8,072	6,807	405	156	277	258

(4.)—Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

District.	Total treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Classes. A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Musalmáns.	E. Pársis.	F. Native Christians.	G. Other Castes.	Daily Average. Average number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	107,248	42,976	87,003	237,227	300	76	166,373	38,844	4,553	25,010	2,071	1,157·0	519·4	816·1	2,492·5	46·4	20·8	32·8	100
Dakkhan	463,948	197,313	477,460	1,138,721	1,931	734	882,290	226,132	3,866	12,274	11,494	4,189·4	1,782·6	3,611·6	9,583·6	43·7	18·6	37·7	100
Gujarát	276,271	126,424	206,790	609,485	600	146	454,159	132,257	16,678	3,289	2,356	3,116·3	1,523·9	2,037·0	6,677·2	46·7	22·8	30·5	100
Sind...	159,784	46,112	91,264	297,160	2,389	1,545	123,456	159,761	2,501	4,461	3,047	1,621·9	472·4	791·9	2,886·2	56·2	16·4	27·4	100
Aden and Persian Gulf	27,556	7,56	9,8 7	45,005	706	28	3,614	36,476	954	613	2,614	429·6	101·1	124·6	655·3	65·6	15·4	19·0	100
Bombay City	62,936	26,681	21,294	110,911	4,801	2,245	54,908	32,732	5,848	8,029	2,348	1,009·1	544·3	232·5	1,785·9	56·5	30·5	13·0	100
Total ...	1,097,743	447,068	893,694	2,438,509	10,727	4,774	1,684,800	626,202	34,400	53,676	23,030	2,003·9	823·9	1,268·9	4,076·4	52·5	20·7	26·7	100

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

(5).—Statement showing the current income and expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.

1 | 2

INCOME.

District.	A. Cash balance on 1st January 1894.	B. From Government. Salaries. Medical officers.	B. Salaries. Inferior dispensary establishment including menial servants).	B. As registers and forms.	B. As European medicines.	B. For diet, including Police cases.	B. Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	B. Special allowances given by Government.	B. Total.	C. From Local or other Funds. Local Funds.	C. Municipal Funds.	D. Interest on investments.	E. Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	F. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	F. Subscriptions. From Natives.	G. For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	H. For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Konkan	32,978 10 1	26,579 8 6	3,870 9 11	491 15 7	4,586 5 8	1,322 13 5	150 11 0	19,737 4 5	56,739 4 6	19,193 12 10	13,763 9 11	5,156 15 9	500 0 0	597 0 0	6,495 6 0	....	141 5 6
Dakkhan	47,160 9 0	32,970 0 5	17,125 5 7	1,583 3 3	13,301 14 0	14,588 6 9	17 0 8	39,443 0 7	1,18,998 15 3	36,335 10 8	56,196 13 4	2,059 15 7	..	231 0 0	700 0 0	4,326 7 8	..
Gujarát	24,662 3 3	16,659 15 7	9,232 0 0	1,017 15 4	12,241 8 0	2,734 5 8	46 0 0	27,892 12 3	75,824 8 10	25,145 8 1	34,393 12 2	7,180 3 10	3,000 0 0	....	3,921 10 10	....	57 8 0
Sind	31,259 12 8	12,286 3 1	3,881 8 9	395 1 4	5,470 5 2	2,435 2 1	..	12,489 10 2	36,957 14 7	18,925 0 0	40,159 11 0	1,179 1 10	800 0 0	.. ..	2,185 10 10	277 5 1	3 3 0
Aden and Persian Gulf..	2,172 5 10	4,656 11 11	687 1 8	12 10 4	1,195 2 8	9,338 3 9	..	5,316 2 2	27,505 0 7	....	9,545 5 7	636 6 6	....	....	502 0 0	4,868 13 0	10 0 0
Bombay City	3,456 2 10	82,514 7 2	65,580 12 9	588 12 3	20,343 1 11	61,366 4 10	.. ..	78,151 7 10	3,08,544 14 9	....	55,933 1 10	965 2 6	....	....	....	27,902 10 0	....
Total ..	1,41,649 11 8	1,75,666 14 8	1,00,077 6 8	4,089 10 1	60,133 5 5	97,735 4 6	213 11 8	1,83,050 5 5	6,24,570 10 5	99,599 15 7	2,09,992 6 5	17,177 14 0	4,300 0 0	828 0 0	13,804 11 8	37,375 3 4	212 0 6

2

INCOME—*continued.*

District.	I. Miscellaneous Receipts.	J. Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Konkan	3,892 13 5	1,39,458 14 0
Dakkhan	8,381 11 11	2,74,391 3 0
Gujarát	4,934 3 2	1,79,099 10 9
Sind	3,254 3 3	1,35,001 14 3
Aden and Persian Gulf..	7,411 0 7	52,651 0 0
Bombay City	12,679 1 0	4,09,481 0 11
Total ..	40,553 1 4	11,90,083 10 11

EXPENDITURE.

District.	A. On establishment. Paid by Government. As salaries. Medical officers.	A. Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	A. Medical servants.	A. Paid from Local sources. On salaries. Medical officers.	A. Inferior dispensary establishment including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	A. Menial servants.	B. On bazár medicines.	C. On European medicines.	D. On diet.	E. On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	F. On buildings or repairs.	G. Invested during the year.	H. Total expenditure during the year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Konkan	26,579 8 6	1,129 13 0	2,740 12 11	23,396 14 10	3,380 1 0	5,658 3 7	857 13 0	17,635 5 6	6,401 5 0	12,068 12 10	8,524 0 3	8,500 0 0	1,16,922 10 5
Dakkhan	32,970 0 5	5,281 8 1	11,843 13 6	49,073 9 3	11,763 10 6	11,047 9 4	2,763 12 6	38,554 1 5	15,461 5 6	40,330 8 7	5,925 10 10	2,500 0 0	2,27,515 9 11
Gujarát	16,656 15 7	2,986 5 5	6,245 10 7	39,928 6 5	8,104 15 0	6,957 13 8	2,999 11 3	34,581 9 7	10,671 8 8	17,427 5 9	6,245 10 8	1,500 0 0	1,54,219 0 7
Sind	12,286 3 1	1,337 8 9	2,544 0 0	27,914 10 11	7,139 8 11	5,006 7 3	1,389 11 10	20,596 0 2	3,917 5 7	16,412 3 10	9,467 14 6	1,500 0 0	1,09,511 15 10
Aden and Persian Gulf..	4,656 11 11	429 8 0	3,448 9 8	3,815 15 3	1,469 2 8	769 13 4	289 0 6	6,289 3 1	10,640 1 10	4,350 9 11	2,026 15 0	6,000 0 0	51,525 11 2
Bombay City	82,514 7 2	29,855 11 1	35,725 1 8	10,008 0 0	5,170 0 0	7,566 6 1	4,037 12 10	24,167 13 11	81,415 1 4	1,10,071 11 10	7,629 10 10	..	4,06,191 12 9
Total ..	1,75,663 14 8	41,020 6 4	62,548 0 4	1,54,137 8 8	37,027 11 1	37,006 5 3	12,247 13 11	1,41,874 1 8	1,28,506 11 11	2,00,661 4 9	39,849 14 1	20,000 0 0	10,65,886 12 8

4 | 5 | 6

District.	4. Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1894.	5. Average cost of each diet.	6. Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	22,536 3 7	0 2 6	49·8
Dakkhan	46,875 9 1	0 2 6	48·6
Gujarát	24,880 10 2	0 2 2	47·9
Sind	25,489 14 5	0 2 3	31·2
Aden and Persian Gulf..	1,125 4 6	0 8 0	55·4
Bombay City	3,289 4 2	0 4 8	73·1
Total ..	1,24,196 13 11	....	...

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—*Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894.*

1	2			3			4			5			6																		7			8			9			10			11											
Asylums.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted			Total Population.			Discharged.																		Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to											
													A.			B.						C.			D.																		Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
													Cured.			Transferred to friends.						Otherwise.			Total.																		A.			B.			C.			D.		
																Improved.			Not Improved.																								Cured.			Died.			Cure.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába ... { European.	31	10	41	36	4	40	...	1	1	67	15	82	...	...	...	47	2	49	1	2	3	...	...	...	48	4	52	2	1	3	17	10	27	21·3	10·2	31·5	2·8	0·3	3·1	...	...	...	9·4	9·3	9·5	...	...	...	5·6	20·0	9·4
Native ...	192	60	252	72	22	94	16	1	17	280	83	363	37	10	47	10	2	12	10	4	14	...	...	...	57	16	73	25	13	38	198	54	252	198·8	57·3	256·1	18·6	3·8	22·4	18·6	17·4	18·4	12·6	22·7	14·8	42·0	43·5	42·3	28·4	56·5	34·2
Ratnágiri ...	68	24	92	14	2	16	...	...	..	82	26	108	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	...	5	72	25	97	72·7	23·9	96·6	1·3	0·1	1·4	6·9	4·2	6·2	6·9	...	5·1	35·7	50·0	37·5	35·7	...	31·2
Poona ...	80	20	100	38	8	46	1	...	1	119	28	147	7	2	9	14	1	15	1	...	1	2	1	*3	24	4	28	26	7	32	70	17	87	76·9	18·1	95·0	6·8	2·9	9·7	9·1	11·0	9·5	32·5	38·6	33·6	17·9	25·0	19·1	64·1	87·5	68·1
Dhárwar ... { Native.	28	9	37	4	1	5	1	1	2	33	11	44	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	29	10	39	28·0	10·0	38·0	2·3	1·0	3·3	10·7	10·0	10·5	3·6	...	2·6	60·0	50·0	57·1	20·0	...	14·3
Ahmedábád.	90	16	106	12	1	13	1	...	1	103	17	120	7	...	7	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	1	11	4	1	5	89	15	104	89·4	15·9	105·3	2·5	1·0	3·5	7·8	...	6·6	4·5	6·3	4·7	53·8	...	50·0	30·8	100·0	35·7
Hyderábád.	96	9	105	27	3	30	1	...	1	124	12	136	7	1	8	6	1	7	1	...	1	2	...	2	16	2	18	17	...	17	91	10	101	96·0	9·0	105·0	4·4	0·6	5·0	7·3	11·1	7·6	17·7	...	16·2	25·0	33·3	25·8	60·7	...	54·8
Total for 1894 ...	585	148	733	203	41	244	20	3	23	808	192	1,000	66	15	81	79	6	85	14	7	21	4	1	5	163	29	192	79	22	101	566	141	707	583·1	144·4	727·5	38·7	9·7	48·4	11·3	10·4	11·1	13·5	15·2	13·9	29·6	34·1	30·3	35·4	50·0	37·
Total for 1893 ...	583	130	713	194	55	249	23	3	26	800	188	988	63	13	76	62	5	67	24	7	31	4	...	4	153	25	178	62	15	77	585	148	733	577·5	138·6	716·1	60·0	7·4	67·4	10·9	9·4	10·6	10·7	10·8	10·8	29·0	22·4	27·6	28·6	25·9	2 8·

* Handed over to the care of friends as per Magistrate's orders.

† Transferred from the Criminal to the Civil List on expiry of their sentence.

(2).—*Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Asylums.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c., &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Colaba	49	4	53	7	2	9	1	...	1	57	6	63	7	2	9	6	...	6	44	4	48	46·6	3·4	50·0
Ratnágiri	2	4	24	3	...	3	...	...	...	23	4	27	2	...	2	1	...	1	20	4	24	20·2	4·0	24·2
Poona	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1·0	...	1·0
Dhárwar	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	5·6	...	5·6
Ahmedabad	11	2	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	2	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	2	14	11·3	2·0	13·3
Hyderabad	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	18	4	...	4	5	...	5	9	...	9	13·0	...	13·0
Total for 1894 ...	103	10	113	14	2	16	1	...	1	118	12	130	14	2	16	13	...	13	91	10	101	97·7	9·4	107·1
Total for 1893 ...	97	8	105	23	4	27	1	...	1	121	12	133	7	2	9	11	...	11	103	10	113	97·3	9·2	106·5

D.—VACCINATION.

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D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

No.	Circles and Districts	Population of district according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	The Western Registration District.							
1	Khándesh	1,460,851	134	27	P. 22,763 R. 899	22,416 407	45,179 1,306	1,721
2	Násik	843,582	142	18	P. 12,779 R. 472	12,964 115	25,743 587	1,462
3	Thána	819,580	230	17	P. 10,711 R. 1,564	10,501 285	21,212 1,849	1,356
4	Kolába	594,872	270	14	P. 7,886 R. 692	7,865 1,409	15,751 2,101	1,275
5	Native States ... Dáng Territory	32,920	50	1	P. 200 R. 1	167 ...	367 1	368
6	Jawhár	52,831	99	1	P. 951 R. 110	928 307	1,879 417	2,296
7	Janjira	81,780	252	2	P. 1,269 R. 358	1,219 176	2,488 534	1,487
8	Surgána	12,398	34	...	P. ... R. ...	... ...	... ...	...
	Total by establishments in Western Registration District. Cantonment	7,863	629	1	P. 82 R. 13	66 ...	148 13	161
	Municipal	163,129	6,634	6	P. 2,949 R. 1,379	2,662 115	5,611 1,494	1,184
	Local Fund	3,547,893	157	69	P. 51,108 R. 2,235	51,018 2,101	102,126 4,336	1,543
	Native States	179,929	96	4	P. 2,420 R. 469	2,314 483	4,734 952	1,421
	Total ...	3,898,314	161	80	P. 56,559 R. 4,096	56,060 2,609	112,619 6,705	1,492
	The Presidency Circle.							
9	Bombay City (Municipal)	821,764	37,353	8	P. 8,782 R. 1,744	9,324 298	18,106 2,042	2,518
	The Central Registration District.							
10	Ahmednagar	888,755	135	15	P. 16,314 R. 496	16,173 82	32,467 576	2,203
11	Poona	1,067,800	212	19	P. 18,517 R. 1,537	17,460 97	35,977 1,634	1,890
12	Sholápur	750,689	164	14	P. 15,195 R. 163	14,466 17	29,661 180	2,131
13	Sátára	1,225,989	254	20	P. 22,464 R. 1,183	22,039 52	44,503 1,235	2,287
14	Ratnágiri	1,105,926	282	16	P. 16,318 R. 472	15,443 724	31,761 1,196	2,060
15	Native States ... Akalkot	75,774	152	1	P. 817 R. 18	822 ...	1,639 18	1,637
16	Poona ... ... Pant Sachiv (Bhor) ...	155,669	105	3	P. 2,537 R. 1	2,355 ...	4,892 1	1,631
17	Sátára ... ... Pant Pratinidhi (Aundh).	65,146	146	2	P. 1,275 R. 7	1,117 4	2,392 11	1,201
18	Phaltan	66,383	167	1	P. 1,051 R. 2	1,027 ...	2,078 2	2,080
19	Sávántvádi	192,948	208	5	P. 3,184 R. 116	3,102 27	6,286 143	1,286

NATION.

Presidency, including State and Area, during the year 1934-35.

	Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations		Successful Primary and Re-vaccinations.		Average number of persons under observation during the year	Average number of persons under observation during the year per square mile	Average number of persons under observation during the year per square mile of cultivated area	
	Successful.										
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total Primary.	Total.	Number performed.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
45,277	31,167	9,797	41,799	1,340	999	92·30	6·40	25·1	3,904	26·9	3	0·23
26,769	19,798	4,204	24,075	587	494	90·54	85·18	28·3	21,075	28·07	167	0·20
21,265	14,034	5,025	20,053	1,649	308	99·54	19·65	23·40	21,864	26·55	277	0·31
15,766	12,837	2,420	15,370	2,101	1,225	97·19	58·31	25·84	15,533	28·33	158	0·28
367	90	194	325	1	1	88·56	100·00	19·14	631	19·44	...	...
1,879	1,572	311	1,868	417	417	99·41	100·00	35·30	1,882	35·04	...	...
2,490	2,259	199	2,466	574	484	9··11	90·63	30·15	2,747	33·58	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...
148	126	17	143	13	8	96·62	61·54	18·97	510	64·56	...	...
5,023	3,994	924	5,107	1,494	111	92·92	7·43	26·32	3,783	24·90	19	0·12
102,396	74,324	21,560	9·,862	4,316	2,817	93·88	64·65	26·31	96,0·3	26·32	910	0·25
4,736	3,901	695	4,650	9·2	19·2	98·12	94·74	26·80	5,304	29·94	...	...
112,803	82,335	23,141	105,861	6,79·	3,·38	94·35	51·48	27·15	105,730	27·14	938	0·11
18,215	14,356	2,510	17,207	2,042	8·3	95·13	40·30	21·94	20,560	25·20	276	0·34
32,473	25,154	3,809	27,436	676	463	98·66	8·59	33·04	21,503	33··3	47	0·04
36,004	26,120	6,612	32,·36	1,6·4	6·8	91·51	40·88	31·47	34,5·9	32·3	178	0·17
22,676	22,736	4,453	27,2·3	18	11	·0·89	61·11	3··43	25,·2·	34·7	93	0·12
44,647	30,305	4,286	40,733	1,27·	6·7	91·7	50·43	33·81	41,024	33·63	91	0·07
31,703	23,093	6,9·4	30,187	1,1·1	67·	95·9·	56·77	28·18	31,·92	28·91	2·6	0·18
1,·5·	1,·78	241	1,2··	18	16	79·3	·8··	17··	1,8·7	2·· 3	...	...
4,892	3,804	706	4,·31	1	1	94··	1··00	·2·11	4,7··	30·7·	...	...
2,8·5	1,·05	·,·5	2,1··	11	8	·· ···	72·73	62··2	1,·17	2·27	...	...
2,07·	1,718	2··	2,·26	2	1	27··	5··	·····2	2,··	31·99	...	...
6,366	4,·17	·1,473	6,·92	143	42	9·· 55	94··	31··	6,·11	5·28	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vacciniated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*contd.*							
	Total by establishments in Central Registration District.—Cantonment	46,045	4,978	2	P. 1,210 R. 390	721 19	1,931 409	1,170
	Municipal	298,801	34,746	8	P. 6,902 R. 2,031	6,283 185	13,185 2,216	1,925
	Local Fund	4,694,313	185	74	P. 80,696 R. 1,428	78,557 768	1,59,253 2,196	2,182
	Native States	555,920	148	12	P. 8,864 R. 144	8,423 31	17,287 175	1,455
	Total ...	5,595,079	223	96	P. 97,672 R. 3,993	93,984 1,003	1,91,656 4,996	2,048
	THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
20	Belgaum	1,013,261	218	19	P. 18,699 R. 4,193	17,760 510	36,459 4,703	2,166
21	Dhárwár	1,051,314	232	22	P. 18,721 R. 3,651	1,7657 211	36,378 3,826	1,827
22	Bijápur	796,339	136	13	P. 15,211 R. 3,469	14,877 918	30,088 4,387	2,652
23	Kánara	446,351	114	16	P. 7,111 R. 1,682	6,454 1,032	13,565 2,714	1,017
24	Southern Marátha Jághirs.—Sángli	238,945	221	8	P. 4,016 R. 1,228	4,095 272	8,111 1,500	1,201
25	Jamkhandi	102,162	184	2	P. 1,790 R. 132	1,835 27	3,625 159	1,892
26	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	261	2	P. 1,391 R. 72	1,380 ...	2,771 72	1,421
27	Do. (Junior)	35,487	158	1	P. 494 R. 92	496 14	990 106	1,096
28	Kurundvád (Senior) ...	43,809	252	1	P. 683 R. 82	645 12	1,328 94	1,422
29	Do. (Junior) ...	32,528	243	1	P. 558 R. 41	534 2	1,092 43	1,135
30	Mudhol	61,815	171	1	P. 952 R. 347	1,021 174	1,973 521	2,494
31	Rámdurg	36,181	214	1	P. 697 R. 360	709 71	1,406 431	1,837
32	Jath and Daphlapur States.	79,786	82	2	P. 1,413 R. 637	1,457 173	2,870 810	1,840
	Total ...	719,056	179	19	P. 11,994 R. 2,991	12,172 745	24,166 3,736	1,469
33	Under the Dhárwár Agency.—Savanúr State	16,976	242	1	P. 260 R. 81	293 17	553 98	651
34	Kolhápur State	913,131	320	13	P. 12,284 R. 4,366	12,195 1,276	24,479 5,642	2,317
	Total by establishments in Southern Registration District.—Municipal	221,966	1,772	8	P. 5,336 R. 2,020	4,409 153	9,745 2,173	1,490
	Local Fund	3,085,299	164	62	P. 54,406 R. 10,939	52,339 2,518	106,745 13,457	1,939
	Native States	1,649,163	238	33	P. 24,538 R. 7,438	24,660 2,038	49,198 9,476	1,778
	Total ...	4,956,428	191	103	P. 84,280 R. 20,397	81,408 4,709	165,688 25,106	1,852

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1894-95—continued.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-Vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,931	1,396	442	1,860	409	264	96·32	64·54	46·13	2,287	49·67	2	0·05
13,187	9,367	2,731	12,266	2,216	1,091	93·03	49·23	44·70	12,436	41·62	111	0·37
159,326	122,945	22,954	146,741	2,196	1,262	92·14	57·46	31·53	148,833	31·70	505	0·11
17,370	12,722	2,220	16,018	175	75	92·65	42·85	28·95	16,731	31·01	...	....
191,814	146,430	29,347	176,885	4,996	2,692	92·29	53·88	32·10	180,287	32·22	618	0·11
36,486	26,537	6,594	33,803	4,703	2,597	92·71	55·22	35·92	35,215	34·75	104	0·10
36,408	24,865	6,664	32,382	3,829	2,245	89·09	58·68	32·94	31,972	30·41	256	0·24
30,102	23,145	5,463	28,938	4,387	2,813	96·17	64·12	39·87	29,357	36·86	153	0·19
13,600	5,088	5,040	12,055	2,714	1,805	88·86	66·50	31·05	14,619	32·75	121	0·27
8,122	5,994	1,112	7,138	1,500	772	87·94	51·46	33·08	6,816	28·53	...	...
3,625	2,759	817	36,00	159	145	99·31	191·19	36·66	3,642	35·65	...	...
2,779	1,990	694	2,694	72	68	97·22	94·44	31·26	2,752	31·15	...	...
990	632	310	950	106	54	95·95	50·94	28·29	990	27·89	...	...
1,328	712	569	1,281	94	82	96·46	87·23	31·11	1,187	27·09	...	...
1,092	669	318	991	43	29	90·75	67·44	3·36	964	29·63	...	...
1,989	1,575	283	1,872	521	282	95·08	54·12	34·85	2,410	39·28	...	...
1,427	993	290	1,301	431	170	92·53	39·44	40·66	1,410	38·97	...	...
2,874	2,008	458	2,497	810	459	87·00	56·66	37·05	3,353	42·02	...	...
24,226	17,332	4,851	22,319	3,736	2,061	92·35	55·16	33·91	23,524	32·72	...	...
565	420	85	505	98	60	91·32	61·22	33·28	649	38·23	...	...
24,569	17,353	5,875	23,381	5,642	3,807	95·51	67·48	29·77	29,474	32·28	...	...
9,747	6,494	1,802	8,881	2,173	1,311	91·13	60·33	45·92	11,049	49·78	88	0·39
106,849	73,141	21,959	98,297	13,460	8,149	92·09	60·56	34·50	100,114	32·45	546	0·18
49,360	35,105	10,811	46,205	9,476	5,928	93·92	62·56	31·61	53,647	32·53	...	...
165,956	114,740	34,572	153,383	25,109	15,388	92·57	61·29	34·05	164,810	33·25	634	0·13

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
35	Surat	649,989	391	11	P. 9,635 R. 480	9,466 63	19,101 543	1,786
36	Broach	341,490	235	6	P. 5,020 R. 545	4,799 71	9,819 616	1,739
37	Kaira	871,589	542	11	P. 13,001 R. 1,089	10,847 75	23,848 1,164	2,274
38	Panch Mahals	313,417	194	7	P. 5,475 R. 248	5,196 42	10,671 290	1,566
39	Ahmedabad	921,712	241	15	P. 14,360 R. 916	13,547 286	27,907 1,202	1,941
40	Native States — Rewa Kántha	726,056	150	16	P. 11,919 R. 252	11,416 104	23,335 356	1,481
41	Native States — Mahi Kántha	279,434	172	4	P. 3,172 R. 137	3,008 104	6,180 241	1,605
42	Native States — Cambay	89,722	256	1	P. 1,136 R. 20	1,008 7	2,144 27	2,171
43	Surat Agency — Dharampor	120,498	152	3	P. 2,127 R. 35	2,086 19	4,213 54	1,422
44	Surat Agency — Bánsda	41,373	192	1	P. 804 R. 26	754 28	1,558 54	1,612
45	Surat Agency — Sachin Local Fund	19,337	460	...	P. 348 R. 13	318 12	666 25	691
46	Jámbughoda, Local Fund	7,450	52	...	P. 211 R. 5	231 2	442 7	449
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. — Municipal	338,858	42,809	7	P. 5,562 R. 528	5,405 24	10,967 552	1,646
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. — Local Fund	2,782,165	268	43	P. 42,469 R. 2,768	38,983 527	81,452 3,295	1,971
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. — Native States	1,257,083	160	25	P. 19,158 R. 470	18,272 262	37,430 732	1,526
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. — Cantonment	3,961	...	...	P. 19 R. ...	16 ...	35 ...	35
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. — Total	4,382,067	233	75	P. 67,208 R. 3,766	62,676 813	129,884 4,579	1,793
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
47	Kárachi	564,880	40	17	P. 8,829 R. 2,610	7,999 1,165	16,828 3,775	1,212
48	Hyderábád	884,434	104	13	P. 11,773 R. 2,197	10,361 616	22,134 2,813	1,919
49	Thar and Párkar	332,415	25	8	P. 5,858 R. 624	5,034 757	10,892 1,381	1,534
50	Shikárpur	915,497	99	20	P. 15,372 R. 2,452	13,652 3,543	29,024 5,995	1,751
51	Upper Sind Frontier	174,548	61	4	P. 3,122 R. 403	2,541 516	5,663 919	1,645
52	Native State—Khairpur State	131,937	22	4	P. 2,476 R. 96	1,989 3	4,465 99	1,141
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. — Municipal	253,844	148	8	P. 5,162 R. 1,832	4,649 489	9,811 2,321	1,517
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. — Local Fund	2,617,930	55	54	P. 39,792 R. 6,454	34,938 6,108	74,730 12,562	1,617
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. — Native States	131,937	22	4	P. 2,476 R. 96	1,989 3	4,465 99	1,141
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. — Total	3,003,711	55	66	P. 47,430 R. 8,382	41,576 6,600	89,006 14,982	1,600

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1894-95—continued.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,127	14,426	4,026	18,581	543	253	97·28	46·59	28·98	19,043	29·29	56	0·08
9,823	8,794	850	9,650	616	308	98·28	50·00	29·16	10,723	31·40	65	0·19
23,878	19,474	3,742	23,263	1,164	477	97·55	40·98	27·24	24,960	28·64	29	0·03
10,684	8,660	1,708	10,419	290	204	97·64	70·34	33·89	10,511	33·54	18	0·06
27,959	24,675	2,315	27,075	1,202	950	97·02	79·04	30·41	27,382	29·71	28	0·03
23,426	15,008	7,189	22,769	356	258	97·57	72·47	31·72	22,850	31·47	...	...
6,194	5,067	960	6,032	241	213	97·61	88·38	22·35	6,739	24·12	...	...
2,144	1,794	320	2,130	27	20	99·35	74·07	23·96	2,358	26·39	...	...
4,223	2,275	1,742	4,089	54	52	97·06	96·30	34·37	4,962	41·18	...	...
1,558	1,263	264	1,543	54	52	99·04	96·30	38·55	1,630	39·40	...	...
667	352	276	645	25	18	96·86	72·00	34·29	475	24·51	...	...
442	273	158	432	7	3	97·74	42·86	58·39	265	35·44	...	...
10,987	8,978	1,434	10,458	552	271	95·36	49·09	31·66	11,035	32·57	34	0·10
81,558	67,652	11,630	79,572	3,295	1,942	97·69	58·94	29·30	82,291	29·58	162	0·06
37,545	25,407	10,475	36,563	732	595	97·68	81·28	29·56	38,539	30·66	...	...
35	24	11	35	...	...	100·00	...	8·84	33	8·33	...	...
130,125	102,061	23,550	126,628	4,579	2,808	97·49	61·32	29·54	131,898	30·10	196	0·04
16,963	10,860	4,243	15,550	3,776	2,349	92·41	62·23	31·69	16,524	29·25	228	0·40
22,178	13,283	6,504	20,046	2,813	1,692	90·57	60·15	24·58	22,097	24·99	224	0·25
10,922	5,409	4,304	10,031	1,381	966	92·10	69·95	33·08	11,275	33·92	32	0·10
29,099	23,733	2,904	26,849	6,004	2,954	92·51	49·27	32·55	31,338	34·23	60	0·07
5,670	3,672	1,194	4,935	919	449	87·14	48·86	30·84	5,431	31·15	6	0·03
4,501	2,581	1,576	4,283	99	39	95·92	39·39	32·76	2,994	22·69	...	...
9,925	7,632	1,407	9,308	2,330	1,601	94·87	68·98	42·98	10,315	40·64	144	0·57
74,907	49,325	17,742	68,103	12,563	6,809	91·13	54·20	28·61	76,350	29·16	406	0·16
4,501	2,581	1,576	4,283	99	39	95·92	39·39	32·76	2,994	22·69	...	...
89,333	59,538	20,725	81,694	14,992	8,449	91·78	56·39	30·02	89,659	29·85	550	0·18

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	ADEN.							
53	Aden Municipality	44,079	3,800	2	P. 1,013 R. 62	385 10	1,398 72	735
	BY ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total for the Bombay Presidency... Municipal	2,1,42441	8,626	49	P. 35,706 R. 9,596	33,117 1,274	68,823 10,870	1,626
	Total for the Bombay Presidency... Cantonment	57,869	5,510	2	P. 1,311 R. 403	803 19	2,114 422	1,268
	Total for the Bombay Presidency... Local Fund	16,727,600	134	302	P. 268,471 R. 23,824	255,835 12,022	524,306 35,846	1,855
	Total for the Bombay Presidency... Native States	3,774,032	110	78	P. 57,456 R. 8,617	55,658 2,817	113,114 11,434	1,597
	In British Territory	18,927,910	151	353	P. 305,488 R. 33,823	289,755 13,315	595,243 47,138	1,820
	In Native State Territory	3,774,032	110	78	P. 57,456 R. 8,617	55,658 2,817	113,114 11,434	1,597
	Total for 1894 ...	22,701,942	143	431	P. 362,944 R. 42,440	345,413 16,132	708,357 58,572	1,779

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,398	92	222	813	72	35	58·15	48·61	19·24	666	15·11	...	...
69,082	50,902	11,039	64,130	10,879	5,243	93·18	48·23	32·38	69,844	32·60	672	0·31
2,114	1,546	470	2,038	422	272	96·26	64·45	39·92	2,830	48·90	2	0·04
524,936	387,387	94,790	488,575	35,850	20,979	93·19	58·53	30·46	503,661	30·10	2,538	0·15
113,512	79,716	26,777	107,728	11,434	7,539	95·24	65·93	30·54	117,275	31·09	...	...
596,132	439,835	106,299	554,743	47,151	26,494	93·19	56·21	30·71	576,335	30·45	3,212	0·17
113,512	79,716	26,777	107,728	11,434	7,539	95·24	65·93	30·54	117,275	31·09	...	...
709,644	519,551	133,076	662,471	58,585	34,033	93·52	58·10	30·68	693,610	30·55	3,212	0·14

D.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

1 (a).—Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894-95.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 year.	Total of all Ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Males.	Females.	Total.														
1	Baroda	2,415,396	282	36	P. 34,256 R. 3,574	31,333 1,193	65,589 4,767	1,954	65,704	56,812	5,719	62,851	4,769	2,949	99·80	61·80	27·20	68,267	28·2	...	...
2	Cutch	558,415	86	17	P. 10,018 R. 47	9,720 8	19,738 55	1,164	19,738	14,792	3,678	18,904	55	23	95·77	41·81	33·89	19,693	80·46	...	...
3	Káthiáwár	2,744,148	132	*53	P. 46,350 R. 868	45,432 456	91,782 1,324	1,756	92,474	64,620	21,885	87,205	1,329	983	94·30	93·96	32·13	80,199	29·23	...	...
4	Pálanpur	645,526	83	*11	P. 10,225 R. 34	9,668 18	19,893 52	1,813	19,919	16,509	2,304	18,950	52	44	95·13	84·61	29·43	18,172	28·15	...	...
5	I'dar (Mahi Kántha) ...	278,580	...	4	P. 2,837 R. 3	2,726 ...	5,563 3	1,390	5,563	4,432	999	5,431	3	3	97·63	100·00	19·51	6,876	24·68	...	...
	Total ...	6,642,065	191	121	P. 103,686 R. 4,526	98,879 1,675	202,565 6,201	1,725	203,398	157,165	34,585	193,341	6,208	4,002	95·44	64·54	20·97	193,207	29·09	...	...

Inclusive of one Government Vaccinator.

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1894-95.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.†				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
188,071 ...	Towns ... 358	Males ... 13,841,959 ...	Institutions ... For Males ...	9	4	380	8,636	8	33	9,070	96	2,698	11,864	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages. 31·51
	Villages ... 40,156	Females ... 12,992,346 ...	For Females ...	...	...	60	731	10	...	801	...	100	901	
	Total ... 40,514.	Total ... 26,834,305 ...	Total ...	9	4	440	9,367	18	33	9,871	96	2,798	12,765	
			Scholars ... Males	1,633	690	44,372	484,107	658	2,390	533,850	2,641	61,349	597,840	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.‡ 28·79
			Females ...	20	12	4,746	8,870	217	91	73,956	483	9,662	84,101	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.‡ 4·32
			Total ...	1,653	702	49,118	552,977	875	2,481	607,806	3,124	71,011	681,941	16·94

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A Village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.

† The population of the Native States where schools are under the supervision and control of Government are shown in paragraph 3 of the report.

‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

(For details see Statement No. IV).

1	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.†								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions—For Males	3,63,787	99,186	15,66,529	28,07,912	1,13,232	3,54,982	52,45,628	1,23,080	49,412	3,00,023	1,16,183	3,65,999	19,528	3,315	9,77,540	62,23,168	
For Females	....	....	2,66,867	3,47,417	49,739	....	6,64,023	..	..	..	10,879	81,148	473	..	92,500	7,56,523	
Total	3,63,787	99,186	17,73,396	31,55,329	1,62,971	3,54,982	59,09,651	1,23,080	49,412	3,00,023	1,27,062	4,47,147	20,001	3,315	10,70,040	69,79,691	
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	7·4	2·2	17·2	39·3	4·1	8·6	78·8	·2	2·3	10·8	1·7	5·6	·4	·2	21·2	100	
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	·7	....	·8	72·6	3·5	2·6	80·2	..	..	·2	1·6	17·8	·2	..	19·8	100	
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	3·5	....	10·2	72·9	·6	6·2	92·4	..	..	·8	1·3	5·3	·2	..	7·6	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	5·2	1·5	25·4	45·4	2·3	5·1	84·9	1·7	·7	4·2	1·7	6·4	·3	·1	15·1	100	
Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Government Institutions—Cost to Provincial Revenues	313 14 7	74 10 8	16 14 1	3 0 9	128 9 2	129 7 7	40 14 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	0 6 3	1 1 5	53 3 1	4 3 11	3 6 6										
Total cost	466 11 9	157 8 7	44 9 5	5 7 1	186 0 9	163 13 8	73 9 0										
Local Fund Schools‡—Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	2 6 8	2 7 9	144 8 0	33 10 10	2 8 4										
Cost to Local Funds	....	....	5 5 4	2 11 4	173 8 0	54 5 2	2 12 3										
Total cost	....	....	17 0 10	5 12 7	416 4 0	127 8 4	5 14 10										
Municipal Schools‡—Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	4 12 3	2 0 0	15 12 11	14 15 1	2 2 5										
Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	6 14 7	3 1 7	16 15 0	30 2 1	3 5 4										
Total cost	....	....	22 9 6	6 14 6	49 13 5	67 15 11	7 11 7										
Institutions in Native States—Cost to Native State Revenues	378 8 7	....	23 0 0	4 1 0	209 10 0	44 1 5	5 10 1										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	1 3 7	0 7 10	....	4 5 6	0 8 8										
Total cost	427 8 1	....	88 5 11	5 3 9	214 5 5	48 8 8	7 10 9										
Aided Institutions—Cost to Provincial Revenues	46 12 10	....	10 3 6	0 12 5	44 6 2	64 9 2	3 7 6										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	19 10 2	....	0 14 6	0 10 8	....	27 12 8	1 1 3										
Total cost	161 0 2	400 0 0	41 10 7	6 2 8	225 1 2	203 6 11	15 13 11										
Unaided Institutions—Total cost	....	....	26 12 9	10 12 8	38 12 0	22 15 0	22 8 11										
All Institutions—Cost to Provincial Revenues	106 4 8	74 5 0	7 10 3	1 8 7	99 11 7	77 4 3	2 12 11										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	13 12 6	....	1 0 4	1 14 3	44 2 6	19 10 2	1 15 8										
Total cost	249 8 2	158 11 2	37 12 11	5 14 8	192 6 7	152 9 10	10 1 6										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are calculated from the figures given in columns 8*a*, 8*b*, 8*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(3).—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay*

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts Colleges.																				
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	2	392	341	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	128	93	81	5	1,133	1,024	930
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law	2	391	322	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
Medicine	1	250	238	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	59	62	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1,092	963	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	128	93	81	5	1,135	1,027	932
Secondary Schools.																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — High Schools	13	6,610	6,264	5,546	...	...	...	...	1	126	119	106	14	3,851	3,858	3,154	35	10,382	10,061	8,670
For Boys — Middle Schools	9	1,467	1,459	1,294	11	241	248	206	68	3,553	3,405	2,851	80	4,559	4,181	3,481	85	6,414	6,143	5,206
For Girls — High Schools	1	98	91	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,409	2,292	1,893
For Girls — Middle Schools	1	37	32	23	...	...	...	...	1	27	24	13	1	25	22	20	30	2,084	1,896	1,454
Total	30	8,212	7,846	6,938	11	241	248	206	70	3,711	3,548	2,970	95	8,435	7,861	6,655	170	21,289	20,392	17,223
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys	11	1,342	1,323	1,046	4,010	235,011	226,822	62,749	550	74,984	72,625	54,110	1,996	117,716	114,401	86,600	2,009	75,865	72,255	59,768
For Girls	3	320	317	210	129	6,514	6,334	3,803	155	11,653	10,990	6,563	192	12,645	12,008	6,654	250	14,153	13,764	10,063
Total	14	1,662	1,640	1,256	4,139	241,525	233,156	166,552	705	86,637	83,615	60,673	2,188	130,361	126,409	93,254	2,259	90,018	86,019	69,831
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	5	513	516	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	66	56	1	69	70	66
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	96	86	74	2	16	16	14	1	39	31	26	2	35	32	27	2	28	26	22
Schools of Art	1	299	286	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	3	186	184	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	15	14
Industrial Schools	2	309	291	208	1	191	173	136	3	229	237	166	3	189	152	130	9	486	441	405
Other Schools	5	201	181	136	1	24	20	21	...	...	...	...	1	31	29	25	2	247	279	207
Total	18	1,604	1,544	1,246	4	231	209	171	4	268	268	192	8	331	279	238	16	894	835	718
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	68	12,570	11,993	10,297	4,154	241,997	233,613	166,929	779	90,616	87,431	63,835	2,293	139,255	134,642	100,228	2,456	113,336	108,273	88,704

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian ...
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ...
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
   - (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly ... — For Boys ... / Girls ...
   - (*b*) The Koran only ... — For Boys ... / Girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... — For Boys ... / Girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

I.—The term *classical language* in column 20 includes
II.—Mixed schools are shown as boys' schools or as girls'
III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school the number of girls in boys' schools

—continued.

Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

Management.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March Learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
							English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.			Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.			
															Brâhmans.	All Hindus who are not Brâhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz., Mahârs, Mângs, Chámbhârs, Dheds, Mochis, Bhangis, &c.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31*a*	31*b*	31*c*	31*d*	31*e*	31*f*	31*g*	31*h*	31*i*	31*j*	32	33	34
Unaided.	...	...	...	...	9	1,653	1,653	1,653	...	20	49	6	327	46	788	407	...	...	8	20	...	
	...	...	...	...	2	393	393	...	...	...	11	1	90	7	191	93	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	250	250	...	...	71	28	3	50	1	43	54	...	...	...	12	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	59	59	...	...	2	10	...	15	2	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	13	2,355	2,355	1,653	...	93	98	10	482	58	1,040	566	...	...	8	32	...	
	14	4,983	4,881	4,246	83	25,952	25,952	12,739	11,432	1,400	1,767	237	4,148	1,412	9,183	7,751	34	4	16	219	...	
	44	2,247	2,133	1,788	297	18,486	18,481	2,376	13,263	850	1,752	56	1,152	1,057	6,398	7,186	23	5	7	421	...	
	...	...	...	...	18	2,507	2,507	666	473	1,607	160	31	610	10	49	40	...	...	...	...	263	
	...	...	...	...	42	2,173	2,173	67	361	564	1,136	43	190	11	36	132	...	...	61	...	311	
	58	7,230	7,014	6,034	440	49,118	49,113	15,848	25,529	4,421	4,815	367	6,100	2,490	15,666	15,109	57	9	84	640	574	
	60	2,648	2,416	1,916	8,636	507,566	64	4,890	503,459	2	3,597	909	5,041	94,656	76,801	307,449	10,384	8,480	247	24,963	...	
	2	126	119	72	731	45,411	...	152	45,335	...	862	341	2,915	7,509	9,171	24,098	430	36	49	...	1,504	
	62	2,774	2,535	1,988	9,367	552,977	64	5,042	548,794	2	4,459	1,250	7,956	102,165	85,972	331,547	10,814	8,516	296	24,963	1,504	
	...	...	...	...	8	658	12	589	658	...	66	...	...	48	324	213	4	3	...	...	...	
	1	3	4	4	10	217	45	14	198	25	20	...	5	28	57	82	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	299	...	...	...	13	31	4	56	15	51	128	1	...	...	28	...	
	...	...	...	...	4	189	186	...	3	...	13	5	1	19	69	82	...	...	...	2	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	18	1,404	9	...	644	66	85	5	57	178	248	743	22	...	...	3	...	
	...	25	34	27	9	568	114	6	135	63	15	4	169	34	135	148	...	...	...	58	...	
	1	28	38	31	51	3,356	337	609	1,638	167	232	18	288	322	885	1,414	27	3	...	91	...	
	121	10,032	9,587	8,053	9,871	607,806	51,919	23,152	575,961	4,683	9,604	1,645	14,826	105,035	103,563	348,636	10,898	8,528	388	25,726	2,078	
	...	...	...	...	42	2,215	...	2,215	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	89	128	...	...	...	420	...	
	...	...	...	...	45	565	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	29	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	9	344	...	344	...	...	...	22	41	...	...	275	...	...	...	63	...	
	...	...	...	...	1,760	48,480	431	628	47,481	...	170	78	1,070	7,670	4,230	33,984	1,188	90	...	1,452	...	
	...	...	...	...	8	1,492	...	...	1,492	...	6	2	985	456	1	35	7	...	...	...	125	
	...	...	...	...	925	16,560	...	10,114	6,446	...	...	...	...	16,505	...	55	...	...	...	3,631	...	
	...	...	...	...	90	3,698	...	3,420	278	...	...	...	...	3,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	
	...	...	...	...	13	748	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	447	273	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	2	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	2,894	74,135	1,212	17,286	55,697	...	176	108	2,116	30,355	5,305	34,790	1,195	90	...	5,566	644	
	...	...	...	...	12,765	681,941	53,131	40,438	631,658	4,683	9,780	1,753	16,942	135,390	108,868	388,426	12,093	8,618	388	31,292	2,722	

European and Oriental classical languages.
schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater,
and the number of boys in girls' schools is shown in columns 32 and 33 respectively.

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC							UNDER PUBLIC			
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	1,07,044	...	...	33,736	...	18,376	1,59,156	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	—5,750	...	...	16,944	...	1,826	13,020	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	22,810	...	2,322	25,132	...	...	...	...
Engineering	52,194	...	...	7,640	...	...	59,834	...	...	...	...
Total	1,53,488	...	...	81,130	...	22,524	2,57,142	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. High Schools	1,15,347	...	960	1,73,516	85	6,355	2,96,263	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools	7,776	...	1,909	30,732	754	...	41,201	600	1,323	...	2,222
Girls. High Schools	7,088	...	200	384	2,110	24	9,806	...	...	...	...
Girls. Middle Schools	2,234	...	...	326	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	...
Total	1,32,445	...	3,069	2,04,988	2,949	6,379	3,49,830	600	1,323	...	2,222
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	2,999	...	1,754	1,857	...	...	6,610	5,71,591	6,02,637	...	1,35,229
Girls	2,002	30	...	107	...	177	2,316	8,565	28,619	...	...
Total	5,001	30	1,754	1,964	...	177	8,926	5,80,156	6,31,256	...	1,35,229
Schools for Special Instruction.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters.	62,329	28,399	...	...	...	313	91,041	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	150,72	3,624	...	...	...	2,262	20,958	2,312	2,771	1,550	27
Schools of Art	39,132	...	...	4,464	...	6,149	49,745	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	30,032	1,307	...	1,601	...	130	33,070	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	—1,909	...	...	...	...	13,466	11,557	6,500	8,688	...	...
Other Schools	54,708	...	2,690	2,579	...	...	59,977	...	1,796	...	94
Total	1,99,364	33,330	2,690	8,644	...	22,320	2,66,348	8,812	13,255	1,550	121
Buildings	19,250	...	...	...	4,877	...	24127	14,303	1,67,503	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	7,945	...	...	...	...	...	7,945	...	2,143	...	...
Total	27,195	...	...	...	4,877	...	32,072	14,303	1,69,646	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5,17,493	33,360	7,513	2,96,726	7,826	51,400	9,14,318	6,03,871	8,15,480	1,550	1,37,572

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

INSTITUTIONS.											
MANAGEMENT.											
Local Boards.			Managed by Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.	
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,204	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,204	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,324	1,761	...	...	6,085	1,00,683	3,303
84	...	4,229	16,998	444	19,777	06,973	3	369	73,664	74,862	4,178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	420	5,251	...
84	...	4,229	16,998	444	24,521	37,834	3	369	80,169	1,80,796	7,481
1,095	1,310	18,11,862	1,39,470	50,437	2,07,781	87,951	128	2,424	4,88,241	4,46,222	53,836
...	51	37,235	27,587	7,374	51,346	1,679	52	1,152	89,190	67,636	4,105
1,095	1,361	13,49,097	1,67,057	57,861	2,59,127	89,630	180	3,576	5,77,431	5,13,858	57,941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,780	...
...	...	6,660	490	530	525	...	...	...	1,545	67,63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,534	22,816	3,542	3,510	6,786	34	...	1,888	15,760	7,980	786
...	...	1,796	...	...	355	...	...	...	355	...	...
...	7,534	31,272	4,032	4,040	7,666	34	...	1,888	17,660	28,523	786
7,562	...	1,89,368	19,643	350	20,377	...	...	150	40,520	84,541	2,540
...	...	2,143	...	...	794	...	...	8,673	4,467	817	...
7,562	...	1,91,511	19,643	350	21,171	...	...	3,823	44,987	85,358	2,540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,741	8,895	15,76,109	2,07,730	62,695	3,12,485	1,27,498	183	9,656	7,20,247	8,43,739	68,748

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by Native States—*continued.*					Under Private Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal			
	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.									
Arts Colleges.									
English	...	4,554	...	...	39,758	47,927	6,450	13,655	67,302
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4,554	...	...	39,758	47,927	6,450	13,655	67,682
School Education, General.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys. High Schools	...	74,777	877	5,094	1,84,734	1,05,385	6,650	8,442	1,93,427
For Boys. Middle Schools	2,125	27,957	1,153	1,037	1,11,312	40,818	...	2,802	60,704
,, Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	41,632	...	300	70,936
,, Girls. Middle Schools	...	330	...	...	5,581	20,561	...	240	17,598
Total	2,125	1,03,064	2,030	6,131	3,01,627	2,08,396	6,650	11,844	3,42,665
Primary Schools.									
For Boys	3,065	73,458	6,840	2,817	5,86,238	42,465	33,718	15,919	88,289
,, Girls	1,190	1	1,908	825	75,665	24,511	3,296	4,437	8,822
Total	4,255	73,459	8,748	3,642	6,61,903	66,976	37,014	20,356	97,111
School Education, Special.									
Schools for Special Instruction.									
Training Schools for Masters	...	53	...	...	13,833	2,000	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	25	384	7,172	2,261	...	...	2,360
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	375
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	20	8,786	45,057	10,023	10,116	4,903
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	...	2,234
Total	...	53	25	404	29,791	51,981	10,423	10,116	10,012
Buildings	...	...	...	83	87,164	63,362	10,000	...	2,291
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	817	834	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	83	87,981	64,196	10,000	...	2,291
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	6,380	1,81,130	10,803	10,260	11,21,060	4,39,476	70,537	55,971	5,19,761

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1894-95—continued.

INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*													
MANAGEMENT.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.
6e	6f	6g	6	7a	7b	7c	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
845	28,694	...	1,64,873	...	...	...	...	1,54,971	6,450	13,655	1,05,592	83,119	3,63,787
...	820	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	−5,750	...	...	17,324	2,646	14,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,810	2,322	25,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,194	...	...	7,640	...	59,834
845	29,514	...	1,66,073	...	...	...	...	2,01,415	6,450	13,655	1,53,366	88,087	4,62,973
24,055	80,481	377	4,18,817	1,13,579	879	18,685	1,33,143	2,20,732	6,650	13,726	5,57,060	2,40,874	10,39,042
21,416	55,681	843	1,82,264	27,088	3,701	24,028	54,817	66,192	1,767	24,488	1,84,806	1,90,234	4,67,487
10,454	38,314	...	1,61,696	...	...	...	...	48,720	...	560	71,320	50,902	1,71,502
17,961	29,604	840	86,804	...	...	...	...	22,795	...	660	18,254	53,656	95,365
73,886	2,04,080	2,060	8,49,581	1,40,667	4,580	42,713	1,87,960	3,58,439	8,417	39,434	8,31,440	5,35,666	17,73,396
19,870	1,83,742	4,576	3,88,579	4,491	2,085	19,806	26,382	7,56,525	6,86,842	2,25,454	3,91,275	7,47,816	28,07,912
29,207	71,733	24	1,42,630	...	...	981	981	62,665	39,319	55,783	10,609	1,79,041	3,47,417
49,077	2,55,475	4,600	5,30,609	4,491	2,085	20,787	27,363	8,19,190	7,26,161	2,81,237	4,01,884	9,26,857	31,55,329
6,358	...	...	8,358	...	...	...	...	64,329	28,399	...	53	20,451	1,13,232
827	7,801	...	13,249	...	152	3	155	20,135	6,925	2,075	2,387	18,217	49,739
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,132	...	...	4,464	6,149	49,745
...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	30,032	1,707	...	1,601	130	33,470
...	821	...	3,196	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	375	821	3,196
3,324	68,133	...	1,41,646	...	...	...	...	53,190	22,221	16,902	5,121	1,03,131	2,00,565
874	1,277		5,098	540	..	240	780	55,371	1,796	3,045	5,403	2,391	68,006
11,383	78,032	...	1,71,947	540	152	243	935	2,64,189	61,048	22,022	19,404	1,51,290	5,17,953
7,175	23,044	10	1,05,882	...	...	86	86	1,16,558	1,77,853	20,377	2,291	1,30,068	4,47,147
1,535	2,260	...	4,629	...	...	...	...	8,779	2,243	794	...	8,285	20,006
8,710	25,304	10	1,10,511	...	...	86	86	1,25,337	1,79,996	21,171	2,291	1,38,353	4,67,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	..	98,556	19,524	1,23,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,412	...	...	...	...	49,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,647	1,981	3,003	11,461	58,931	3,00,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,558	...	...	2,270	14,289	23,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,873	...	...	...	550	5,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,597	762	68	1,998	17,695	33,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	7,010	68	877	7,050	15,590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	3,306	1,395	720	14,730	20,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,035	5,014	3,468	...	10,060	29,577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,315	...	...	...	...	3,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,106	18,073	8,002	1,15,882	1,42,829	6,02,892
1,43,901	5,92,405	6,670	18,28,721	1,45,698	6,817	63,829	2,16,344	20,86,676	10,00,145	3,85,521	15,24,267	19,33,082	69,79,691

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(5).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education, in the Bombay Presidency, at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys	Government	English	28	8,077	4,911	..	4,911	3,083	1	3,084	39	..	39	43	..	43	..	..	..	8,076	1	8,077
	Local Fund	English	11	241	1	..	1	240	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	241
	Municipal	English	69	3,684	884	..	884	2,798	2	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,682	2	3,684
	Native States	English	94	8,410	2,830	2	2,838	5,573	..	5,573	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	8,408	2	8,410
	Aided	English	120	16,796	5,322	52	5,374	6,885	134	7,019	1,635	149	1,784	2,314	233	2,547	51	21	72	16,207	589	16,796
	Unaided	English	58	7,230	3,162	2	3,164	3,815	7	3,822	36	14	50	169	20	189	2	3	5	7,184	46	7,230
	Total		380	44,438	17,110	56	17,166	22,394	144	22,538	1,710	163	1,873	2,531	253	2,784	53	24	77	43,798	640	44,438
For Girls	Government	English	2	135	..	30	30	..	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	135
	Local Fund	English	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	English	1	27	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
	Native States	English	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided	English	57	4,518	12	478	490	41	1,130	1,171	84	901	985	338	1,175	1,513	99	260	359	574	3,944	4,518
	Unaided	English	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		60	4,680	12	508	520	41	1,262	1,303	84	901	985	338	1,175	1,513	99	260	359	574	4,106	4,680
Total Secondary Schools			440	49,118	17,122	564	17,686	22,435	1,406	23,841	1,794	1,064	2,858	2,869	1,428	4,297	152	284	436	44,372	4,746	49,118
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys	Government		11	1,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	..	573	513	..	513	256	..	256	1,342	..	1,342
	Local Fund		4,010	235,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,128	681	74,809	83,376	2,914	86,290	64,120	9,792	73,912	221,624	13,387	235,011
	Municipal		550	74,984	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,964	102	29,066	28,278	489	28,767	15,957	1,194	17,151	73,199	1,785	74,984
	Native States		1,996	117,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,692	51	39,743	48,462	450	48,912	27,718	1,343	29,061	115,872	1,844	117,716
	Aided		2,008	75,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,963	335	12,298	35,025	4,319	39,344	20,892	3,220	24,112	67,880	7,874	75,754
	Unaided		61	2,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	2	738	1,269	26	1,295	681	45	726	2,686	73	2,759
	Total		8,636	507,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,056	1,171	157,227	196,923	8,198	205,121	129,624	15,594	145,218	482,603	24,963	507,566
For Girls	Government		3	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	14	158	172	10	97	107	24	296	320
	Local Fund		129	6,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853	853	..	2,042	2,042	..	3,619	3,619	..	6,514	6,514
	Municipal		155	11,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,750	1,755	7	4,233	4,240	10	5,648	5,658	22	11,631	11,653
	Native States		192	12,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	2,110	16	4,760	4,776	3	5,756	5,759	19	12,623	12,645
	Aided		250	14,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	3,018	3,088	950	5,666	6,616	419	4,030	4,449	1,439	12,714	14,153
	Unaided		2	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	38	38	..	77	77	..	126	126
	Total		731	45,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	7,783	7,858	987	16,897	17,884	442	19,227	19,669	1,504	43,907	45,411
Total Primary Schools			9,367	552,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,131	8,954	165,085	197,910	25,095	223,005	130,066	34,821	164,887	484,107	68,870	552,977
GRAND TOTAL			9,807	602,095	17,122	564	17,686	22,435	1,406	23,841	157,925	10,018	167,943	200,779	26,523	227,302	130,218	35,105	165,323	528,479	73,616	602,095

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(6).—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1894-95.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.						
	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Portuguese and Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g
Arts Colleges.																					
1. Master of Arts	3	2	..	5	13	5	...	..	18	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	4	1	8	67	59	18	71	215	51	45	11	61	168	..	4	..	20	4	140	..
3. B.Sc.	3	2	1	6	9	6	2	..	17	4	3	1	..	8	...	..	..	1	..	7	..
4. Intermediate Examination ..	5	4	1	10	129	149	60	25	363	69	83	26	9	187	1	9	..	35	3	139	..
4. First B.Sc.	3	2	1	6	14	20	2	1	37	6	9	2	1	18	1	1	..	5	..	11	..
4. Previous Examination ..	5	4	1	10	213	292	118	124	747	88	167	45	36	336	3	10	1	67	9	246	..
Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law—																					
1. Bachelor of Law	1	..	..	1	142	..	..	..	142	61	..	..	..	61	..	1	1	12	1	46	..
2. First LL.B.	3	2	..	5	157	24	..	..	181	116	18	..	..	134	1	4	..	24	3	102	..
Medicine—																					
1. M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	52	..	..	..	52	25	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	7	..	17	..
4. First M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Second L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	47	17	..	..	..	17	1	3	..	5	..	8	..
4. First L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	84	..	..	..	84	49	..	..	..	49	4	7	1	16	..	21	..
Engineering—																					
1. M.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	18	16	..	..	..	16	1	2	1	2	..	10	..
4. Second L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	18	16	..	..	..	16	1	2	..	4	..	9	..
5. First L.C.E. (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Do. (New) ..	1	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	31	18	..	..	..	18	..	2	..	4	..	12	..
Agriculture .. 1. Diploma ..	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agriculture .. 2. Second Examination ..	2	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	20	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Agriculture .. 3. First Examination ..	2	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Schools of General Education.																					
Matriculation .. Boys ..	39	29	19	87	977	424	308	435	3,144	439	210	125	130	904	21	38	1	139	15	690	..
Matriculation .. Girls ..	1	12	5	18	2	36	10	17	65	2	23	5	..	30	19	1	1	8	..	1	..
Middle School Examination. Boys ..	104	38	34	176	1,470	490	274	..	2,234	832	242	146	..	1,220	13	4	2	86	45	1,070	..
Middle School Examination. Girls ..	2	6	..	8	7	39	..	..	46	2	35	..	..	37	20	13	..	2	..	2	..
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ..	4,523	464	344	5,331	33,561	2,960	2,602	..	39,123	17,126	1,144	1,078	..	19,348	..	180	15	223	1,860	17,047	23
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ..	262	83	30	375	1,091	542	120	..	1,754	516	246	79	..	841	..	21	10	142	43	625	..
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ..	5,537	912	512	6,961	58,558	6,980	4,994	..	70,532	33,890	2,975	2,496	..	39,361	..	298	24	386	5,113	33,480	60
Lower Primary Examination. Girls ..	387	100	62	549	2,646	1,035	334	..	4,015	1,550	728	237	..	2,515	..	51	12	215	177	2,045	15
University School Final Examination. Boys ..	27	17	13	57	299	194	83	1,078	1,654	97	53	22	95	267	2	1	..	3	3	258	..
University School Final Examination. Girls ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 1st Grade ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 2nd Grade ..	23	18	17	58	266	103	51	244	669	150	58	18	65	291	2	..	1	7	9	272	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 3rd Grade ..	801	27	61	889	2,675	106	81	1,202	4,064	1,007	44	10	224	1,285	..	7	..	..	91	1,187	..
Schools of Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 1st year ..	6	1	1	8	281	30	17	39	367	253	24	7	20	304	..	20	..	..	17	267	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 2nd year ..	6	1	..	7	171	21	..	18	210	159	18	..	7	184	..	16	..	..	11	157	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 3rd year ..	5	1	..	7	94	17	..	15	126	88	15	..	14	117	..	15	..	..	15	87	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper .. Lower ..	5	2	1	8	96	15	6	..	117	82	9	3	..	94	9	7	..	1	6	71	..
3. School of Art Examination. 3rd Grade Drawing.	1	4	3	8	63	20	13	..	96	17	..	2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
3. School of Art Examination. 2nd Grade Drawing.	39	18	8	65	262	90	32	..	384	70	43	6	..	119	3	5	1	8	3	99	..
3. School of Art Examination. 1st Grade Drawing.	78	57	24	159	1,391	594	127	49	2,161	273	141	38	7	459	6	15	5	30	20	383	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 1st year ..	3	..	..	3	75	..	..	..	75	69	..	..	..	69	..	7	1	..	6	55	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 2nd year ..	3	..	..	3	91	..	..	..	91	85	..	..	..	85	..	7	3	..	7	68	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 3rd year ..	3	..	..	3	53	..	..	1	54	44	..	..	..	44	..	1	..	1	4	38	..
5. Examination in Engineering.	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	12	..	11	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	8	..

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A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(7).—*Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1894-95.*

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total, Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total, expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In Institutions managed by District Local Boards.											In Institutions managed by				In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total, Local Board expenditure on public instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — *Arts Colleges.* — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,450	6,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,655	13,655	20,105
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.* — For Boys. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,650	6,650	1	126	119	106	..	4,324	..	1,761	..	..	6,085	960	..	8,442	13,726	20,376
For Boys. — Middle Schools	11	241	248	206	600	1,323	..	2,222	84	..	4,229	..	444	..	1,767	68	3,558	3,405	2,851	16,998	19,777	444	36,073	3	369	73,664	1,909	..	2,802	24,488	26,255
For Girls. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	360	560	560
For Girls. — Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	24	13	..	420	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	240	660	660
Total	11	241	248	206	600	1,323	..	2,222	84	..	4,229	..	444	6,650	8,417	70	3,711	3,548	2,970	16,998	24,521	444	37,834	3	369	80,169	3,069	..	11,844	39,434	47,851
Primary Schools. — For Boys	4,010	235,011	226,822	162,749	57,191	6,02,637	..	1,35,229	1,095	1,310	13,11,862	..	50,487	33,718	6,86,842	550	74,984	72,625	54,110	1,39,470	2,07,781	50,487	87,951	128	2,424	4,88,241	1,754	...	15,919	2,25,454	9,12,296
For Girls	129	6,514	6,334	3,803	8,565	28,619	..	..	..	51	37,235	30	7,374	3,296	39,319	155	11,653	10,990	6,563	27,587	51,346	7,374	1,679	52	1,152	89,190	..	..	4,437	55,783	95,102
Total	4,139	241,525	233,156	166,552	5,80,156	6,31,256	..	1,35,229	1,095	1,361	13,49,097	30	57,861	37,014	7,26,161	705	86,637	83,615	60,673	1,67,057	2,59,127	57,861	89,630	180	3,576	5,77,431	1,754	..	20,356	2,81,237	10,07,398
School Education, Special. — *Schools for Special Instruction.* — Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,399	..	..	28,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,399
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	16	16	14	2,312	2,771	1,550	27	..	..	6,660	3,624	530	..	6,925	1	39	31	26	490	525	530	...	..	..	1,545	..	1,550	...	2,075	9,000
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	..	400	1,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,707
Industrial Schools	1	191	173	136	6,500	8,688	..	94	..	7,534	22,816	..	3,510	10,023	22,221	3	229	237	166	3,542	6,786	3,510	31	..	1,888	15,760	..	..	10,116	16,902	39,123
Other Schools	1	24	20	21	...	1,796	..	..	..	..	1,796	..	..	..	1,796	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	..	355	2,690	..	..	3,045	4,841
Total	4	231	209	171	8,812	13,255	1,550	121	..	7,534	31,272	33,330	4,040	10,423	61,048	4	268	268	192	4,032	7,666	4,040	34	..	1,888	17,660	2,690	1,550	10,116	22,022	83,070
Buildings	..	..	..	..	14,303	1,67,503	..	..	7,562	..	1,89,368	..	350	10,000	1,77,853	..	..	..	..	19,643	20,377	350	..	..	150	40,520	..	..	..	20,377	1,98,230
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	2,143	...	..	..	...	2,143	..	..	..	2,143	..	..	..	..	..	794	..	..	..	3,673	4,467	..	..	..	794	2,937
Total	..	..	..	..	14,303	1,69,646	..	..	7,562	..	1,91,511	..	350	10,000	1,79,996	..	..	..	..	..	21,171	350	..	..	3,823	44,987	..	..	..	21,171	2,01,167
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,003	4,984
Scholarships held in — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	830
Scholarships held in — Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	7,078
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	4,701
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,468	8,482
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,002	26,075
GRAND TOTAL	4,154	241,997	233,613	166,929	6,03,871	8,15,480	1,550	1,37,572	8,741	8,895	15,76,109	33,360	62,695	70,537	10,00,145	779	90,616	87,431	63,835	2,07,730	3,12,465	62,695	1,27,498	183	9,656	7,20,247	7,513	1,550	55,971	3,85,521	13,85,666

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(8).—Distribution of the Schools in the several districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to its administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1895.	Increase and decrease of the year.				Number of schools not yet recognized by the Department and shown in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to population.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
						Schools.		Pupils.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay	22	1	821,764	242	33,153	5	...	2,178	...	186	12,255	5·5	1	22
Poona	5,369	1,191	1,067,809	456	29,023	...	9	...	379	23	719	2·8	253	21
Sátára	4,987	1,346	1,225,989	320	22,557	3	...	582	...	129	2,534	2	340	15
Sholápur	4,542	716	750,689	268	14,979	...	16	870	...	50	1,377	2·2	214	21
Ahmednagar	6,645	1,343	888,755	382	17,918	...	34	...	107	55	1,381	2·1	264	25
Násik	5,948	1,647	843,582	303	17,767	...	6	124	...	17	345	2·1	206	28
Khándesh	10,907	2,828	1,460,851	423	29,464	...	18	124	...	130	2,359	2·1	436	25
Total ...	38,390	9,076	6,237,666	2,152	131,708	3	83	1,700	486	404	8,815	2·2	1,713	22
Akalkot	498	106	75,774	36	2,055	...	1	...	30	...	...	2·7	30	16
Sátára Agency	844	143	131,529	55	2,214	8	...	408	...	5	98	1·7	47	18
Bhor	1,491	473	155,669	38	1,437	...	1	59	...	9	189	1	30	49
Násik Agency	360	57	12,398	1	49	...	...	29	...	...	...	·3	1	360
Khándesh Agency	660	343	32,920	2	36	...	...	...	7	...	...	·1	2	330
Total ...	3,853	1,122	408,290	132	5,791	8	2	496	37	14	287	1·4	110	35
Total, Central Division ...	42,265	10,199	7,467,720	2,526	170,652	16	85	4,374	523	604	21,157	2·6	1,824	23
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	3,949	857	921,712	296	25,853	...	12	783	...	92	4,371	3·2	212	19
Kaira	1,609	583	871,589	277	25,768	...	19	...	60	34	1,294	3·1	206	8
Broach	1,463	405	341,490	266	17,905	...	10	860	...	18	683	5·4	213	7
Surat	1,662	797	649,989	328	27,138	...	18	1,301	...	75	2,279	4·5	235	8
Panch Mahals	1,613	656	313,417	112	5,484	...	6	...	274	24	1,397	2·2	90	18
Camp Baroda	1	1	2,806	5	212	...	...	...	4	...	...	7·5	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	12,039	5	341	...	...	...	5	...	...	2·8	1	5
Thána	3,506	1,623	831,017	243	15,632	...	5	...	149	120	2,163	2·1	234	15
Abu	...	...	.....	5	277	1	...	107	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	13,808	4,923	3,944,059	1,537	118,610	1	70	3,051	492	363	12,187	3·3	1,193	12
Rewa Kántha	4,980	3,156	733,506	178	9,221	12	...	498	...	31	635	1·3	162	30
Cutch	6,500	936	558,415	126	7,415	...	...	77	...	114	4,474	2·1	140	46
Surat Agency	1,051	380	181,208	49	2,582	2	...	41	...	4	109	1·5	42	25
Cambay	350	88	89,722	28	2,201	4	...	188	...	9	375	2·9	16	22
Mahi Kántha	9,300	1,867	581,568	112	6,704	13	...	485	...	14	383	1·2	101	92
Pálanpur	7,775	1,177	645,526	62	4,113	2	...	72	...	44	945	·8	78	100
Baroda	...	...	.....	5	568	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	4	...
Jawhár	534	107	52,831	10	285	...	...	12	...	...	...	·5	9	59
Total ...	30,490	7,711	2,842,776	570	33,089	33	...	1,373	26	216	6,921	1·4	552	55
Total, Northern Division ...	44,298	12,634	6,786,835	2,107	151,699	34	70	4,424	518	579	19,108	2·5	1,745	25
Káthiáwár	20,559	4,199	2,752,404	1,021	65,370	11	...	1,279	...	275	11,709	2·8	478	26
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	4,657	1,076	1,013,261	316	22,288	...	9	...	33	112	2,160	2·4	346	13
Dhárwár	4,603	1,303	1,051,314	593	35,963	47	...	2,571	...	86	1,609	3·6	574	8
Bijápur	5,668	1,112	796,339	331	10,634	16	...	128	...	29	1,283	2·2	390	14
Kánara	3,910	1,185	446,351	179	11,232	...	9	...	117	12	253	2·6	172	23
Ratnágiri	3,922	1,310	1,105,926	249	17,116	...	10	163	...	232	3,401	1·9	383	10
Kolába	2,301	1,469	583,435	199	10,850	...	3	...	29	54	855	2	227	10
Total ...	25,061	7,455	4,996,626	1,867	114,083	63	31	2,820	179	575	9,561	2·5	2,092	12
Kolhápur	2,816	1,065	913,131	229	14,789	...	4	...	33	104	1,749	1·8	239	8
Southern Marátha States ...	2,919	603	639,270	266	16,296	9	...	815	...	112	2,352	2·8	297	10
Jath and Daphlápur	979	119	79,786	31	1,086	...	...	14	...	4	38	1·4	31	32
Sávantvádi	926	227	192,948	99	5,231	3	...	233	...	43	745	3·1	129	7
Janjira	324	229	81,780	58	3,527	2	...	59	...	18	168	4·5	69	5
Savanúr	70	24	16,976	11	571	...	...	44	4	10	165	4·3	14	5
Total ...	8,034	2,272	1,923,891	694	41,500	14	4	1,675	33	291	5,212	2·4	879	9
Total, Southern Division ...	33,095	9,727	6,920,517	2,561	155,583	77	35	4,537	212	866	14,773	2 5	2,971	11
Sind.														
Karáchi	14,258	816	571,951	360	15,900	...	2	183	...	93	1,274	3	318	44
Hyderábád	8,372	1,325	876,525	419	16,284	...	2	...	360	171	2,016	2	386	21
Thar and Párkar	13,390	235	340,324	90	3,199	3	...	136	...	33	431	1	95	140
Shikárpur	9,220	1,078	908,426	655	24,324	...	12	...	189	232	3,227	3	672	13
Upper Sind Frontier	2,549	296	174,548	92	2,888	...	3	...	91	41	440	1·9	103	24
Total, Sind ...	47,789	3,750	2,871,774	1,616	62,595	3	19	319	640	570	7,388	2·4	1,574	30
Aden	65	5	35,055	40	1,907	...	...	156	...	...	...	5·4	...	...
Total, British Districts ...	125,135	25,210	18,906,944	7,454	462,056	75	203	10,266	1,797	2,098	50,006	2·7	6,573	19
Total, Native States ...	62,936	15,304	7,927,361	2,417	145,750	79	19	5,076	249	796	24,129	2·1	2,319	27
Grand Total ...	188,071	40,514	26,834,305	9,871	607,806	141	209	15,189	1,893	2,894	74,135	2·5	8,892	21

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different languages.

Description of books.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.											Books published in Indian classical languages.			Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Gujarátí.	Hindi.	Kánarese.	Konkanim.	Maráthi.	Márvádi.	Arabic-Sindi.	Urdu.	Arvi.	Brij.	Hindu-Sádhi.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.		
Original Works...	221	1	484	49	12	1	348	1	22	40	1	1	5	22	37	4	104	1,353
Translations ...	5	1	57	3	...	2	39	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	134	248
Republications ...	38	...	24	17	...	...	32	1	...	16	...	2	...	2	6	57	25	220
Total ...	264	2	565	69	12	3	419	2	28	56	1	3	5	24	44	61	263	1,821
Total ...	266		1,163											129			263	1,821

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1894.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	22	37	2	1	.....
2	Biography	4	25	.....	.....	.....
3	Drama	4	53	3	2	.....
4	Fiction	1	59	.....	3	.....
5	History	6	11	6	.....	.....
6	Language	6	43	6	39	.....
7	Law	7	12	.....	1	.....
8	Medicine	15	38	2	11	.....
9	Miscellaneous	172	490	17	63	.....
10	Poetry	1	225	38	46	.....
11	Politics	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	16	57	12	29	.....
13	Religion	5	72	39	66	.....
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	4	12	.....	1	.....
15	Science (Natural and other)	2	26	4	1	.....
16	Voyages and Travels	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	266	1,163	129	263	1,821
1	Original Works	222	964	63	104	.....
2	Translations	6	107	1	134	.....
3	Republications...	38	92	65	25	.....
	Total ...	266	1,163	129	263	1,821
1	Educational Works	17	83	3	28	.....
2	Non-educational Works	249	1,080	126	235	.....
	Total ...	266	1,163	129	263	1,821

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1.	2	3.	4		5
Bombay City.					
Upper Colába ...	R. I. R. Regimental Press.	Officer Commanding 2nd R. I. Rifles.	.....	.....	
Meadows Street...	Examiner Press ...	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay.	Bombay Catholic Examiner.	The Pastoral Gazette, The Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	
Do. ...	William Cooper's Litho Press.	Mr. William Cooper.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	The Commercial Reporter Press.	Gustadji Nusserwanji Reporter and Hirjibhai Rustomji Patel.	.....	.....	
Military Square...	English and Vernacular Printing Press.	Diogo Vaz...	.....	.....	
Tamarind Lane...	Povo Goano Press. ...	Povo Goano Co.	O'Povo Goano (weekly paper).	.....	
Do. ...	Uniform Printing Press .	Gulam Husein Bhai Miya.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Fort Mercantile Press ...	Maneckji Husangji and Son.	.....	.....	
Armenian Lane...	Bombay Gazette Printing Works.	Grattan Geary ...	Bombay Gazette (daily edition), Do. (bi-weekly) Do. (weekly) Overland Mail Summary, Prices Current.	The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide, MacLean's Guide and Bombay Directory (annual publication).	
Do. ...	Presidency of Bombay Printing Press.	Sorbaji Dadabhai ...	.....	.....	
Hummum Street .	Industrial Press ...	Burjorji Kharsedji ...	.....	.....	
Dalal Street ...	N. Ukaji and Brothers ...	Nowroji B. Ukaji ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Appollo Printing Works...	A. C. DeSouza and Brothers.	.....	.....	
Military Square...	Albert Printing Works ...	Jaquim DeSouza ...	Cordisaco Indiana and Correio de Damao.	.....	
Dalal Street ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamanji ...	Indian Spectator	.....	
Apollo Street ...	Postal Press	Government... ...	.....	.....	
Marine Street ...	Caxton Printing Works ...	George Claridge ...	English Mail, Deccan Budget, Textile Mercantile Advertiser.	Indian Textile Journal, Oriental Travellers' Gazette, Y. M. C. A. Monthly Letter, W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar, Cathedral Magazine, Church Missionary Gleaner, The Indian Philatelist, G. I. P. Railway Guide.	
Bank Street ...	Commercial Press ...	Dosabhai Edulji ...	.....	.....	
Custom House ...	Government Central Press.	Government	Bombay Government Gazette (weekly).	Bombay Civil List (quarterly), History of Service of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency (annually), The Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series) (monthly), Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment (half-yearly).	
Bank Street ...	Jám-e-Jamshed Steam Press.	Jehangir B. Murzban ...	Jám-e-Jamshed, ...	Gapsap.	
Custom House ...	Advocate of India ...	Do. ...	Advocate of India ...	.....	
Do. ...	Bombay Panch Printing Press.	Mangaldas Karsondas Mulji.	.....	Kutumba Mitra (*i.e.* Family Friend), Niti Vachan.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Marine Street ...	General Printing Press ...	Cowasji Pestonji	.....	Indian Philatelist ...	
Bank Street ...	Anglo Lusitano ...	Leandro Mascarenha ...	O'Anglo Lusitano (weekly), O'Oriente Catholic (monthly)	.....	
Bazár Gate Street.	Gujráti Printing Press ...	Ichharam Suryaram Desai.	The Gujaráti... ...	.....	
Do. ...	The Eastern Printing Press.	Mahomed Gulam Husein.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	The English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Merwanji Jivanji ...	.....	.....	
Old Modikhána Street.	Bombay Merchants' Press.	Burjorji Hormasji ...	.....	.....	
Frere Road ...	Bombay Samachár Press .	Manockji Burjorji and Burjorji Nowroji.	Bombay Samáchár, Loka Mitra and Hindi Punch.	.....	
Do. ...	Naseri Litho Press ...	Haji Sayed Mahomed Shirazi.	.....	.....	
Bohra Bazár Street	Akhbáre Soudagar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chábuk.	Cowasji Dadabhoy, Dorabji Jamshedji & Co.	Akhbáre Soudágar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	.....	
Pársi Bazár Street.	Fort Printing Press ...	T. D. Anklesaria... ...	.....	Arya Dharmaprakásh, Bombay Wesleyan Church Record.	
Do. ...	Standard Printing Press.	D. Lakhmidas & Co. ...	Cutch Samáchar ...	Dnyán Vardhak.	
Do. ...	National Printing Press...	Ebrahim and Alibhoy ...	.....	.....	
Church Gate Street.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Printing Press.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.	.....	.....	
Cowasji Patel Street.	Daphtare Ashkárá Press...	Byramji Furdoonji & Co.	Rást Goftár and Satya Prakash.	Stri Bodh and Noore Ilam.	
Mayo Road ...	Secretariat Press	Government	.....	.....	
Church Gate Street.	P. W. Department Press.	Do.	.....	.....	
Mayo Road ...	High Court Press ...	Do.	.....	Publishes the High Court Judgments and other Judicial matters only.	
Hornby Road ...	Kaiseri Hind Oil English Press.	Framji C. Mehta	Kaiseri Hind ...	Stri Mitra.	
Jámbli Street ...	Ganpat Krishnaji Press ...	Atmaram Kanoba ...	A Opiniao National (a Portuguese paper).	Vividha Dnyán Vistár (Maráthi monthly magazine).	
Dongri Street ...	Thakarsi Govindji Press .	Thakarsi Govindji ...	.....	.....	
Masjid Bandar Road.	Swadharmanishta ..	Girjashankar Kashiram ...	Rájya Bhakta and Swadharmanishta.	.....	
Tandel Street ...	Datta Prasad Press ...	Ramji Mahadu and Ganpat Samaji.	India Gazette ...	.....	
Do. ...	Gulzár Hasain Press ...	Mahomed Miya Ibrahim Sáheb.	Akbare Alam Afroz, Akbáre Dukan Gazette.	Isharub Hak, Siraj Gám, Javebul Fasil, Muntakhib Fihvaraz, Mirat Ra.	
Jackeria Masjid...	Fatul Karim Press ...	Kazi Abdul Karim ...	.....	.....	
Old Nagpada ...	Joint Stock Printing Press.	Balkrishna Narayan ...	.....	.....	
Bhendi Bazár ...	Rajya Bhakta Printing Press.	Sakhalchand Mahsukhram.	Jaina Patrika ...	Vaidak Ratana (monthly).	
Do. ...	Kazi Printing Press ...	Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Miya Porbandri.	Káside Mumbai ...	.....	
Umarkhadi Road.	Raghunath Krishnaji Printing Press.	Raghunath Krishnaji ...	.....	.....	
Kálbádevi Road .	Dnyán Ságar Press ...	Shridhar Shivlál	.....	.....	
Shaik Memon Street.	Pársi Printing Press.	Dhanbai Palonji ...	.....	Vidyárthi.	
Kalbádevi Road .	Imperial Press	Framji Nowroji	.....	.....	
Dhobi Talao ...	Bombay Vartmán Press...	Mancherji Hormusji ...	Satya Mitra and Hakha Majdyasnanam (weekly).	Zoroastrian Calendar (yearly).	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Kálbádevi Road	Union Press	Nanabhoy Rustomji Ranina.	.....	.....	
Kolbhát Lane ...	Ripon Printing Press ...	Bomanji, Amarchand and Company.	Vyapak (a weekly Gujarati paper).	Gulafshán and Vártámála (monthly).	
Kálbádevi Road	Nirnaya Ságar Press ...	Tukaram Javji	Dnyánodaya	Kávyamála, Maharáshtra Kávyasangraha, Balbodh, Keral Kokil, Yoga Vashishta Rámáyan, Bál Shikshak, Isráyeli Dharma Dipa, Woman's Friend, A'nand Ságar, Jainya Bhodhak, Vakil.	
Kolbhát Lane ...	Chitrotejak Press ...	Harigir Bawa Gosávi ...	.....	.....	
Dádi Shet Agiáry Lane.	Family Printing Press ...	Balaji K. Raghunathji ...	Vartahar or "The Newsman."	.....	
Cowasji Patel Tank Road.	Bombay New Press ...	V. N. Bhate	Vikshipt, Nirbhida...	The Truth Sayer and A'rya Bhisak.	
Do. ...	Advertiser Press	Framji Cowasji	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Indu Prakásh Press ...	Sakharam Parashram Pandit.	Indu Prakásh ...	.....	
Do. ...	Sarasvati Shrinagar Press.	Sakharam Ganpat Chinchankar.	.....	.....	
Kika Street ...	Puran Prakásh and Gurakhan.	Rakhmaji Namdev ...	.....	Ghatkabhar Mauz.	
Bhendi Bazár ...	Magdum-e-Murtuza ...	Sheik Dawood Sheik Mahomed.	.....	.....	
Bhuleshvar Road.	Bhimsen Printing Press ...	Nagindas Mancharam ...	Bhimsen	Káma Dhenu, Chauchau.	
Cowasji Patel Tank Road.	Jagdishwar Press ...	Narayen Ramchandra Sohoni.	.....	Pushti Marga Prakash.	
Chimna Butcher Street.	Madbe Alvi Press ...	Talib Ali and Jamnadas ...	.....	Ainaye Hind (monthly).	
Bába Dhabu Street.	Chitra Prabha Press ...	Narayen Ramji	Showkat-ul-Islam and Deccan Journal.	.....	
Falkland Road ...	Madmah Press	Sheik Imam Sheik Piru ...	.....	.....	
Khetvádi ...	Tatvavivechak Press ...	Ganpatrao Tukaram and Company.	.....	Gleaner (English), Rahiroshan (Gujaráti), Astrologer's Magazine (Marathi).	
3rd Prási Váda Street.	Gopal Narayen and Company's Printing Press.	Vinayak Narayen Mulgaonkar.	.....	.....	
Girgaon Back Road.	Native Opinion Press ...	Hari Madhav Paranjpe ...	Native Opinion ...	.....	
Gáivádi	Civil Military Orphanage Press.	Panditji Vamanrao ...	Pandit (daily) ...	Pandit (weekly and monthly).	
Girgaon Road ...	Subodh Prakash Press ...	Venkatesh Moreshwar Walwekar.	Subodha Prakásh (weekly, Anglo-Marathi).	Másik Majá, Adhyátmik Dnyánratnávali, Ráshtra Bhakta, Indian Medico Chirurgical Review.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	Swadesh Mitra Press ...	Narayen Lakshman ...	.....	.....	
Khetvádi Main Road.	Shri Kalpataru Press ...	Mahadev Bhavani Dergo.	.....	.....	
Kándevádi Lane.	Parvati Varda Printing Press.	Ganesh Keshav Karandikar.	Bombay Vaibhav ...	.....	
Do. ...	Indian Printing Press ...	N. S. Palekar and Company.	O'Luso Concanim (Portuguese and Konkani paper), Subodh Patrika (Anglo-Maráthi).	Bál Subhodha.	
Do. ...	Universal Press	Dadaji Makund Rangre ...	.....	.....	
Tárdeo Road ...	Manockji Petit Mill Press.	Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company.	.....	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—concluded.					
Khetvádi Main Road.	Victoria Printing Works.	D. B. Padmanji	.....	.....	
Foras Road ...	Caston Printing Works ..	F. de Sa	.....	.....	
Gilder Street ...	Esperance and Company's Steam Litho Press.	Jahangir Navroji Bilihomji.	.....	.....	
Cowasji Patel Street.	Mahomedi Press	Alibhai Sharupali ...	.....	.....	
Kámatipura 5th Street.	Gowri Manmohan Press...	Vithal Balkrishna Pendse.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Sabdari and Haidari Press.	Sheik Nurudin Jiwakhan.	.....	.....	
Kámatipura 8th Lane	Ananda Murti Press ...	Govindrao Vithalrao ...	.....	.....	
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Edward Fairfield... ...	War Cry, Anglo-Indian Advocate, Indian Advertiser.	Indian Antiquary, Bombay Diocesan Record, Bálbodha Mewa, Mhow Church Magazine, Baptists' Chronicle, Journal of Philately, Anthro Society's Journal, Beni Israelite.	
New Nágpáda ...	Ahmadi Press	Munshi Tegh Ali... ...	Kashful Akhbár (weekly).	.....	
Surti Moholla ...	Mahomedi Press	M. A. Munshi	The Moslem Herald...	.....	
Haines Road ...	Dinbandhu Press... ...	Narayen Meghaji Lokhande.	Dinbandhu	.....	
DeLisle Road ...	Karimi Litho Press ...	Kazji Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porbandri.	.....	Purane Sharif, Majmun Madhayat, Kisa Bibi Mariam, Hirzizan, Chamakbe Vazir, Pancha Náma, Diwáne Nur, Diwáne Pur Babar.	
Parel	Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit Pársi Orphanage Captain Printing Press.	Trustees of the Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Charity Fund.	.....	.....	
Bhaji Pála Lane .	Royal Printing Press ...	Isufally Abdul Tyab ..	Swatantra	.....	
Khetvádi Main Road.	Bombay Guardian and Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Alfred S. Dyer	Bombay Guardian ...	Banner of Asia, India Alliance, Indian Notes..	
New Hanumán Lane.	Bapu Harshet Press ..	Bapu Harshet	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Narayen Bhikshet Press .	Narayen Bhikshet ...	.....	.....	
Samuel Street ...	Gulam Husein Printing Press.	Gulam Husein Aladin ...	.....	.....	
Frere Road ...	Lakshmi Printing Works .	Sirvai and Company ...	.....	Lakshmi (or the Goddess of wealth).	
Khetvádi Back Road.	Shri Venkateshvar Press.	Khemraj Shri Krishnadas.	.....	.....	
Pársi Bazár Street	Times of India Steam Press.	Kane, Bennett and Company	Times of India (daily), Do. (weekly), Do. (bi-weekly), Do. (Overland Summary,)	Times of India Calendar and Directory, A. B. C. Railway Guide.	
Tindel Street ..	Shiwji Gulam Husein Press.	Shiwji Gulam Husein ...	.....	.....	
Abdul Rehman Street.	Rising Star Press	Mahomedally Dawood Khan.	.....	.....	
Parel Road ...	Ashkenezy Litho Press ...	S. H. Benjamin	.....	.....	
Girgam Road ..	Bombay City Press ...	Krishnaji Bhicaji ..	.....	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division:					
Ahmedábád	The Times Press	Kalidas Sankalchand	Ahmedabad Times	.....	
	The United Printing Press	Ranchodlal Gangaram	.....	(a) Gujarát Shála Patra (b) Surya Prakásh.	
	Hitechhu	Jeysing Mulji	Hitechu	Vedarth Yatna, Darbár Patrika.	
	Victoria Press	Gatusa Mansukram	.....	Nyáya Darshak	
	Samsher Bahádur Press	Savaibhai Raichund	Samsher Bahádur	.....	
	Indian Guide	Nathulal Kalidas	.....	.....	
	Union Printing Press	Ghelabhai Narsidas	.....	.....	
	Shilla Press	Hargowan Jeyshankar	.....	.....	
	Do.	Lallu Kewal	.....	.....	
	Vijaya Pravartak Press	Mohanlal Maganlal	.....	.....	
	Granthodaya Press	Hargovind Harjivan	.....	.....	
	Gujarát Gazette	Chhenram Harilal	.....	Himatmand; Subhechhak.	
	Aryodaya Press	Vrijwalabh Maneklal	.....	Dnyán Sudha	
	Hindustán	Vanmali Ladha	Hindustan	.....	
	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Nathubhai Ratanchand	.....	Jain Dharm Prakash, Tri Saluk Purus Charitra.	
	Vishveshvar Press	Ishvardas Jeykandas	.....	.....	
	Rájnagar Printing Press.	Sah Magan Hathi	.....	Dnyán Prakásh	
	Sudha Ságar	Bajibhai Amichand	.....	.....	
	Tribhovan Printing Press.	Tribhovandas Kasibhai	.....	.....	
	Ariya Hitvardhak Press	Chimanlal Govindlal	Nyaya Ságar	.....	
Kaira	Kheda Wartmán	Kahandas Fulchand	Kheda Wartmán, (weekly).	.....	
	Khambhát Smáchár and Sneha Sindhu.	Manishanker Shrikrashna	Khambhat Samáchár and Sneha Sindhu.	.....	
Kapadvanj	Chandra Prakásh	Manshukh Lallu	.....	.....	Publication ceased.
Kathlál	Vidya Ságar Press	Harjivan Parshotam	.....	.....	Publishes notices, &c.
Nadiád	Satiya Ságar Press	Ranchhodlal Khusaldas	.....	Wartmán Tatwa Sangrah, a monthly Journal.	
	New Gujarát Printing Press.	Chaturbhai Shankerbhai	.....	(1) Sudarshna and (2) Kheda Khetiwadi Patra (agricultural pamphlet), the monthly Journals.	
	Satiya Vakta	Surajram Nathuram	.....	.....	Publication ceased.
Mahudha	Vidio Tejak Press	Manilal Bhailal	.....	.....	Do.
	Saraswati	Ramdas Nagar	.....	.....	Do.
	Swadesh Bandhu and Khambhát Gazette.	Manecklal Khusaldas	Swadesh Bandhu and Cambay Gazette.	.....	
Borsad	Borsad Samáchar Press	Joshi Dadabhai Behchar	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices, forms, &c.
Umreth, Taluka A'nand.	Rajaram Prsss	Bholanath Rajaram	.....	.....	Do. do.
Panch Mahals	Rewa Kántha Samáchar Press at Godhra.	Mathur Dwarkadas	.....	.....	
	Dohad Sila Press	Shivlal Kalidas	.....	.....	
	Satyodaya Press	Gopaldas Bhagwandas	Satyodaya	.....	
Broach	Prince of Wales Printing Press.	Ardesher Dinsha Gandhi	The Broach Samachar	.....	
	The Dnyánodaya Printing Press.	Ichhalal Amratlal	.....	.....	
	The Narbada Printing Press.	Rangildas Gopaldas	The Dinmáni	.....	
	The Victoria Printing Press.	Bamanji Dinshaji	The Broach Mitra	.....	

B 989—87 *ap*

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—concluded.					
Surat	Victoria Press	Kashidas Bhagwandas, Maganlal Kikabhai.	Deshi Mitra (weekly).	Másik Madat, Aryánand (monthly).	Job work, &c.
	Gujarát Standard Press ...	Hormasji Jamsedji ...	Gujarát Mitra and Gujarát Darpan, Prajá Pokár (weekly).	Chandra Adhyátma-mála (monthly).	Do.
	Mission Press	Rev. J. Shillidy	.....	Satyodaya (monthly).	Do.
	Sodágar Press	Nagindas Dayabhai ...	Surya Prákásh (weekly).	.....	Do.
	Akhbár Press	Aspandiarji Edalji ...	.....	Akhbár Taláti Samáchár (monthly).	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press ...	Bhagvandas Lallubhai ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Khodábaksh Press ...	Mancherji Jamsedji ...	.....	Ajab, Khodábaksh (monthly).	Do.
	The Rising Star Press ...	Gangaram Atmaram ...	.....	Jain Patrika (monthly).	Do.
	New Sodágar Press ...	Dulabhram Manchharam ...	.....	.....	Do.
	The Hume Press	Benjamin Franklin ...	Council (weekly) ...	.....	Do.
Thána	Arunodaya	Kashinath Vishnu Fadke ...	Arunodaya, published every Sunday.	.....	
	Suryodaya	Ganesh Krishna Shahane.	Suryodaya, published every Monday. Hindu Panch, published every Thursday.	.....	
	Jagat Samáchár	Trimbak Abaji Raje ...	Jagat Samáchár, published every Saturday.	.....	
Central Division.					
Násik	Gangálahari	Vishnu Janardhan Thakar.	Gangálahari	.....	
	Násik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kale ...	Násik Vritta	.....	
	Rághav Bhushan at Yeola.	Gulabsing Bhagirath Kaushalya.	Rághav Bhushan ...	.....	
Khándesh ...	A'rya Varta	Vithal Laxman Upásani...	A'rya Varta (weekly).	.....	
	Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Balvant Janardan Karandikar.	Khándesh Vaibhav (weekly).	.....	
	Do. Chitragupta ...	Balvant Raoji Sindikar ...	Do. Chitragupta (weekly.	.....	
	Prabhoda Chandrika ...	Narayan Narsinh Phadnis.	Prabhoda Chandrika (weekly).	Kávya Ratnávali.	
	Deshkál Vartamán ...	Madhav Pandurang Joshi.	Deshkál Vartamán ...	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar Samáchár	Abanna Linguji	Nagar Samáchár ...	.....	
	Jagadádarsha	Kashinath Bahirav Limaye.	Jagadádarsha ...	.....	
	Nyáyasindhu	Daji Chimnaji Kukade ...	Nyáyasindhu ...	.....	
	Shri Tukarám	Krishnaji Ramchandra Salunke.	Shri Tukaram ...	.....	
	Bálaji	Lakhmichand Jaichand ...	.....	.....	Printing Job work.
	Sangamner Samáchár ...	Shankar Jivaji Munshi ...	.....	.....	Do.
Poona	Dnyan Prakásh... ...	Waman Govind Ranade.	Dnyán Prakash and Darbári.	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhau Govind Sapker ...	Dnyan Chakshu ...	.....	Do.
	Shri Shiwaji	Krishnaji Bapuji Mande.	Shri Shiwaji... ...	.....	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*continued.*	A'rya Bhushan	Hari Narayan Gokhale, Wasudeo Balkrishna Kelkar.	Marátha Késari and Karmanuk.	.....	Monthly Magazines and printing of all sorts.
	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality.	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shála	Wasudeo Ganesh Joshi ...	.....	.....	Pictures, Maráthi books, &c.
	Datta Prasárak	Vithayek Vithal	.....	.....	Books and Almanacs.
	Vritta Prasárak	Bhasker Narayen Godbole.	.....	.....	Do.
	Buddhi Prakásh	Pándurang Vithal Ranade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagadhitechhu	Rawji Shridhar Gondhaleker.	Jagadhitechhu ...	.....	Do.
	Police Press.	Government	.....	.....	Forms, &c., in connection with Police work.
	Grantha Vardhak ...	Rango Ramchandra Solunker.	.....	.....	Maráthi books, almanacs and religious "Pothies."
	Amba Prasád	Narayen Ambaji	.....	.....	Do.
	Shri Shetkari	Ganesh Narayen Ghotawdeker.	Mantri	.....	Books on agriculture.
	A'nandáshram	Hari Narayan Aptè ...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	A'rya Vijaya	Damodar Laxman ...	Sudhárak	.....	Job work.
	Nyáyáshraya	Shivram Hari Sathe and Narhar Trimbak Rajmachikar.	.....	.....	Job work and books.
	Dhanwantari	Chinto Gopal Patvardhan.	.....	.....	Job work and periodical magazines.
	Bramh Buddhi Prakásh.	Pandurang Vithal Ranade.	.....	.....	Job work.
	Pravás Graha Vaidya ...	Kashinath Mahadev Kale	.....	.....	Job work.
	Poona Observer and Civil and Military Journal.	Kharsetji and Byramji Rustomji Modi.	Poona Observer and Civil and Military Journal.	.....	General job work.
	Chitra Prasárak	Bhagwansing Anantsing.	.....	.....	Books, pictures and job work.
	Vedánt Prakásh	Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte.	.....	.....	Religious books and "Pothies."
	Vyápári	Nana Dadaji Gund ...	Vyápari, Udyoga Vridhi.	.....	Books, job work, &c.
	Shri Samartha	Balkrishna Ramchandra Karmarkar.	Prantik Samachár ...	.....	Do.
	Manovedhak Chitrakala.	Narayen Sadashiva Lagvankar, Bhavrao Jayawantrao Jagtap, Jagdevrao Gyanrao Wable, Govind Vaman Shaligram.	.....	.....	Pictures and job work.
	Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald.	Dadahhoy Sorabji ...	Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald.	.....	Books and job work.
	Photozincographic Office Press.	Government	.....	.....	Maps, plans, and drawings for Government.
	Yerrowda Central Jail ...	Do.	.....	.....	Forms, &c., for departmental use.
	Laxmikant	Krishnaji Babaji Subhedar.	.....	.....	Books and job work.
	Chandra Prakásh ...	Damodar Vithal Nasikkar.	.....	.....	Books, pictures, &c.
	Satya Prakásh	Trimbak Hari Aote ...	Staya Prakásh ...	.....	Books, &c.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*continued*	Madhava Vilas	Narayan Ramchandra Pandit.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Shri Vithal Press ...	Pandurang Mahadeo Sathaye, Prabhaker Gangadhar Bhide, Krishnaji Bhaskar Chitre.	Poona Vaibhav ...	.....	Newspapers, books and job work.
	Shri Vijaya	Shridhar Ganesh Wadekar.	.....	.....	Books, job work and pictures.
	Vidya Vibhushana ...	Ganesh Chintaman Deo...	Lokamat	.....	Books, job work, &c.
	Sanjivini	Balvant Raoji Patil ...	Akhbár	.....	Newspapers, books, &c.
	Indira	Mahadeo Narayen Joglekar.	.....	.....	Books and job work.
	Orphanage Press... ...	Reverend John Torrance	.....	.....	Do.
	Sappers and Miners Presses (2).	Government	.....	.....	Regimental forms, &c., and occasional job work for the general public.
	Small Arms and Ammunition Factory Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Quarter-master General's Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Cantonment Printing Press.	Cantonment Committee...	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Second Bombay Lancers' Press.	Second Bombay Lancers.	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Yorkshire Light Infantry Press.	Yorkshire Light Infantry.	.....	.....	Do.
	Hahmeman	Ibrahim Daud and Anand rao Daji.	Poona and Kirkee Wesleyan Church Record.	.....	Newspapers, Magazines and books.
	*Leicester Regiment Press.	Leicester Regiment ...	.....	.....	Regimental work. *Left the station.
	Surya Prakash	Ramchandra Puransing and Abdul Tayab Hussanally.	.....	.....	Printing books, job work and pictures. At present not in the station.
	Vidya Vijaya Press ...	Krishnaji Parsharam Joshi.	.....	.....	
Sholápur ...	Kalptaru and Anandvritta	Govind Narayan Kakade.	Kalptaru and Anandvritta.	.....	
	Sholápur Samáchár ...	Narsappa Abanna ...	Sholápur Samáchár...	.....	
	Sham Sundar	Balkrishna Dada Kanade.	Sham Sundar ...	.....	
	Prabodha Ratna	Parling Parbhu Aya ...	Prabodha Ratna ...	.....	
	Pandhari Mitra	Govind Sakharam Bidkar.	Pandhari Mitra ...	.....	
Sátara	Shubha Suchaka	Ramchandra Appaji Chitale.	Shubha Suchaka ...	Mahárashtra Kokil.	
	Maharáshtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Narayan Kolatkar.	Maháráshtra Mitra ...	.....	
	Bodha Sudhákar... ...	Vaman Krishna Dixit ...	Bodh Sudhákar ...	.....	
	Bálamrit	Pandurang Babaji Bhonsle	Maháráshtra Vritta ...	.....	
	Vritta Sudha	Ramchandra Vaman Khatavkar.	Vritta Sudha ...	.....	
	Ramdas	Pandurang Sakharam Kashikar.	.....	.....	
	Columbian	Reverend Bruce	.....	.....	
	Nyáyadhish	Keshav Moreshwar Joshi.	.....	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—concld.					
Sátára—*contd.* ...	Viraj Vaibhava	Laxman Madhavrao Vaidya.	Vritta Sár	.....	
	Moad Vritta	Kashinath Vaman Lele...	Moad Vritta... ...	Arya Dharm Darpana.	
	Aryamani	Shripat Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushaka	.....	
	Aryarám	Jaganath Balaji Sapre ...	Panchánana	.....	
	Wág Mandir	Vinayek Daji Kowlgikar...	Chandamshu... ...	.....	
	Uma Rámeshwar... ...	Rajaram Shankar Soni ...	Bhagwat	.....	
	Pratod	Krishnaji Dhondev Harmalkar.	Pratod	.....	
	Vita Vrutta	Jagánath Balaji Sapre ...	.....	.....	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchar ...	Hari Bhikaji Samant ...	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Lokamitra and Khándesh Mitra.	
	Rámtatva Prakásh ...	Abaji Ramchandra Savant.	Chikitsak	Bháratmitra, Purnakalendu Shekhara.	
	Marátha Printing ...	Balkrishna Malhar Lad ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous printing work.
	Dhundiraj Printing ...	Dattatraya Ramchandra Tilve.	.....	.....	Do.
	Saraswat Bhushan ...	Ramchandra Dattatraya Kulkarni.	.....	.....	Do.
	Chandrakant.	Ganesh Moreshwar Khadilkar.	Chandrakant... ..	A'rya Vyadyak Darsha.	
	Dnyánaprasárak	Vinayak Dattatraya and Appaji Vishnu Kulkarni.	Shikshák	.....	
	Anandkand	Vishnu Ramchandra Vijapurkar.	Nipani Vaibhav ...	.....	
	Athni Municipality Press.	Athni Municipal body ...	.....	.....	Municipal printing work.
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár Vritta	Antaji Ramchandra Joglekar.	Dhárwár Vritta ...	.....	Forms, &c., Maráthi.
	Dnyán Vardhak	Raghavendra Shrinivas Tonpi.	Karnátak Patra ...	Lok-Shikshak and Kánarese Shála Patrak.	Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
	Chandrodaya	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya ...	.....	Kánarese.
	Karnátak Book Depôt Press.	Chanvir Fakirapa	Karnátak Vritta ...	.....	Job work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
	Prasad Raghav Press ...	Gururao Raghavendra Mamdapur.	Lok-Bandhu... ...	.....	Job work, Maráthi and Kánarese.
	Hindu Printing Works ...	Narayen Shrinivas Gosavi.	Rája Hansa	.....	Job work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
	Dnyán Chandrodaya ...	Gowri Shankar Ramprasad.	Rasik Ranjini ...	.....	Job work, Kánarese.
	Satya Vritta	Shrinivas Bhimrao Desai .	Satya Vritta	.....	Do.
	Váni Vaibhav	Timaji Venkaji Kulkarni .	.....	.....	Do.
	Karnátak Bhushan Press .	Chinto Lakshman ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Mártand Bhairav Press ...	Guddo Nilgiri Nadger ...	Lok-Mitra	.....	Do.
	Hubli Printing Works ...	Shivapa Chanvirapa Nili .	Hubli Patra	.....	Do.
Bijápur	Gramádhikári Press ...	Annaji Gopal Jorapur ...	Karnátak Vaibhav (weekly).	.....	
	Watandár Press	Dattatraya Narhar Nimbgaumkar.	Watandár (weekly) ..	.....	
	Chandrika Press	Bando Trimbak Kerur ...	Chandrika (weekly)...	.....	
	Siddeshvar Press ...	Parashram Shivaji Powar.	Siddeshwar (weekly) .	.....	
	Ratnakar Press	Govind Ganesh Phansalkar.	Ratnakar (weekly) ...	.....	The paper "Shri Ramdas" was discontinued during the year.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Southern Division—concluded.					
Kánara	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press.	Krishnaji Raghunath ...	Sumant and Satya-sudha, Maráthi (weekly).	.....	
	Kumta Samáchár Lithographic Press.	Laxuman Baburao Hegde	Kumta Samáchár, Maráthi (weekly).	.....	
	Dnyán Chandrodaya Lithographic Press.	Bal Prasad bin Siwa Dayal Mitra.	.....	.....	
	Shri Saraswat Lithographic Press.	Ramchandra Narayen Bhatkul.	.....	.....	
Ratnágiri ...	Málvan Samáchár (Vengurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banolikar.	Vengurla Vritta, on every Thursday.		
	Satya Shodhak	Hari Narayan Limaye ...	Satya Shodhak, on every Sunday.		
	Bakul	Ganpat Mahadev Shinde.	Bakul do. do.		
	Madatnis	Damodar Vinayek Athavale.	Madatnis, on every Thursday.		
	Chandrodaya	Sadashiv Vishnu Phadke.	Chandrodaya do. do.		
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Ravji Hari Athavle ...	Satya Sadan (fortnightly).	.....	
	Sudhákar	Narayan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhákar (weekly) ...	Natya Kathámála.	
	Pen Samáchár	Vithu Ganu Chindarkar.	Pen Samáchár (do.)...	.....	
Sind.					
Karáchi... ...	Commissioner in Sind's Press.	Government	.....	Sind Official Gazette.	
	The Sind Gazette and Commercial Press Company, Limited.	Limited Company, Colonel A. Cory, Secretary and Treasurer.	Sind Gazette, Sind Gazette Bulletin, Sind Times, Sind Advertiser, Sind Sudhár.	Sophia.	
	Phœnix Press	Jaffer Fuddoo	Phœnix Praja Mitra.	.....	
	Muavin-i-Majma-i-Muhammadi Press.	Central National Muhammadan Association, Sind Branch.	Muavin-i-Majma-i Muhammadi, Sind.	.....	
	Iklil Press...	Mirza Mahomed Sadikkhan.	Iklil, Muin-ul-Islam.	.....	
	Mercantile Press	Rustamji Jamsetji Bamboatwalla.	.....	.....	
	Aryan Press	Ramji Pethabhai... ...	.....	Dnyán Sagar.	
	Star Press...	J. Michael	.....	.....	
	Nuri Jafari Press ...	Mahamad Jafferkhan Mirza Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza.	Mofaribul Kolub Durbin.	.....	
	Sudhákar Prakásh Press.	Dungersi Lukhmidas ...	.....	.....	
	Sind Printing and Vidia Vinode Press.	Asanmal Rijhumal ...	Sukhri	.....	
	Victoria Press	N. B. Muncherji & Co. ..	.....	.....	
	Kotri	Hafiz Rukmuldin Fateh Mahomed.	.....	.....	
Hyderabad ...	Kaisar Press	Kundanmal	Parbhát	.....	Published weekly in Arabic-Sindhi.
	Sarasvati Press	Pribhdas	.....	Sarasvati	Published monthly in Arabic-Sindhi.
	Desh Sudhár Press ...	Ramchand...	.....	Desh Sudhár ...	Do.
Shikárpur ...	Albert Press	Haji Abdul Rahman and Sons.	Mercantile Gazette ...	.....	
	Victoria Press	S. M. Solieman and Son ..	Commercial Gazette .	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Native States.					
Rájkot Civil Station.	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Consolidated Local Funds.	.....	Kathiawár Political Agency Gazette.	
Do. ...	Swadesh Bandhav Press...	Thakar Damodar Gordhandas.	.....	.....	
Do. ..	Káthiawár General Press.	Kasidas Brijbhukhandas .	.....	Vignyán Vilás.	
Do. ...	Káthiáwar Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalram Nenumal Vazirani.	Kathiáwár Times ..	Dhrol Darbári Gazette.	
Do. ...	Rising Star Printing Press	Kalidas Pitambar Vyas ...	Do. News ...	.....	
Do. ...	Premságar Printing Press	Jadavrai Jethabhai Baxi .	.....	.....	
Wadhwán Civil Station.	A'rya Vidya Prakásh Printing Press.	Jadavrai Liladhar ...	.....	.....	
Junágad ...	Saurashtra Nití Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	.....	Dastural Amal.	
Do. ...	Do. Sadd h a r m a Suryodya Press.	Pathak Gorabhai Ramji...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	A'rya Saddharma Surya Prakásh Press.	Bhanushankar Ranchhodji.	.....	.....	
Navánagar ...	Navanagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	.....	Navanagar Darbári Gazette.	
Do. ...	Manoranjak Pri n t i n g Press.	Nathushankar Ambashankar.	.....	.....	
Do. ..	Jasvant Printing Press ...	Thakarshi Jetha	.....	A'nandi Vilás.	
Bhávnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Maharája of Bhavnagar.	.....	Bhávnagar Darbári Gazette.	
Porbandar ...	Porbandar Darbári Press.	Porbandar State	.....	Porbandar State Gazette.	
Dhrángadhra ...	Dhrángadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrangadhra.	.....	Dhrángadra Ráj Gazette.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi.	.....	Morvi Darbári Gazette.	
Gondal	Gondal Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal.	.....	Gondal Darbári Gazette.	
Pálitána	Darbári Press	The Thakor Sáheb of Pálitana.	.....	.....	
Dhrol	Harisigji Press	Liladhar Champsi Kothari	.....	.....	
Limbdi	Sir Jasvatsingji Press ...	Ganeshji Jethabhai ...	.....	Káthiáwár Law Reports in English and Gujaráti.	
Rájkot	Kathiawár Printing Press	Gangadhar Parshotam ..	.....	.....	
Do.	Pustak Prasárak Printing Press.	Kripashankar Jadavji Vyas.	.....	.....	
Do.	Union Press	Harakhchand Rugnathji .	.....	.....	
Wadhwán ...	Vardhmán Printing Press	Balvantrai Laxmishankar Pota.	.....	.....	
Cutch	Bhúj Darbár Press ...	Cutch Darbár	.....	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	
Pálanpur ...	The Rajbhakta Printing Press.	Ambalal Becharlal ...	.....	.....	
Radhanpur ...	Darbari Press	His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur.	.....	Ahkama Rayasate Rádhanpur.	
Cambay	Cambay Darbár Press ...	Cambay Darbár	.....	Cambay Gazette (fortnightly).	
Rájpipla (Nándod)	Darbári Press	Rájpipla State	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	.....	
Do. ...	Private Printing Press ...	Parbhudas Bapuji ...	.....	.....	
Bariya	Lithograph Press ...	Báriya State	.....	.....	
Kolhápur ...	Dayána Ságar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mántri ...	Dnyán Ságar ...	.....	
	A'rya Prabodha (Lithographic and Typographic).	Sadashiv Vithal Pransnavis.	Dakshina Vritta ...	.....	
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the propation of the Gospel.	.....	.....	
	Vidya Vilás	Shankar Ragunath Gokhale.	Vidya Vilás ...	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1895—concluded.

Name of District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Native States—concluded.					
Kolhápur—*contd.*	State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhapur Darbár ...	Kolhápur State Gazette.	.....	Official orders, forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Maráthi.
Southern Maratha Jágirs.					
Sángli	Sangli Darbár	State	.....	Sangli State Gazette (monthly).	Official forms &c., are printed.
Miraj (Miraj Senior State).	Miraj Press	Do.	.....	.....	Do.
Kurandvád (Kurandvád Junior State).	Kurandvád Press ...	Do.	.....	.....	Do.
Jamkhandi ...	Jamkhandi Press... ...	Do.	.....	.....	Do.
Mudhol	Mudhol Press	Do.	.....	.....	Do.
Aden.					
Aden	Jail	Government	.....	.....	
	No name	Messrs. Cowasji Dinsha & Brothers.	.....	.....	
	No name	Messrs. M. Howard & Co.	.....	.....	

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Statement showing the actual Expenditure incurred on the preservation of Buildings of Historical and Architectural interest from 1890-91 to 1894-95.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compound wall of Ráni Sipri's Mosque, Ahmedábád.	1,301	...	...	...	...
Alterations to door pivots and sockets and strengthening wall by a cross-wall in Azam Khan's Palace, Ahmedábád	...	360	...	...	...
Masonry steps from the rear terrace of the main Shahi Bag to the Garden, Ahmedabad ...	...	463	...	...	...
Providing water-supply to the main Shahi Bag, Ahmedábád	...	992	...	...	...
Restoring Gondeshvar's Temple at Sinnar	...	...	...	...	245
Total Original Works ...	1,301	1,815	...	...	245
Repairs.					
Repairs to Syed Oosman's Rozah, Ahmedábád ...	649	313	...	...	...
Replacing the stones in the parapet in the Ráni Sipri's Mosque, Ahmedábád	64	...	...	... ...	...
Repairs to the Rozah of Shah Alam, near Ahmedábád.	(a)2	(b)3,255	(c)753	(d)2,231	...
Barb wire fencing to improve the approach to carved windows in rear of Sidhi Syed's Mosque, Ahmedábád	...	82	...	...	...
Repairing Malek Allam's Mosque near Sáhálum, in the Dáni Limda village boundary, Ahmedábád District	207	236	...	...	...
Repairs to Fateh Mosque, Ahmedábád	268	175	...	...	...
Clearing and removing seedlings from the Dádá Hari's well, and Malek Allam's Mosque, Ahmedábád ...	43	2	13	...	...
Repairs to Báwa Lolli's Mosque, Ahmedábád ...	...	1,220	...	...	514
Do. to Mahafiz Khán's Mosque Ahmedábád, ...	...	159	....	(e)158	108
Improving the state of the Achut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedábád	...	323	...	...	...
Azam Khán's Palace, Ahmedábád	533	572	831	236	313
Shahi Bag do.	664	672	428	1,797	628
Sidhi Syed's Mosque do.		1	85	75	90
Ibrahim Syed's Tomb and Mahomed Shikbán's Mosque and Rozah, Ahmedábád		583	357	236	421
Repairs to Sultan Ahmed's Masjid in E. Ahmedábád	38,2	...	2,059	318	...
Do. to Sidhi Basir's Mosque near the Ahmedábád Railway Station...	4,2	...	56	...	...
Raising a compound wall and a door to Ráni Sipri's Mosque, Ahmedábád	...	...	250	...	...
Repairs to Ráni's Mosque at Kocharap near Ahmedábád	....	...	299	427	162
Do. to Mosque of Mahomed Ghoos Gwaliari of Ektoda Masjid (Sarangpur) in the City, Ahmedábád	...	...	271	...	...
Do. to step-well at Adalaj	...	...	37	...	...
Do. to the Rozah at Batwa	...	...	...	242	408
Raising the partition wall to the Ráni Sipri's Mosque, to a height of 7 feet, Ahmedábád	...	...	...	44	...
Repairs to Ráni Sipri's Mosque, Ahmedábád ...	...	...	...	87	33
Do. to Abu Torrob's Rozah in Byrampur village boundary, Survey No. 99, near Ahmedábád.	...	...	...	453	84
	3,094	7,547	5,439	6,304	2,761
Carried over ...	1,301	1,815	...	...	245

(a) Contribution work.
(b) Contribution work, exclusive of Establishment ... ... Rs. 390
Tools and Plant. 49
(c) Contribution work, exclusive of Establishment... ... 90
Tools and Plant. 11
(d) Contribution work, exclusive of Establishment 267
Tools and Plant. 33
(e) Contribution, exclusive of Establishment ... 36
Tools and Plant. 2

ARCHÆOLOGY—*continued.*

Statement showing the actual Expenditure incurred on the preservation of Buildings of Historical and Architectural interest from 1890-91 to 1894-95—continued.

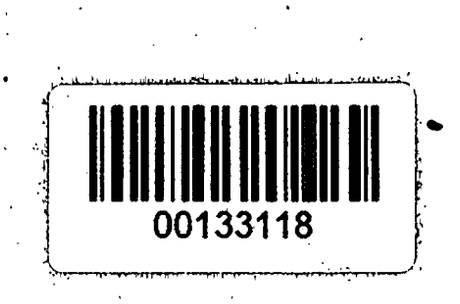
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,301	1,815	...	...	245
	3,094	7,547	5,439	6,304	2,761
Repairs to Malek Sarang's Mosque and Tomb (Sarangpur) in the City of Ahmedábád...	...	...	...	481	...
Do. to Bibiji's Mosque at Rájpur-Hirpur, near Ahmedábád	...	...	...	931	472
Do. to Malek Shahabon's Tomb in Rokhil, near Ahmedábád	...	...	...	385	419
Do. to Malek Sarang's Masjid and Ráni Bibi's Rozah at Sarangpur in the City of Ahmedábád	...	...	...	270	...
Clearing Dádá Hari's well at Ahmedábád ...	...	...	...	...	9
Repairs to Mosque and Tomb of Achut Bibi of Kájipur, near Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	673
Do. to Mosque and Tomb of Syed Usman at Usmanpur, near Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	753
Tomb of General Wedderburn, Broach	3	6	4	6	6
„ of Captain Simpee do.	395	394	355	389	379
English, Dutch, and Armenian Cemeteries at Surat...			49	50	45
Rozah at Mehmadábád	...	...	1,011	1,197	56
Jumá Masjid, Champáner ...	...	...	51	...	25
Nawaj do. do.	...	...	123	27	15
Wándra do. do. ...	...	...	...	23	10
Rozah in front of do. do. ... Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.	298	299	115	45	36
Rozah near Tank do. ...	...	...	25	...	...
Gateway to Fort do. ...	...	...	178	31	15
Nagina Masjid do. ...	...	...	...	...	10
Rozah in front of do. do. ...	...	...	74	25	20
Sikandar Sháh's Rozah, Hálol ...	...	...	...	...	...
Securing the cracked columns in the Elephanta Caves.	1,061	...	...	...	...
Maintaining the Caves at Elephanta	1,154	1,695	1,522	1,603	1,541
Current repairs to Piers and Caves at Elephanta ...					
Do. to Buildings at do. ...					
Special Repairs to the temple at Ambarnáth, Thána District	13	...	69	...	...
Repairs to monument at Koregaon, Poona District...	216	80	80	50	50
Special repairs to the Temples of Shiva and Durga at Balsane, Khándesh District ...	...	...	...	91	697
Current repairs to the old Mahomedan buildings at Bijápur	1,1	1,593		1,567	1,594
Special repairs to Mehter Mahál at Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs to Gol Gumbaz at do. ...	4,318	1,087	5,23	2,499	3,067
Compensation paid to the Mujawars of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijápur	1,300	...	...	...	...
Current repairs to Dawal Yákut Mahál at Bijápur ...	103	102	...	97	84
Special repairs do. do. ...	...	46	...	...	...
Repairs to the Ibráhim Rozah at do. ...	...	1,569	759	948	1,855
Adavlat Mahál at do. ...	225	219	225	218	220
Anand Mahál at do. ...	653	270	252	268	259
Arash Mahál at do. ...	150	148	146	146	144
China Mahál at do. ...	160	148	147	160	149
Portion of Two Sisters at do. ...	182	135	135	130	129
Granary at do. ...	674	673	649	669	654
Musjid near Gol Gumbaz at do. ...	172	155	159	158	160
	15,979	10,166	16,335	18,773	16,307
Carried over ...	1,301	1,815	...	...	245

		4,000	17,500	63	59	2,72,120 15 4	46 churches consecrated.
	...land	41	2,465	9	23	.....	
3	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bombay	12,094	3,074	73	49	18,000 0 0	
4	Roman Catholic Diocese of Poona	8,935	2,300	31	34	15,836 0 0	
5	Roman Catholic Diocese of Daman	671,485	11	58	56	6,227 0 0	
6	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Goa	29,744	...	29	67	.....	
7	Free Church of Scotland ...	500	220	10	3	.....	
8	Methodist Episcopal Church	581	343	15	12	.....	
9	Baptist Church	10	60	1	1	.....	
10	Wesleyan Church	50	720	4	4	3,800 0 0	
11	Protestants	3,973					
12	Greek Church	70					
13	Armenian	49					
14	Syrian	3					
15	Jew	10,721					
16	Pársi	76,456					
17	Hindu	21,438,244					
18	Muhammadan	4,355,802					
19	Buddhist	555,835					
20	Jain						
21	Sikh	912					
22	Other Sects (not included in the above)	311,365					

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1894-95.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total annual Income from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
1 Church of England ...						
2. Scotch—						
Idga at Bijápur	449	487				
Serai at do.	360	290	510	390		
Gagan Mahál Gateway at Bijápur	65	42	46	59	57	
An old building in the Arkilla converted into Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Bijápur	100	98	98	100	100	
An old building outside the Arkilla converted into High School at Bijápur	140	139	229	205	150	
Part of the Granary Quadrangle converted into Agricultural Record Room, Bijápur	40	36	35	29	30	
Special repairs to the Dome and Masjid of Shah Nawaz Khan at Bijápur	...	...	...	1,031	...	
Preserving the caves at Bádámi, Bijápur District ...	48	24	22	24	24	
Special repairs to do.	...	...	...	39	...	
Repairs to the Tomb of Shivaji on Ráigad Fort, Kolába District	...	...	...	25	...	
Special Repairs to the Mosque at Dabhol, Ratnágiri District	...	...	2,365	584	...	
Two Tombs at Hukeri, Belgaum District ...	104	31	468*	40	40	*Includes renewing roof.
New Adavlat Wada at Sátára	1,096	956	1,046	1,037	898	
Old Palace, Sátára	672	630	614	649	570	
Jang Mahál buildings at Sátára	44	44	3	...	...	
Pratápgad gate	...	...	...	...	5	
Repairs to General John Jacob's Tomb at Jacobábád.	25	21	19	...	...	Sold.
Do. to Miani Monuments near Hyderábád ...	...	...	46	52	28	
Do. to Duba Monument, Hyderábád ...	...	...	...	...	18	
Do. to Mir Nur Mahomed's Tomb in Moro Táluka	...	...	...	...	1,048	
Do. to Juma Masjid at Tatta, Contribution towards—	...	...	...	2,500	...	
Total Repairs ...	19,122	18,964	22,396	25,995	20,032	
Grand Total ...	20,423	20,779	22,396	25,995	20,277	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